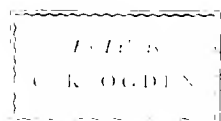


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A
PERAMBULATION
OF
ISLINGTON.

BY
THOMAS EDLYNE TOMLINS,
ESQUIRE.

*Joculare tibi videtur;
Et sanè bene,
Dum nihil habemus majus,
CALAMO ludimus.*

LONDON:
JAMES S. HODSON, 22, PORTUGAL STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN;
K. J. FORD AND SON, 11, BARNSBURY PLACE,
ISLINGTON.
1858.

London :
Printed by J. S. Hodson, 22, Portugal Street,
Lincoln's Inn.

TO

The Memory of the late

RICHARD PERCIVAL, Esq.,

OF

HIGHBURY, MIDDLESEX,

AS A SLIGHT MEMORIAL OF HIS GREAT WORTH,

OF

THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH HE WAS HELD BY HIS FELLOW

PARISHIONERS AND NEIGHBOURS,

AND IN

GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE INTEREST HE TOOK IN

THE PROGRESS OF THESE PAGES,

DEVELOPING THE ANTIQUITIES OF ISLINGTON,

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author of the present Topographical Essay, has endeavoured to take a different and more enlarged view of the Antiquities of Islington near London, than that which has been presented by his predecessors.

How far such end has been obtained, he feels that it is not for him to predicate: he has endeavoured to discourse upon his subject independent of his predecessors; except only when he has to acknowledge any information derived from them of which he has availed himself, few as those instances have been.

The Author's main object, indeed, has been to supply what he conceives to be the leading defect in his predecessors' labours, abstaining from borrowing or copying from them what they may be deemed to have adequately performed. He trusts, therefore, that his present work will be read concurrently with theirs; more especially as he disclaims all rivalry with them, and seeks only to attract attention due to original and previously inedited information.

The Author has to apologize for the length of time that has elapsed since the announcement and the publication of the early portion of this work and its conclusion, now both incorporated in the present volume, but as the

motives of publication are wholly disinterested, and disconnected from advantage to himself, he trusts the delay will be excused. He is the more emboldened to hope for this as the delay has been mainly prejudicial to himself, by reason that his original information of the earlier facts relating to the period of King Æthelbert has, in the meantime, been appropriated without the grace of acknowledgment by his immediate predecessor.

The kindness of the late Mr. Palmer, of the Rolls Chapel, who imparted to the Author numerous references from his most valuable *indices* to the Patent Rolls, as well as that of Mr. Holden and of Mr. Sharpe, Assistant Keepers of Records, who also favoured him with assistance of a similar character, fall here to be, as they are, gratefully acknowledged.

The kindness and condescension of a Venerable Dignitary, who communicated some valuable information, has been already acknowledged in the body of the work.

3, Charles Street, Gibson Square,
Islington,
7th November, 1857.

Iseldon.

A PERAMBULATION OF ISLINGTON.

ISLINGTON is a town* within the Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulston, in the county of Middlesex, distant from London on the north about one mile and a quarter, the church standing somewhat north-westward from the ends of Goswell Street and St. John Street. It lies chiefly in that parish to which it gives the name, but partly within the adjoining parish of Clerkenwell.

LOCALITY.

The parish of Islington is one of the fourteen out-parishes within the bills of mortality, and lies within the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlocksborn^(a), and is now included in the metropolitan borough of Finsbury. It comprehends the town of Islington and various other places, viz. Ball's Pond, part of Battle Bridge, Canonbury, Highbury, Upper and Lower Holloway, Kingsland, three sides of Newington Green, part of Pentonville, the Rosemary Branch, Stroud Green, and Tollington.†

(a) Newcourt, i. 676.

* It should in strictness be termed an 'upland town,' being neither city or borough.—*Co. Lytt.* 110. b.

† "The parish of *Islington* contains all that town (except from the *Angel* to against the *Whechright's* on the westerly side, and from his house to the next corner on the northerly side, which is in Clerkenwell parish); also *Tollington*, *Strand Green*, *Broacher's Ash*, *Upper and Lower Holloway*, three sides of *Newington Green*, *Kingsland*, and *Rosemary Branch*; containing in all 325 dwelling-houses."—*Hutton's New View of London*, 1708, ii. 308.

This parish (which is reckoned to be 16 miles in circumference) begins at the Turnpike, and takes in all the town of Islington on the right hand going from London; and on the left hand from the *Nags Head* corner; also the *Back Road*, *Upper and Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's Lane and House*, *High-berry Burn*, *Canbury House*, *Cream Hall*, *Stroud Green*, the *Boarded River*, part of *Kingsland Road*, with the *Chapel and Lock*

ETYMOLOGY.

(b) MSS. Coll.
Faint. B. II.
p. 16 b.

The name "Islington*" seems to be a vernacular corruption of *Yseldon*, anciently pronounced and written *Eyseldon*; the name, however, has been written *Hyseldone*^(b) so early as the 13th century, and subsequently *Hissleton*†, but more commonly and usually *Iseldon* and *Iselden*. In a charter of King William the Conqueror it is written *Isendon*, and in Domesday-book it is written *Isendone* as well as *Iseldone*.‡ The Saxon etymon of *Iseldon*, according to Mr. Sharon Turner, is *Ysseldune*, i. e. the Down of the Yssel, which I take to have been the original name of some river, most likely the river of Wells which joined or fell into the Fleet river; but I consider also that *Ysel* or *Eysel* is the same as *Ousel*, the diminutive of *Ouse* or *Eyse* in the British

House, three parts of *Newington Green*, *Mount Pheasant*, *Rosemary Branch*, and the *Alder Walk*.

STREETS, LANES, COURTS, ALLEYS, &c.

Hedge Row	Cross Lane
Oddys Buildings	Mincing Lane
Chads Row	Chequer Alley
Yeates Row	Upper Holloway
Upper Street	Lower Holloway
Ruffords Buildings	The Devils Lane
Perpoints Buildings	Strond Green
and	Part of Kingsland
Perpoints Rents	Newington Green
Princes Corner	Mount Pheasant
Lower Street	Rosemary Branch
Church Lane	The Alder Walk

No. of Houses about 937

THO. TAYLOR, Clerk.

New Remarks of London, &c., Collected by the Company of Parish-Clerks. Lond. 1732, pp. 234, 235.

"Winding west from the parish of *Hackney*, by *Dorleston* and *Kingsland* wards in the said parish, is *Iseldon*, corruptly and commonly called *Islington*, placed pleasantly upon a hill; whence is a fine prospect of London on the north-west side of it."—*Stowe's Survey*, ii. 805, ed. 1755.

* This name appears to have been adopted in common parlance certainly before the reign of Edward IV.; for the Year-book Mich. 21 Ed. IV. fo. 73, reports the case where a woman, having prosecuted an appeal of murder, was from illness unable to personally appear in Court to pray judgment upon the appeal; therefore, *Genney*, one of the judges of the King's Bench, rode to *Islington* (*cherancha a Islington*.) and interrogated the woman, who was lying on her bed, whether she was desirous of praying judgment; whereto she answered in the affirmative, and thereupon judgment was given and the murderer executed.—In deeds, &c., *Iseldon* was used till the reign of Henry VIII.; but towards the end of his reign *Iseldon*, *alias Islington*, obtained and is still preserved in the style of the Manerial courts in this parish. *Stow*, in his *Survey of London*, first published in 1598, frequently makes mention of *Iseldon*.

† In the "Tournament of Tottenham" *Hissleton* is the name given to *Islington* in Middlesex.

"Hither came all the men of that countrey,
Of *Hissleton*, of *Higigate*, and of *Hackenay*."

A place written in Domesday (Suffolk) *Islecestuna*, in the reign of Henry VIII., was afterwards called *Hissleton*.—Domesd. ii. 386, b. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 24.

‡ There is no depending upon the description of places in Domesday, as affording accurate information respecting the ancient mode of pronunciation; the Norman scribes noted the place given according to their ear. *Felstead* in Essex is written *Phenstead*; and other instances can be cited of their inaccuracy in this respect, which is easily accounted for.

language, signifying either a river or water, and indeed it has been suggested that the name of Ossulston has a similar derivation, from its containing several rivers and waters in its circuit. Many places situated on or near rivers have the prefix of *Isel* or *Isle*, among which may be named Islington in Norfolk, situated near the river Ouse in that county, and Isleworth in Middlesex, seated on the branch of the river Colne which at that place falls into the Thames.*

Some have referred the etymology of Islington to *Isendune*, *q. d.* Hill of Iron, because it is written *Isendone* as well as *Iseldone* in Domesday-book, and particularly because sulphuret of iron has been discovered as well as chalybeate springs; but *Isendone* seems to me to be no more than an ordinary corruption of speech, for I find that *Islington* in Norfolk is written in Domesday *Isingetuna*, and *Isinghetuna*; moreover one and the same place in the county of Bucks is, in records of the 13th century, written *Iselhampsted* and *Isenhampsted*. I also observe in ancient records, *Yselbeck*, *Ysham*, *Isford*, *Ischlefennys*, *Yshale*, or *Ishale*, *Isenbrugge*, *Isenbergh*, *Isendon*, *Isenhurst*, *Isindon*, and *Isington*, all being names of places in other counties than Middlesex or Norfolk, evidently compound words designative of their locality or situation, and written as pronounced by the inhabitants. Skinner^(c) suggests that *Iseldon* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Gisel*, a hostage, and *dune* or *tune* a 'hill,' 'town,' 'fort,' because as he says, I know not upon what authority, hostages were formerly detained at this place.†

(c) Etymol. Onomast., verbis *Iselste*, *Islington*, *Ivel*, *Ouse*.

Hughson^(d) suggests a derivation from the British word *Ishel*, lower, and *don* (from *twyn*), a fortified inclosure, inferring that

(d) Hist. Lond. 1809, vi. 375.

* Gough's *Brit. Topog.* i. 557. "Ouse," quidem in genere est *Aqua*, abbreviatum à veteri Britannico *Usque* idem sonante ut in lingua Hibernica *Usquebagh*, est *Aqua vitæ*. Et ut in variis orbis partibus et linguis mos est ut particulare dunen generali nomine emphaticè vocetur "the water," sic in Wallia *Usque*, et in Angliâ "the Ouse;" scil. *Oscæ* seu *Isca*, sive *Isis*, ut et Cambro-Britannis lit. *u* est tenuis, *q. d.* *Ysque*. Quod autem "Ouse" appellativè *Aquam* significet, constat ex communi usu; nam Depsitoris coriarii *Aqua* (quæ coria macerat) cortice roboreo imprægnata, vulgari sermone vocatur "Tanner's ouse;" et de quavis aquâ ex crenâ manante dicimus, "it ouseth out;" et *Merula aquatica*, quæ non est tam intensè nigra ac altera campestris, inde dicitur "Ousel."—Hyde, *Syntagma Dissertationum*, ed. 1767.

Eg, *ing*, and *worth*, signifieth a watery place or water.—*Co. Lytt.* 5. b. And *dunum*, or *duna*, signifieth a hill or higher ground, and therefore commonly the towns that end in *dun*, have hills or higher grounds in them, which we call downs. It cometh of the old French word *dun*.—*Id.* 4. b.

† Concerning the keeping of hostages, I find in the Great Roll of the Pipe for Lond. and Midd. 10 Hen. II.,—*Et pro conducendis obsidibus de London ad Lichesfeld*, xliiii. s. per *Willm' fil' Aldel' per breve R.* Also see a similar entry, *Mag. Rot. Pipe*, 3^o Joh'is.

Another supposed etymon, more in accordance with its then local peculiarities than with its more ancient state, is given in *Cocker's English Dictionary*, 12mo., Lond. 1704. "Islington near London, *i. e.* a Village with Inns."

(c) CROMW., 2.

Iseldon according to that interpretation meant the Lower Town, or Fortification. Mr. Cromwell seems to favour this derivation^(c), as being consistent with the description of the site of the original village.

BOUNDARIES.

This parish is bounded on the north by that of Hornsey; on the south by Clerkenwell and St. Luke Old Street; on the east by Hornsey, Stoke Newington, Hackney, and Shoreditch; and on the west by the parish of Paneras. These boundaries are for the most part formed by the site of ancient ways; Maiden Lane forms the western boundary of the parish; Hornsey Lane and a path, the northern; Stroud Green and the roads called the Green Lanes, the eastern. The Ball's Pond Road and the site of an ancient lane leading from the end of Old Street and passing by the Rosemary Branch, divides this parish from Hackney parish*; an ancient sewer or ditch forms the south and south-easterly line of boundary†; and Goswell Road and the site of an ancient way leading from Sermon Lane in the Liverpool Road to Battle Bridge (plainly distinguishable in Roque's map) form the south and south-westerly boundaries of this parish and Clerkenwell, being the same line which divided the possessions of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell and of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem from the manors in Islington.‡

EXTENT.

(f) Nelson, p. 6.

The length of this parish from north-west to south-east has been stated^(f) to be 3 miles, 2 furlongs; its breadth from east to west, 2 miles, 1 furlong; and its circumference 10 miles, 2 furlongs, and 11 poles. It contains, according to the parochial survey, an area of 3032 acres, 3 roods; of which 2699 acres and 37 perches were in 1810 almost entirely meadow and pasture, and 333 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches were occupied by houses, yards, gardens, and wastes. At that time the whole of the arable land throughout the parish did not exceed 30 acres and there were about as many acres of nursery-grounds^(g); but at present,

OCCUPATION
and CULTURE

(g) Nelson, p. 6.

* A small portion of this lane, which crossed the Ball's Pond Road and fell into Newington Green Lane a little above the Ball's Pond turnpike-gate, is still discernible at the end of the south side of the cattle-market, at the back of an ale-house at the opposite corner of the road: the parish boundary marks of Hackney stand in this lane. This road and the foot-way over Islington Common will be noticed hereafter.

† This ditch is alluded to in a perambulation of the parish of Saint Giles without Cripplegate, (now St. Luke's Old Street,) published in that edition of Stow's Survey which was printed in 1633, p. 317. This ditch is also the boundary of the Prebend of Iseldon.

‡ Upon a close inspection of the parochial boundaries, the above statement may not appear in all cases to be literally correct; but the reader must bear in mind that ancient roads were of unequal width: the present Ball's Pond Road was formerly twice as wide as it is now, and the same may be said of Stroud Green. Maiden Lane in several places still bears the appearance of great irregularity in breadth.

by the great and daily increase of buildings, and the formation of new roads, streets, and squares, there are scarcely 1100 acres that can be described as meadow or pasture. There were several nursery-grounds or gardens near the town, but these in 1811 had decreased to 34 acres, and at this time there are scarcely 15 acres in the whole parish so employed. About 80 acres may be said to be occupied as brick-fields, and there are nearly 150 acres lying open and plotted out for future streets and roads. The meadow is used as grazing land, and occupied by cow-keepers for the purpose of feeding milch kine; in fact, the land on the north side of London has been so applied from time immemorial.

In 1805-6 a very accurate survey of the whole parish was taken by order of the vestry, to which is a terrier distinguishing each field by figures referring to the name of the owner. The proper custody of this survey, which is on vellum, is the vestry or board-room at the Mansion-house, where there is a copy on a reduced scale also upon vellum, both which are inclosed in mahogany cases and preserved with the utmost care.* In the same room also is a copy (made by J. Greig in 1823,) of the survey of 1735, hereafter alluded to; the original, which is preserved in the vestry-room at the church, being much faded and in a state of decay.

PARISH SURVEY.

* Rocque's great Map of London and its Environs, 1746-8, comprises the whole parish; and that map may safely be referred to, as affording an accurate delineation of every field, path, and road.

Islington is also comprised in a map engraved by B. Cole, which is given in Maitland's History of London, (*ed.* 1756,) and intitled "A new and accurate Survey of the Parishes of St. Andrew's Holborn without the Freedom; St. George, Queen Square; St. James, Clerkenwell; St. Luke, Old-street; St. Mary, Islington; and the Charter-house Liberty;" but this map does not comprehend more of Islington than the Town, the Back-lane, and Canonbury. In 1793 a Map of Islington and its Environs was made by Edward and Benjamin Baker, and published by Benjamin Baker; this map, which in size is 12 inches by 10, is engraved in an unfinished style, and contains Highbury, Ring-Cross, Newington Green, and Kingsland, as also that part of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, called Pentonville, Battle Bridge, the New River Head, the Shepherd and Shepherdess, &c. This map was subsequently republished in a finished style of engraving, and with additions, in 1817.

This map also, in a small compartment, presents in outline the whole extent of the parish, and points out the separate Manerial boundaries within the parish, which corresponded to the "Liberties" or districts into which the parish was then divided for parochial purposes. The Manor of Clerkenwell, belonging to Lord Northampton, is not therein delineated, for reasons that will be explained hereafter. A short statistical account of the parish accompanies this map, which is usually sold coloured. In 1822, T. Starling published a reduced copy of Dent's Map or Survey of 1805-6, which was republished in 1828, and in 1831 J. K. Starling published another copy of the same Survey, delineating all the Manerial boundaries. In this last map are noticed the lines of some intended roads and buildings, but it possesses no particular merit, indeed it rather evinces great ignorance or heedlessness in the publisher; for the White Conduit is stated to be a Roman conduit, and Hagbush Lane to have been a Roman way, and the remains of a moated site at the three-mile stone Holloway, to have been a Roman camp. The size of this map is 18 inches by 24.

To the Tithe Commutation Award, confirmed 9 June, 1818, is also appended a plan of the parish; by this award it was found that the parish comprised by estimation 3032 acres, whereof 1342 acres were meadow and pasture, and 31 acres arable, and the rest market gardens, gardens, sites of houses, roads, and waste.

POPULATION.

The population has of late exceedingly increased. In 1708 the parish was said to contain 325 houses; in 1732, about 937; in 1788, 1060; in 1793, 1200,—the number of inhabitants being then stated at 6600. In 1801, when the first population return was made, the total amount of inhabitants was stated at 10,212, the males being 4189 and the females 6023; the number of houses was 1745, whereof 80 were uninhabited.* According to the census of 1811, 1821, and 1831, the increase has been rapid; the result of the census of the 7th June, 1811, showed a total of 55,690 souls, about 31,350 being females. The houses inhabited were 8506; uninhabited 284; in building 317. The census of 1851 demonstrates an increase of population to the extent of 39,464, the total of that census being returned at 95,154.

TEMPORAL
JURISDICTION.
(b) *Nomina Villarum*,
Middx.,
MSS., Harl. 2125,
fol. 34.

It appears by the record called *Nomina Villarum*^(b) that Islington was subject in temporal jurisdiction to the Bishop of London as chief lord, and that Islington formed a member of the vill or township of Stepney† in respect of the Bishop of

* Mr. Nelson observes, that the returns made under the Census Act of 41 Geo. III. c. 15, were not correct. There was a great excess in the return for Islington in respect of the number of families, which exceeded in due proportion the number of houses inhabited; but that, as he remarks, can be accounted for from the circumstance of many persons occupying apartments here, especially in the summer months. However, in 1810 it appears that the number of houses was about 2,200, and the population about 14,000.—Ed. 1811, p. 11. The census of 1811 returned 15,065; that of 1821, 22,417; and that of 1831, 37,316 as comprising the entire population of the parish at those respective periods.

† In the ninth year of the reign of King Edw. I. a precept was directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to take an exact account of the number and names of all the vills within the several hundreds of his county, with the names of the then lords thereof, and to certify the same into the Exchequer at his next *profer*, (*i. e.* at his next account). The returns that were made compose this record:

The Sheriff of Middlesex returned as follows, viz.—						
Hundred' de		{	Villa de Illeston	{	Dominus Rex.	
Isleworthe cont'			Villa de Twykenham			
has villas,			Villa de Iselworthe			
* * *						
Osulveston.	{	Villa de Stebunhethie	{	quarum	{	Episcopus London.
		cum Est Smythfelde,		domini		Will ^o Boteneytlin.
		Villa de Bramble,		"		
		Villa de Hackney				
		Villa de Iseldon cum	{	"	{	Episcopus
West Smythfeld,	London.					
* * *						

London's barony of Stebonheath.* And it appears from the *quo warranto* rolls, 21 Ed. I., that the dean and chapter of St. Paul have from the most early period exercised temporal jurisdiction over their tenants within the limits of their prebends in this county, which were in ancient times of greater extent and involved higher rights of feudal dominion than are consistent with the present state of society.† However, till the reign of Charles the First, the prebendary of Islington for the time being has holden a view of frankpledge or court leet, to which the tenants of the manor of Canonbury made suit. I also find that the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, although he claimed to hold a court leet in respect of so much of his manor as lay in Clerkenwell, yet in respect of so much of his manor as lay in Islington, he did suit to the Bishop of London, as his superior lord, at his leet at Stepney, holden every Hock-Tuesday.‡ But these antiquated jurisdictions have been long discontinued, and certainly no court leet is

* That the Bishop of London's lordship of Stepney was called a barony, is proved by the record called *Testa de Nevill*, or Book of Knights' Fees, *Com' Midd'*, where occurs the following passage: *Item de Episcopatu, London.* * * *

Et de iiij^{ta} parte unius feodi de Veer in Stebonheth de baronia Episcopi, de Lond.

† *Com' Midd'*. "*Pleas of our Lord the King of Quo warranto before the Justices in eyre at the Stone Cross (the Strand Cross) in the County of Middlesex, in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Henry.*" (Translation.)

The dean and chapter of the church of St. Paul London were summoned to answer to our Lord the King of a plea by what warrant they claim to have view of frankpledge and fines for breach of the assise of bread and ale, pillory, tumbil, infangentheft, outfangentheft, gallows, the chattels of their tenants fugitive and condemned, the year and waste of the lands of the same, and the amerciements of their men in CHESEWYK, SUTTON, WILLEDON, ISELTON, SCHORDYCH, STOKENE NEUTON, KENTYSTON, DRAYTON, PURTEPOL SOKNE, and FYNBURY SOKNE, &c. And the dean and chapter came. And the dean saith that he found the aforesaid church seised of the aforesaid Liberties, and that he ought not to answer thereof without the Bishop of London. And the bishop is present and freely joins himself with the aforesaid dean and chapter in answering.—

* * * * *

The jurors hereunto chosen upon their oath say, that the aforesaid bishop, dean, and chapter had the aforesaid Liberties in their Manors aforesaid, and the same had fully used from time out of mind, without any interruption, except that they have not gallows unless in the aforesaid vill of FYNBURY. And they say, that when any one of their men of the aforesaid vill were taken, they caused to be summoned their twenty-two hides to proceed to judgment concerning him. Therefore let the aforesaid bishop, dean, and chapter go thereof without day—saving the right of our Lord the King, &c. —*Roll 36*, [p. 475 of the printed copy.]

‡ *Iseldon*. The Prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England hath this liberty amongst his tenants in Iseldon, under the Lord of Stebonhith: that his tenants in Iseldon yearly at the court of the view of frankpledge holden at the Manor aforesaid on that Tuesday which is called *Hokedaie*, may appear, and shall there present defaults of the assise of bread and ale, &c., which appertain to our Lord the King, at this day. And the Prior aforesaid shall afterwards have his Hock-Tuesday money¹ at

¹ Hock-Tuesday money was a duty given to the Lord, that his tenants and bond-men might solemnize that day on which the English mastered the Danes, being the second Tuesday after Easter week.—*Cowell's Int.*

now holden for any part of Islington, either in respect of the prebend manor or any other manor; nor are the inhabitants of Islington compellable to make suit to any court leet whatever.

LIBERTY OF
WENLOCKSBARN.
Ante, p. 1.

Islington has been said to be within the liberties of Wenlocksbarn⁽¹⁾, by which it is to be understood that Islington lies within the limits of the temporal jurisdiction formerly exercised by the dean and chapter of St. Paul in concurrence with the Bishop of London, in right of the ancient prebendal manors of Finsbury and Wenlocksbarn. With regard to the prebend of Wenlocksbarn*, it was of old said to lie in the parishes of St. Giles without Cripplegate, St. Leonard in Shoreditch, and Islington,—indeed St. Giles is represented by Newcourt⁽²⁾ in 1708 as containing the corps of this prebend†; but this does not seem to me to be quite accurate, for an old house lately standing in Shepherd and Shepherdess Walk, about 200 yards from the footpath bridge (the site of the manor-house commonly called Wenlock Farm), and the gardens adjoining thereto which extend backwards to Hoxton, forming the demesnes of this manor, all lie in the parish of Shoreditch.

(2) Newcourt,
i. 219.

As to that portion which was said to lie in Islington I can obtain no account, the boundary line of the parishes of Islington and St. Giles without Cripplegate (now St. Luke, Old Street), has not varied for the last two centuries and upwards, as appears by one of the editions of Stow's Survey⁽¹⁾; and as the southern boundary line of the prebendal manor of Islington is co-extensive with the parochial boundaries of St. Luke and St. Leonard Shoreditch, the reader must be left to conclude either that this prebend of Wenlocksbarn was anciently of greater extent than it is at present, or that the parish of Islington *de facto*, or in reputation, extended itself further towards London. The limits

(1) Stow's Survey
ed. 1633, p. 317.

his own view. Nor shall the said Prior in any wise erect a pillory or gallows, but his tenants of Iseldon aforesaid, for a common fine at this day, ought to pay yearly *iijs*.—*MSS. Cott. Nero E. vi. fo. 61. b.*

* *Wenlocksbarn* is the sixteenth stall on the south side of the choir. The psalm under the title of this prebend is *Quemadmodum desiderat*.

Wenlocksbarn. Mr. Fell, 11th May, 1611, demiseth to Sir George Coppin the Prebend of Wenlocksbarn, lying in the parishes of St. Giles without Cripplegate, St. Leonards in Shoreditch, and Islington, for 21 years from the sealing: Kent,

£18	10	0
Val. in the King's Book	21	6
	8	

MS. Lansd. 364, p. 202.

† That part of St Giles, Cripplegate, which was without (*i. e.* outside) the city, was known as the Lordship or Middlesex part of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and has been, by Stat. 6, Geo. II. c. 21, erected into a separate parish, under the name of "St. Luke, Old Street."

of the ancient jurisdiction of Finsbury and Wenlocksbarne* extended from Finsbury to the extremest point of the possessions of the bishop, dean, and chapter, and are delineated in ancient maps of Middlesex as "Fynesbury and Wenlaxbarne Liberties^(m)," and "Finsbury and Wenlaxbarn Hundred," and "Ossulston Hundred⁽ⁿ⁾," and "Finsbury and Wenlocksbarne Liberties^(o)," and as co-extensive with the hundred of Ossulston. In more modern maps "Ossulston Hundred" appears, as now, divided into three divisions, viz., Holborn, Finsbury, and Kensington; Finsbury division not only comprehending what now forms the metropolitan borough of that name, but further extending northward to Whetstone.

(m) Norden's Map of Middlesex augmented by Jo. Speed, 1610, in *Camd. Brit.*
(n) Map of same by Seller, 1733.
(o) Map of same by Milward, 1742.

In respect of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it is to be noticed that although Islington, as being a parish within the county of Middlesex, is subject to the Archdeacon of London, save as to the proof of wills and granting administrations, which belong to the Commissary of the Bishop of London^(p), yet so much of the parish as is comprehended within the site of the prebend manor is exempt from such last-named jurisdiction in respect of the proof of wills and grant of administrations, which belong exclusively and of ancient right to the dean and chapter of St. Paul.^(q) A churchwarden was in former times separately sworn by the dean and chapter for this precinct; but this custom has been disused for much more than a century, and the churchwardens are sworn by the Archdeacon of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(p) *Maitl. Lond.* 778. ed. 1739.

(q) *Id.* 1371. ed. 1756.

* The name of this prebend is written in ancient records *Wellokes-byri*, or *Wellokes-bury*; afterwards the final 'bury,' was converted into 'berne' or 'barn'; in fact, *bury* signifies a chief residence, and when it was used as such it was *Wellokesbury*^(r); but when the manerial residence was abandoned, and simply became the barn or depository of the prebendary's corn, it became *Wellokesbarn*: *Wenlocks-barn*, or *Wenlock's-farm*, is a mere corruption.

(r) *Newcourt*, i. 219.

A curious and minute survey of this manor at the commencement of the thirteenth century, containing the rents and rustic services due from the tenants of part of the prebendal demesnes, is deposited in the Tower of London, among the Inquisitions of uncertain years of the reign of King Henry III. No. 149.^(s) It is intitled *Hec sunt consuetudines hominum tenentium de Prebenda de Wellokesbr'*; and after stating the tenures of the tenants, viz. that one tenant was to pay so much money, and to furnish one plough for the purpose of sowing the winter corn, and another plough for the March or Lent corn; and that another tenant was to hoe, and to find reapers and men to set up the corn in shocks, and carry it, concludes with the following:

(s) *Bundell' de incerto tempore H. III.*—Inquisicio de Wellokesbury Prebenda, no. 149.

"Moreover each tenant is to furnish a waggon to carry the Lord's hay. If any woman marry, she shall make fine to the Lord. If any man marry, the Lord shall have his best beast, and his successors shall make fine to the Lord for holding the land. All the tenants are to pay their rent at two terms of the year; to wit, at the Feast of St. Michael, and at Easter. The sum of the whole 53s. and 3d. The sum of ploughs by the year, to wit, 12 men. The sum of men hoeing, to wit, 33 men. The sum of men reaping in autumn, to wit, 34 men."

(Translation.)

By this survey it appears that 95½ acres were thus parcelled out to sixteen tenants, who paid rents and furnished, beyond their own services, a certain quota of agricultural labourers for ploughing, sowing, and harvest. The demesne lands of this prebend have been lately demised for 99 years on building leases.

It is perfectly clear that this exemption from the bishop's jurisdiction, in favour of the dean and chapter⁽¹⁾ is in respect of their prebend within this parish; and it may be remarked, that a similar exemption prevails in respect of other prebends or ancient possessions of the said dean and chapter.

GEOLOGY.

(ii) Lysons' *Env.*
iii. 123.

(x) Nelson, p. 5.

With regard to the soil. It is described by Lysons to be a gravelly loam, in some parts mixed with clay⁽²⁾; and Nelson states that Islington is situated upon a rising but undulated surface of rich gravelly and loamy soil, in some parts mixed with clay and sand⁽³⁾; but to describe the surface more accurately, it generally consists of dark-coloured mould about one foot in thickness, formed by the decomposition of decayed vegetable matter. Immediately beneath, in most parts, occurs either gravel, rich loam, or sand, graduating into the red brick-makers' clay, at a mean depth of from one to ten feet, which extends under great part of the metropolis and the country for several miles round it, and is occasionally accompanied by a bed of sand of considerable thickness, sometimes thirty feet and upwards. To this succeeds the great stratum of *blue* clay, which geologists, from its local situation, designate as the "London clay;" the average thickness in this particular locality may be computed at about one hundred feet. It may be here stated, that when gravel prevails it mostly covers the eminences to the depth of about twenty feet at the thickest parts, lying immediately over the red or brick-makers' clay. This red or brick-makers' clay is generally nothing more than the upper surface of the blue clay, which, abounding in pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, has undergone a partial decomposition from exposure to the agency of moisture and atmospheric causes, and converted the sulphuret of iron into a red oxide, imparting to the clay its red colour as well as to the gravel under which it reposes. This blue clay is accompanied by a substratum called "plastic clay," with its variegated clays and sands, and rounded flint-pebbles resembling kidney-beans in shape; on piercing this clay for water at the mean depth of about 200 feet, we arrive at the soft white chalk interspersed with flints, which wholly forms the basis of this upper stratum throughout the parish.

It must be further observed that in some few localities, such as the top of Pentonville Hill, in the field near the Experimental Prison, and by the Caledonian School in the Caledonian or Chalk Road, the new reservoir by the Brecknock Arms in Maiden Lane, and the tunnel under Primrose Hill, the blue clay is perfectly

denudated, and makes its appearance close to the surface, containing nodules of septaria, or Roman cement stones, but partially coloured with the red oxide of iron as before stated. Most of the fossils and other organic remains discovered at different times in Islington have been procured from this clay, and by far the greater number from the northern confines of the parish, particularly in the neighbourhood of Highgate Archway and Upper Holloway.

The usual pump-water of the parish is obtained from wells SPRING WATER. about twenty feet in depth, sunk into the upper diluvial stratum of gravel and loam, which wells are supplied from the common land-springs lying above the before-mentioned blue clay, and is deemed sufficiently serviceable for culinary purposes; but for the use of manufactories, and in places where a large quantity of pure soft water is required, it is necessary that the whole stratum of blue clay should be perforated and any of its infiltrations carefully stopped out, as the water is a chalybeate, and highly impregnated with lime, sulphur, and iron, and therefore wholly unfit for general purposes. The plastic sand and gravel which repose on the chalk is the chief depository from whence a pure and copious supply can be with certainty obtained; but generally speaking, it is necessary to extend the borings some distance into the chalk itself, before this object can be obtained.

The result of numerous borings for such wells in this parish and its vicinity, north of London, demonstrate a great variation in the depths at which a sufficiency of pure water can be procured; for in most instances the chalk has to be perforated many feet, and that, too, at a depth of several hundred feet from the surface.*

Islington, being situated on the Great North Road, has al- ROADS, &c. ways been a place of traffic and intercourse, and particularly a place of resort to the Londoners, who have been attracted hither by the pleasantness of the situation and the salubrity of the air; but its late increase in buildings and population is mainly attributable to the means of communication with the metropolis afforded by the numerous and well-constructed roads on which Islington may be said to lie, and with which it is intersected from every point.

* Mr. Lyell, in his "Elements of Geology," (speaking of this locality,) states that the chalk exists every where below, after we have penetrated through these clays and sand to the depth of from 200 to 600 feet; and if we proceed to the south of London, we find the chalk rising up to the surface, and forming the Surrey hills. The Editor is indebted for these observations to the late Mr. Ed. Spencer, Sol^r F.G.S.

SURVEY OF
ROADS, 1735

(S = 3 Geo. I. c. 4.
S Geo. I. c. 5.
(Private.)

A survey and measurement was made in May 1735 of the roads, lanes, and foot-ways in the parish; but this "survey and admeasurement" only relates to those roads which were under the management of the trustees constituted by the then Turnpike Acts(^s), and to those roads, lanes, and paths which the parish were then called upon to keep in repair, for Mead Lane and Hagbush Lane are not therein delineated.

The following is

THE REFERENCE.

<i>Roads belonging to the Turnpike.</i>		M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.
A B	GOSWELL STREET ROAD, from the land mark at A to the turnpike 2 furlongs, and from the turnpike to the end of the Back Road at B 30 poles: is a party road, belonging half to Clerkenwell	0	1	18				
C D E	THE HIGH ROAD, from the end of the Back Road at B, through Islington Upper Street and both Holloways, to the landmark E, by the Black Dog at Highgate	3	2	3				
B D	THE BACK ROAD	1	2	18				
C F	THE LOWER ROAD, from its turning out of the Upper Road, through the Lower Street, to Kingsland turnpike	1	4	10				
	FROG LANE, from the toll-gate at G to the limit of the parish next St. Luke's, Old Street	0	0	26				
	Total repaired by the Trustees of the Turnpike	6	2	35				
<i>Roads and Lanes belonging to the Parish.</i>								
a b	THE CROSS STREET, from the Upper to the Lower Street	0	1	12				
G d	FROG LANE, from the toll-gate at G to the Lower Road	0	4	32				
e f	RIVER LANE, { from the Lower Street to Frog Lane,	0	1	16				
g h	ALMSHOUSE LANE, {	0	1	16				
i k	GUNTER'S LANE, {	0	0	35				
n o	KETTLE LANE, { from the Upper Road to the Back Road,	0	1	4				
l m	BATTER'S LANE, {	0	1	4				
p q	BAKESBURY LANE, {	0	1	8				
H I	HOPPING LANE, from the Upper Road to the toll-gate at Ball's Pond	0	5	24				
J K	ROAD, from the toll-gate at Ball's Pond to Mr. Wright's corner at Newington Green	0	3	8				
K L	ROAD, from Mr. Wright's corner to Kingsland 5 furlongs:							
	a party road belonging half to Newington	0	2	10				
K M	BOARDED RIVER LANE, from Mr. Wright's corner to end of the Green Lane leading to Southgate, 5 furlongs and 14 poles	0	0	0				
M N	BOARDED RIVER LANE, from the end of the Green Lane to the Boarded River 2 furlongs and 18 poles, and from thence to the end of Heame Lane on Stroud Green 3 furlongs and 3 poles: a party lane belonging half to Hornsey	0	2	30				
N O	STROUD GREEN, from Heame Lane to the Japan Houses 5 furlongs and 6 poles: a party road ditto	0	2	23				
O P	THE LANE, from Stroud Green to Mount Pleasant	0	3	24				
D Q	TALLINGTON LANE, alias DE VOL'S LANE, from Ring Cross to Hornsey Lane	1	6	20				
R N	HEAME LANE, from Tallington Lane to Stroud Green	0	4	20				
S T	ROFF'S LANE, from Tallington Lane to Lower Holloway	0	2	12				
E Q	HORNSEY LANE, from Highgate Road to Tallington Lane end, 5 furlongs, 32 poles	0	0	0				
E V	MAID LANE alias MAIDEN LANE, from the Black Dog at Highgate to Battle Bridge near Pancras 2 miles, 7 furlongs, and 12 poles: a party lane, belonging half to the parish of Pancras	1	3	26				
	Total of the Roads and Lanes	8	2	24				
<i>Footpaths and Churchways belonging to the Parish.</i>								
A I	CAUSEWAY AND FOOTPATH, from the land [mark] in Goswell Street Road to the Turnpike, and from thence through the town on the east side of the							

	M.	F.	P.		M.	F.	P.
Lower Street as far as Gunter's Lane	0	7	11	Fy CAUSEWAY at Kingsland, from the Turnpike to the end of Cock Lane	0	1	32
BE CAUSEWAY AND FOOTPATH, from the south end of the Back Road at B, along the Upper Road through both Holloways, to the Black Dog at Highgate	3	2	3	W FOOTPATH, from Frog Lane to Rosemary Branch	0	2	32
res FOOTPATH, from the Upper Road by the side of Major Ryan's Walk, [Old Paradise Row] and the Lower Street to the end of the Church Lane	0	1	17	eb The ELDER WALK, from Frog Lane to the Lower Street	0	1	12
st The CHURCH LANE, from the Lower Street to the Churchyard	0	0	20	FootPATH, from Frog Hall through the Provence [Prebend] Field to the posts on the east side of X	0	1	36
uvr FOOTPATH, from the corner of the Churchyard to Cannonbury-house	0	3	0	Xg FOOTPATH, from those posts across the Provence Field, and by the side of Almshouse Lane to the Lower Street	0	2	36
Ditto, from (w) in Cannonbury Path to the Spring Garden at Newington Green	0	0	29	HYZ Ditto, from Hopping Lane end through Mother Field to Highbury	0	4	12
Ditto, from the Spring Garden round Newington Green	0	2	10	Ditto, from the Spring at Y in Mother Field to Cream Hall	1	0	34
				Total of the Footways	8	7	4

BENJⁿ BRATHWAIT, { Surveyors of
WILL^m KENTISH, { the Highways.
SAM^l DENNIS, }

Measured in May 1735.

by HENRY WARNER,

Great Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.

This survey, although not made professedly for that purpose, serves to delineate the boundaries of the parish with ordinary accuracy, more especially as all the boundary lines were originally formed by natural limits, and not by imaginary lines. But with regard to the statement that Maiden Lane is a party lane, the effect of an indictment on the prosecution of St. Pancras against Islington, tried May 11, 1793, has been to throw the burden of repair entirely on this parish*; and in respect of Barnsbury Lane, that public way has been for thirty years last past appropriated by the late Mr. Richard Laycock and his successor, as a private way through their cow-layer, to the exclusion of the public. This encroachment was reported to the Committee appointed by a vestry-meeting in 1822 as a nuisance, and seems to have been again brought under the consideration of the parish-officers in 1835. There is in the wall of the cow-layer

REMARKS
ON SURVEY of
Roads, 1735.

* In 1778 a dispute arose between the parishes of Islington and Pancras respecting the repair of this road. It appeared that a boundary-stone belonging to Islington had been incautiously removed from the south-side of the lane to the west, thereby including the whole of the road within that parish; by this inadvertence the burden of the sole repair of this road fell upon this parish. The boundary of the Manor of St. John of Jerusalem extends no farther than the *medium filum viæ*, which affords the strongest presumption that the parochial boundary also terminated there.

which abuts upon the Back Road, at the entrance thereof in the said road, being the site of this Barnsbury Lane, the following inscription : viz.

1822.

ST. MARY ISLINGTON.

THE FOOTPATH

Extending 976 feet northward from this

TABLET,

WAS THE GIFT OF

RICHARD LAYCOCK, ESQ.

to the PARISH, in the year 1814.

R. Oldershaw, Jun., Clerk to the Trustees.

I have been informed that this gift was intended as a compensation for the nuisance or injury inflicted upon the inhabitants by the shutting up of this lane or way : if this be the case, the compensation has been fully adequate to the injury sustained.

Some of the ways mentioned in this survey are better known by other names, for Almshouse Lane is now called Queen's Head Lane ; Gunter's Lane, Greenman's Lane ; Kettle Lane (since known as Steward's Lane), Park Street ; and Batter's Lane, Barnsbury Street, as will be more fully noticed hereafter.

There appears also to have been a toll-gate at the point G in Frog Lane*, which was thrown down about fifty years since by Mr. Aubert of Highbury ; and most justly, as it seems that the tenants of the Prebend Field had been from time immemorial bound, *ratione tenuræ*, to repair the way through the same. It

* This bridle-way used formerly to be much frequented by travellers, pack-horses, &c. Some years ago a toll was collected upon it for the Hampstead and Highgate Trust ; but persons now pass that way on horseback toll-free to the city. The right of way by this road, over the west end of the *Prebend Field* to Frog Lane, was some few years since a matter of contest between the occupier of the field and Mr. Aubert of Highbury. The latter gentleman caused a gate to be cut down, which had been put up by the former to prevent horses passing over. The way has since continued open, and the right of free passage undisputed.—Nelson, p. 14, *note*, ed. 1811. In the Treatise of John Kitchen upon Courts Leet, &c., the following precedent appears, taken from the Court Roll of the Prebend Manor, whereof he was steward, *temp. Eliz.* (anno 1579), which clearly shows that the passage through the Prebend Field has been a common bridle and drift-way from time immemorial ; and that the gate and the bridge beyond the further bridge over the open sewer, ought to be maintained and kept in repair by the tenant thereof ; viz.

Prebenda { Visus franc' pleg' ibidem tent' die Jovis, 21^o die Octobris, anno
de Iseldon. { Regine Elizabethæ Dei grat' Angliæ Franc' & Hibern' fidei defen-
soris, &c., vicessimo primo.

Item present' quod communis via ducens per campum vocat' le Prebende fiede est communis via ad ducend' & equitand', & sic usa fuit a tempore ejus contrarii memoria hominis non existit. Et quod porta & pons existen' ultra ulteriorem pontem, debent esse manutent' & custodit' per terræ tenent' & modo non sunt. Ideo preceptum est terræ tenentibus eandem portam & pontem emendare et reficere ante festum sancti J. Baptiste prox' futur' sub pena," &c.—*Kitchen on Courts*, pp. 99, 104, ed. 1675.

is by no means an uncommon practice in many parts of the country, for persons thus chargeable with the repair of an ancient way to demand a toll; and the like was committed at Norwood in Surrey, not many years since. A fraud of this description not unfrequently escapes detection, because toll for passage cannot lawfully be taken but in cases either where an obligation exists on the part of the taker to repair the road, or where the dedication of the road to the public can be fairly presumed to have formed the consideration for the toll, as in the case of the Bishop of London's toll at Highgate, where there is no obligation on his part to repair the road, the reservation, also, of the toll being, according to Norden*, contemporaneous with the dedication of the way to the public.

This survey also demonstrates in what respect this parish subsequently encroached upon the parish of Pancras, by extending the boundary line southward from the boundary-stone at the bottom of Maiden Lane, over the junction of the various roads at Battle Bridge or King's Cross, to the farther side of Gray's Inn Lane, thereby including a number of houses which are nearly insulated by the two ways: the question of this encroachment, which seems to have affected the parish of Clerkenwell rather than that of St. Pancras, was decided in favour of the latter against the parish of Islington, July 15, 1824, in an action brought by one Chandler against the Islington Collector, for an unlawful distress made for the purpose of trying the right. So much, therefore, for this survey.

The most ancient highway connecting Islington with London, is that to which Stow alludes in the following passage: "From the farther end of Aldersgate Street straight north of the bar is called Goswell Street, replenished with small tenements, cottages and alleys, gardens, banquetting-houses, and bowling-places. Beyond these bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, or the west side, the way stretcheth up towards Iseldon; and on the right hand or east side, at a red cross, turneth into Eald Street, so called for that it was the old highway from Aldersgate for the north-east parts of England, before Bishops-gate was built." And again, speaking of Holywell, (near Shoreditch at the further end of Old Street, looking the contrary way,) he says, "On the left hand is Eald Street, which reacheth west to a stone cross over against the north end of Golden

ANCIENT ROADS
FROM LONDON.

* Norden, *Speculum Brit.*, 15, 21; cited also in Gough's Edition of *Camd. Brit.* ii. 30.

Lane, and so to the end of Goswell Street." At this stone cross* was a lane, which for the last 150 years has been called Brick Lane†, and leads to Islington in a northerly direction; the continuation of this way, which is still known by the name of the Bridle Lane or Bridleway, is extended through Frog Lane to the Lower Road.

(z.) Regist. Clerkenwell, MSS. Cott. Faust. B. II. fo. 27.

That the earliest known road from London to Islington was from the Bar in Aldersgate Street, as Stow remarks, is proved by the description of some parcels of land in a Charter of Confirmation by Henry Foliot and Lecia his wife, (one of the daughters of Jordan Briset, the founder of the Nunnery as well as of the Priory of Clerkenwell,) about the year 1150(7), to the nuns of Clerkenwell: the words are these,—*El duas acras terre juxta stralam que vadit de barrâ extra Aldredesgate versus hyseldone*;—i. e. And two acres of land beside the street that goeth from the bar without Aldersgate towards Iseldon.

BRIDLEWAY.

This ancient highway may be identified as the very road Stow speaks of; for if the reader will pursue his course from London on the right-hand side of Goswell Street, (the Charter House wall being on the left-hand side) he will observe a narrow lane, now called Middle Row, which leads into Old Street; and going up Old Street on the right-hand side to the top of Golden Lane, he will see Brick Lane on the opposite side as the entrance to a line of street leading northward to Islington†, which by crossing the City Road and passing up City Garden Row, winds by the easterly side of Islington, where at the bottom of River Lane it assumes the name of Frog Lane, and pursuing this course in a somewhat oblique direction, falls into the Lower Road at the north-end of Rotherfield Street, in the way to Newington Green.

(a.) Gerard's Herbal, lib. II. ch. 9, p. 245. ed. Johns. 1633.

Gerard in his 'Herbal(9),' alludes to this road in the following passage: "Our ordinary mustard, as also the wild and small, groweth wild in many places of this kingdom, and may all three

* Bagford alludes to this cross thus: "In the same [Old] street against Goulding Lane, there likewise remains the stump or foot of an old Cross, which we may conclude was formerly a mile-stone; and I believe many others were placed in the cross-roads in several places of the kingdom, which were taken away by the ancient monks' officers, and if near a monastery, a cross set up in the room thereof."—Bagford's Letter relating to the Antiquities of London. Pref. to *Leland's Collectanea*, lxii. ed. 1770. Maitland also alludes to the remains of this cross, ii. 1370.

† So called from the brick-fields to which it led, and from which the bricks were carted. The brick-fields in this neighbourhood towards Islington are alluded to in the Perambulation of St. Giles without Cripplegate, in that edition of Stow's Survey published in 1633, p. 317.

‡ In that map of London published in two half-sheets at the end of the *Cent. Mag.* for 1764, the continuation of Brick Lane is called *Horseway to Islington*. In a plan of the roads and streets from Islington to Dog-house Bar, &c., published about 1758, this road is called *The Bridleway*.

be found on the banks about the back of Old Street, and in the way to Islington."

Bagford the antiquary considered Old Street to have been the old military road of the Romans, as it certainly was; and here I may state that, according to the concurrent opinion of most antiquaries, the Ermin Street, a Roman road, passed through or on the east side of this parish north from London, in the course of the Green Lanes by Islington to Hornsey, across Enfield Chase to Northall Common by Newgate Street, and Berkhamstead over Cheshunt Common to Hertford.

ROMAN ROAD.

According to Bedwell^(b), before the wars of the barons in the reign of King John, about the year 1210, "the ancient highway or great road from the north lay through Hertford, from thence to Hatfield, and continued through Enfield Chase to Southgate, Bowsfarm, Wood Green, passing the Manor House of Duckett's, to a stone bridge near the confines of Tottenham, Hornsey, and Newington, and so through Islington to London."

ANCIENT NORTH ROAD.

(b) Bedwell, Hist. of Tottenham, p. 112.

Mr. Bagford remarks^(c) that the "highway which leads from Aldersgate to Islington has been made some time since the Conquest, and I believe much about the same time that the ground was taken in for building the Carthusian Monastery (now called the Charter House) by Sir Walter de Mancy," anno 1371. So that it may be considered certain that the Goswell Street Road is of later date than either the Bridleway by Brick Lane, or the St. John Street Road. Indeed, with regard to the Bridleway, it seems till within a comparatively recent period to have been the most known way; and I find from the register of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, that in the reign of Henry VI. this bridle-road was described as a public highway; for on 30th June, 1439, the prior and brethren of that hospital demised^(d) to one John Grene "seven gardens lying altogether, with two cottages built thereon, between the lane which leads to Wellockesberne on the east side, and the King's Street [*regium vicum*] called Olde Street, on the south side, and the King's highway [*stratam regiam*] which leads towards Iselton on the west side, and land of Thomas Frowyke on the north side." At a much later period I find this same highway alluded to, for in a grant to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, in the year 1590 of some concealed lands* occurs the

ROAD FROM ALDERSGATE.

(c) Bagford's Letter relating to the Antiquities of London. Pref. to Leland's Collectanea, lxxiii. ed. 1770.

(d) MSS Cott. Nero, E. vi. fo. 11 (Translation.)

* These grantees were great concealors, and this grant, as all grants of concealment or concealed lands were, is very minute in the description of the parcels; for this information I am indebted (as also upon other occasions) to the valuable and experienced communication of Mr. Palmer, late of the Rolls Chapel.

following, viz.: "And also all that our little piece of land lately occupied for a garden containing in length 62 feet and in breadth 57 feet and 10 poles of assise, together with a little stable thereon built lying in Olde Street or Pickelatch, near the Charter House, in the Parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, [since forming the modern parish of St. Luke] in the county of Middlesex, adjacent to a certain garden in the tenure of Robert Greene on the south side, and a barn in the tenure of John Stephens on the east side and the Queen's highway [*regiam viam*] leading from the City of London to Islington on the west side and from the Charter House to Hoggiesdon on the north side."^(c)

(c) Pat. 33, Eliz.
p. 9, m. 25-34.
(Translation.)

It may well be presumed, that in very early times convenience suggested the present line of road from Smithfield and St. John Street to Islington, and from thence to Highgate, as will be noticed hereafter; and also that the way which is now the Goswell Street Road was the result of increasing traffic and population. The date of the formation of this road has been already assigned by Mr. Bagford.

ST. JOHN STREET
ROAD.

St. John Street Road appears to have been the earliest highway from West Smithfield; but although this road is very ancient, it can hardly be referred to quite so remote a period as that by Aldersgate and Brick Lane. However, I find this road mentioned in a Charter of Confirmation^(f), about the year 1170, made by Reginald de Ginge, or Ginges, and Emma his wife, (another daughter of Jordan Briset, the founder of the Nunnery as well as of the Priory of Clerkenwell,) of the same two acres of land which were alluded to at page 16; viz. *Et duas acras terre in campo qui est proximus Londoniis, inter stratam que vadit de barrô de Smethfelde versus yseldone, ac stratam que vadit de barrô de Aldredesgate, que acrae proximæ sunt strate que vadit de barrô de Aldredesgate versus yseldone, et extendunt juxta illam stratam secundum longitudinem a parte Australi versus Boream; i. e.* "And two acres of land in that field which is next to London, between that street which goeth from the bar of Smithfield towards Yseldon and the street which goeth from the bar of Aldersgate, which acres are next to the street which goeth from the bar of Aldersgate towards Yseldon, and extend along that street lengthwise from the south side towards the north." From the circumstance of this description comprising the street from Smithfield Bar, which is not alluded to in the original charter of Foliot some years earlier, it may be

(f) Regist. Clerkenwell,
MSS. Cott Faust.
B. ii. p. 32.

reasonably presumed that this highway was not then formed or much used; otherwise the lands would have been described in the original charter of Foliot, by the description they subsequently obtained in the Charter of Confirmation.

This road very soon became, as it has ever since continued, the great highway from West Smithfield, and its repair must have been a subject of importance; for in the fourth year of Richard II. (anno 1380) a grant of paviage was obtained, that is, a royal licence was granted to two persons named in the patent, authorizing them to levy certain tolls therein named, which were to be applied in reparation of this road; a mode of procedure in those days amply sufficient in authority and effect for the purposes intended. The tenour of this paviage grant^(s) in English is as follows:

(s) Pat. 1 Ric. II.
p. 1, m. 17. De
Pavagio.

(Translation.)

“The King to his beloved William Stowe and Roger Barnard sendeth greeting. Know ye, that in aid of the emendation of the highway from Symthefelde Barre to Gore’s Place in Iseldon, which in many places is destroyed and broken up, to the great damage and hurt of our people by the said way passing, to the emendation or reparation whereof no one is bound except it be of his own mere and proper will, as we understand; We have granted to you of our special grace, that from the day of the execution of these presents unto the end of one year next ensuing, to be fully complete, that you may take by yourselves and by your deputies of articles for sale by the said way passing, the customs under written; that is to say, For every horse-load of corn, of whatsoever kind it be, or malt for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of corn for sale, one penny; for every horse, mare, bullock, and cow for sale, one farthing; for ten sheep, goats, and hogs, one penny; for every horse-load of cloth for sale, one farthing; for every entire cloth for sale, one farthing; for every hundred of linen cloth, canvass, Irish Galway cloth and worsted for sale, one halfpenny; for every tun of wine or ashes for sale, one penny; for every cart-load of honey for sale, one penny; for every truss of cloth for sale brought by cart, one penny; for every cwt. of dead stock for sale, one penny; for every weigh of tallow and fat for sale, one farthing; for every quarter of woad for sale, one penny; for every hundred of alum, copperas, potter’s clay, and verdigrise for sale, one farthing; for every 2000 onions for sale, one farthing; for every ten sheaves of garlic for sale, one farthing; for every 1000

herrings for sale, one farthing; for every horse-load of sea-fish for sale, one farthing; for every hundred of boards for sale, one halfpenny; for every mill-stone for sale, one penny; for every one hundred of faggots for sale, one penny; for every quarter of salt for sale, one farthing; for every weigh of cheese or butter for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of billet-wood or coals for sale, one penny; for every quarter of tan for sale, one penny; for every truss of whatsoever kind of wares exceeding the sum of 5s., one farthing; for every cart laden with clay, sand, or gravel, always for the twelfth time, one penny; and of every article for sale of the value of 5s. not here specified, by the aforesaid way passing, woolskins and wool-fels only excepted, one farthing: And therefore we command you, that you take the aforesaid customs until the end of the said year as is aforesaid; so that the monies therefrom accruing be applied towards the reparation and emendation, and also the support of the said way, and not for other purposes; but the term aforesaid being complete, the aforesaid customs shall wholly cease and be abolished. In witness whereof, &c. To last for the aforesaid year.

T. R. (*Teste Rege*) apud Westm. xxx. die Septembr'."

It is very probable that this paviage grant was obtained by the Bishop of London and the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who had an equal interest in the reparation of this highway.

Stow, who published his *Survey of London* in 1598, notices this road thus: "And without the bar of West Smithfield lieth a large street or way, called of the house of St. John there *St. John's Street*, and stretcheth towards Islington."—"St. John's Street is also on both sides replenished with buildings up to Clerkenwell."

It seems that St. John Street Road* has always been the main road to Islington^(h), for Ogleby describes the road from London to Holyhead as coming from Cheapside⁽ⁱ⁾ "through Blowbladder Street, Newgate Street, by Pye Corner, Smithfield, St. John's Street, and crossing the New River enter Islington, full of inns and other public houses, whence 3½ pass by *Ring Cross* to Lower and Upper Holloway," &c.

This road also, till the year 1818, was known as the Islington

(h) 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12.
(i) *Itinerarium Angliæ*, ed. 1674.

* —the Strete called Saincte John's Strete leading from the Barres of Smithfelde up to the Ponde at the corner of the Wall extending along the Highe waie leading to Islington.—*Statutes of the Realm*, vol. 3, p. 909. (*Authentic ed.*)

Road; since which time it has been described as the St. John Street Road. The management of this and the Goswell Street Road is committed to the Commissioners appointed by the "Act for consolidating the trusts of the several turnpike roads in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis north of the river Thames."^(k)

(k) 7 Geo. IV. c. cxlii. amended by 10 Geo. IV. c. 59. (Pub.)
GOSWELL STREET ROAD.

The Goswell Street Road, or northward continuation of Goswell Street*, seems to have been a highway well known at the beginning of the sixteenth century; for in a lease from the Prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, dated 18th June, 1505^(l), they demised "A close called Whytewellbeche [now Wilderness Row] and iij gardens joyning to the same, late in the holding of —, with another little garden and a little house standing in the same, lying and bounding between the highway leading fro' Aldersgate toward Iseldon on the est parte; and a felde called the Nonnesfelde on the north parte; and the Charter House wall on the south parte; and the way leading from St. John Street towards Iseldon on the west parte."

(l) MSS. Cott. Claud. E. vi. fo. 19.

This way, from all we can learn, went over an open country, and united with the high road at the Clerkenwell end of Islington, at which point there was a cross set up. I find the junction of these two roads, as well as this cross, both named in the collation by the Prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem of one Robert Baker to the hermitage, which he had then recently built and founded upon land holden of the said hospital, dated 10th June, 1511^(m); wherein the plot of such hermitage is described to be "at the end of our field or pasture called Woodmansfield, bounding towards the north, and towards the place where the two roads meet (*bivium*), and the cross which stands in the King's highway at the end of the town of Iseldon." This *bivium* (the place where the two roads meet) and the cross, are

(m) MSS. Cott. Claud. E. vi. fo. 93. (Translation.)

* Goswell Street takes its name from an ancient spring called Godewell, (*i. e.* Goodwell,) afterwards corrupted to Godeswell, and Gosewell, and Goswell. The earliest mention I find of this well is in the *Registrum de Clerkenwell*, Cott. MSS., Faust. B. ii. fol. 27. a, a book written in the reign of King John, containing charters from the time of King Stephen, which Stow saw, and particularly mentions in his *Survey of London*; but he, mistaking the form of the letter G, has called this well Todewell, in which error he has, of course, been followed by others. In another MS. book of nearly as great antiquity, also containing most ancient charters, viz. the *Liber A. sive Pilosus* of the dean and chapter of St. Paul, fol. 25. a, 48. b, I find a charter which commences thus: "Universis sancte matris Ecclesie filijs presentibus & futuris Clemencia Priorissa & totus Conventus de Haliwell salutem. Noverit Universitas vestra nos concessisse & dimisisse & presenti Carta confirmasse Ricardo de Humfravill quendam Gardinum nostrum extra barram de Aldredesgate cum omnibus pertinencijs suis scilicet illum Gardinum qui fuit Walteri fil' Osberti qui jacet inter *Goswell* & inter Gardinum qui fuit Thom' Grand," &c. This must have been about the year 1200, or perhaps earlier, as Clemence appears to have been Prioress at that time.

1 MSS. Cott.
C and D. vol. 10. 74.
(Transcription.)

also mentioned in another place in the same register, where the said Prior and brethren, on 14th October, 1509, demised to one John Gowlde three fields by Iseldon, under the following description^(a): "Three fields of pasture land lying altogether, whereof one is called Woodmansfield containing 7 acres, and two other fields called Lambart's Croft containing 1 acre, and Shepecroft containing by estimation 3 roods, which said two fields are now inclosed in one field; and all the three fields of pasture, now two fields, lying altogether, abut between the King's highway on the east and west sides, and abut towards the place where the two ways meet and the cross which stands in the King's highway at the end of the town of Iseldon aforesaid on the north side, and towards the great field of the Prioress and convent of the house of the Nuns of Clerkenwell on the south side."

(a) Strype's Stow's
Survey ii. 541. ed.
1754.

Goswell Street Road does not appear to have been in former times a road of much thoroughfare; its origin also, as is before noticed, is of later date, and it seems that though gradually, yet very slowly, it superseded the ancient Bridle Road.* Strype evidently alludes to this road^(e), viz. "Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up towards *Iseldon*, commonly called *Islington*, a country town hard by, which in the former age was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581 Queen Elizabeth on an evening rode that way to take the air, where near the town she was environed with a number of begging rogues (as beggars usually haunt such places), which gave the Queen much disturbance."

THE HIGH ROAD.

The St. John Street Road is continued by the Great North Road, which is called in the Survey of 1735 the High Road, and runs through the town of Islington, and Holloway, and Highgate. This High Road, from the Angel to the point where the Lower Road branches off at Islington Green, is now called the High Street; and from the upper end of the Green to some 150 yards beyond the church, is called the Upper or Town Street.

On the left hand side of the High Street is a raised causeway, which has immemorially led from St. John Street end to the church, and was, till the introduction of an uniform system of road-making made such a distinction pointless, called *The Long*

* In 1619 Sir Henry Montague, Lord Chief Justice, represented to the governors of the Charter House, that the ways next to Islington were very bad: a causeway 44 poles in length, with a ditch three feet broad, was ordered at Wilderness Row.—*Malcolm Lond. Rec.* i. 416.

*Causeway**; the construction of this causeway accounts for the elevated appearance which the High Street used to present and still preserves from the Turnpike to the Upper Street.

From the High Street on the right-hand side at Islington LOWER ROAD. Green and nearly in the centre of the town, diverges a road leading to Stoke Newington, Kingsland, and the Green Lanes, which is called the Lower Road and Lower Street. Both the Upper and Lower Road are connected at a point called Ball's Pond† by a road called the Hopping Lane, running westerly into the Great North Road at the end of the Upper Street, and may be said to form the base of a triangle, whereof the Upper and Lower Street are the sides, and wherein is included the manor of Canonbury, these three roads forming the exact boundary of such manor. It is therefore to be concluded that these roads are exceedingly ancient, for the manor of Canonbury was created early in the thirteenth century, as will be noticed hereafter; and these roads must have existed previous to the creation of a manor or district whereof they distinguish the boundary. The Lower Road, also, at Ball's Pond diverges in an easterly direction to Kingsland, where it may be said to be continued by the Green Lanes, which commence at Kingsland; and these Green Lanes, of which this part of the Lower Road now called the Ball's Pond Road, is a portion, are the most ancient roads of which we have intelligence.

At the end of the Upper or Town Street, where the Hopping Lane (recently called Saint Paul's Road) is continued by the Great North Road, is Highbury; to the upper part of Highbury a carriage-way has been made from Hopping Lane, but

* This "Long Causeway," which extended below Sadler's Well, must have been of very ancient construction, for Richard Cloudesley, by his will dated 13th January, 1517, does thereby give and bequeath to the repairing and amending of the Causeway between my house that I now dwell in and Islington Church, &c. The dwelling of Cloudesley is pointed out by a lease from the Prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, dated 24th of April, 1516, whereby they demised to Richard Cloudesley of Iseldon in the County of Middlesex, Gent., that their one tenement there, with the gardens and croft adjacent, late in the tenure of John Mantell, hatcher; and also one house called the Shepecote, with a little close adjoining, late in the tenure of the said John Mantell: all which aforesaid premises are situate and lie between the King's highway on the east side, and our fields called the Commanders Mantells on the west and south sides, and the tenement of the aforesaid Richard Cloudesley wherein he now dwells, on the north side thereof. By which I recollect, that Cloudesley dwelt much about where the Angel now stands or perhaps a little lower down: he appears also to have held some fields, parcel of the Commandry Mantells, of which I shall speak hereafter.—See MSS. Cott. Claud., E. vi., fol. 168. b.

† The road leading from the Lower Street, Islington, to Ball's Pond, which went in a curved line by the bank on the east side, as it appears in Baker's Plan, was in May 1800 thrown into its present course by order of the Highgate and Hampstead Trust.—*Nelson*, 192, ed. 1811.

such carriage-way does not at present go further than the valley below Highbury, although there is the Stroud Green Lane leading on the right to the Green Lanes and Stoke Newington, and on the left to Stroud Green.*

BACK LANE OF
LIVERPOOL ROAD.

We must now go back to the road called the Liverpool Road, but which till rather recently was better known by the names of the Back Lane and Back Road. This road branches from the left-hand or west side of the High Street, and running behind the whole extent of the houses on the west side of the Upper Street, falls into the Great North or Highgate Road at a place called Ring Cross, a little below the turnpike at Lower Holloway.† I have no doubt but that it was originally a portion of Tollington Lane or Devil's Lane now called Hornsey Road, and crossed the site of the Great North Road, which is of later formation; indeed the boundary line of the manor of Highbury rather confirms me in this point, for roads and water-courses are the most ancient, as being the most natural boundary marks. This Back Lane, near the point of its termination at Ring Cross, opened on the westerly side into an ancient lane called Hagbush Lane.

HAGBUSH LANE.

This Lane proceeded from the upper part of the Back Lane in a winding direction westerly to the fields by Copenhagen House; from whence, at the north-west corner of the Bullpicee field, it proceeded northerly in a zig-zag course to Crouch End and Hornsey, crossing Devil's Lane, which there is great reason to believe, although a very ancient way, was of later date than this.

Hagbush Lane, indeed, appears to have been the most ancient road from London to the north. Dr. Stukeley^(p) observes

(p) *Itinerarium*,
4. 5. ed. 1776.

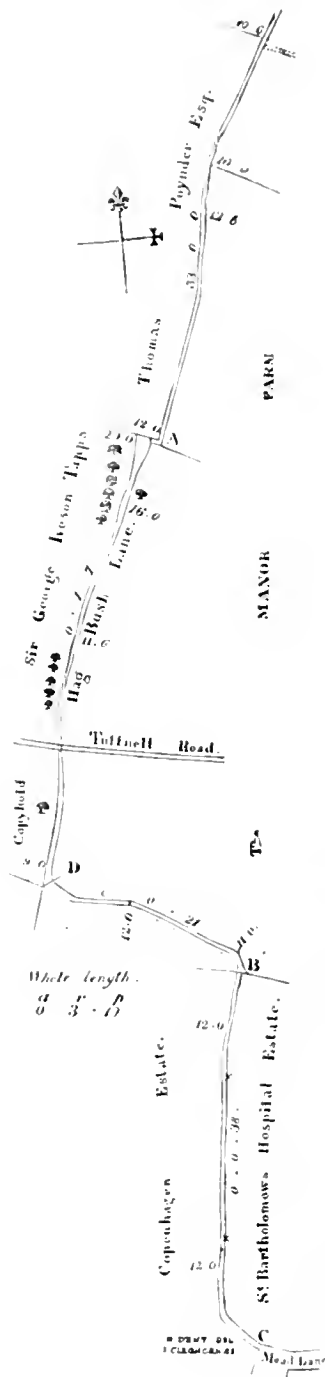
* This way is noted in the Survey of 1735 as MN, and appears to have been formerly open as the ancient road from the Green Lanes to Stroud Green, (post, p. 32.) It seems that this road was closed by a gate long before 1784, about which time some attempts were made to remove the obstruction to the passage as a bridle-way; and one Jennings, accompanied by Richard Holland, a leatherseller, who had a villa at Hornsey, cut down the gate which Mr. Colebrooke maintained at that point where the posts now stand in the pathway *over* the New River, and where formerly the road went *under* the Boarded Trough conveying the channel of the New River across the valley; but these persons who were sued for the trespass did not defend the action, and one Glasscock, a servant of the New River Company, being examined swore that he had long dwelt at the Boarded River House, and that there had always been a bar there; whereupon a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, one Wallbank; and the way is now no more than a foot-way.—See *Gent's Mag.*, Nov. 1784. On looking at Rocque's map 1746-8, it appears that the way from Hopping Lane to the Boarded River was an open drift-way.

† The Back Road, which formerly passed in a direct line from the south to the front, of the Workhouse, and thence turned off east to the top of Barnsbury Street, (see Baker's Plan.) was changed into its present course in August 1796; by which alteration two very dangerous angles, and which had been the occasion of frequent accidents, were removed.—*Nelson*, 91, 92. ed. 1811.

that the road from the city originally went alongside the brook by Bagnigge*; the way to Highgate being at first by Copenhagen House, which is a straight road thither from Gray's Inn Lane. Whether this road communicated with Madan Lane or the road by Bagnigge Wash it is hard now to determine, yet Dr. Stukeley seems to think that it communicated with the road by Bagnigge.

The course of this ancient way from the Back Lane or Liverpool Road can be easily discerned and traced, although laid open, and in many places obstructed. Should the reader desire to do this by personal investigation, he must take up his perambulation at the end of that lane which falls into the Back Lane or Liverpool Road, by the "Adam and Eve," at the hither end of Paradise Row, and from thence follow the winding course of the lane which crosses a street called Grove Cottages, at the end of George Street, Lower Holloway, and winding, passes at the back of those cottages, and crosses the Caledonian or Battle Bridge and Holloway Road to another short lane, which opens by a gate into an oblong square field of four acres, called the Bullpiece Field; by crossing this field diagonally to the furthest and north-west corner thereof, the terminus of that part of Hagbush Lane, which in the old maps is called Copenhagen Lane, will appear. At this point the first obstruction presents itself, the entrance being plashed and hedged up; but the site of the lane can be easily enough traced, as running by the side of the hedge due northwards to Mead Lane, now converted into the Camden Town Road. This portion also of Hagbush Lane can be easily identified by the present appearance of the ground, and of the ends of the banks of those fields by which the lane passes, and whereon it abuts: at this point, and from thence to Mead Lane, this ancient road was thirty, and in some places forty feet wide. The great Map of London and its Environs by Rocque, 1746-8, plainly shows the course of this lane onwards; as does also the Survey of 1806, and the reduced map of the same by Starling already noticed.

* That part of the road which followed the course of the river of Wells from Clerkenwell to Kentish Town, and lay in the valley between Clerkenwell and Battle Bridge, was called *Bagnigge*, the river there being called "Bagnigge Wash," and the wall of Bagnigge House, "Bagnigge Wall." This description must have existed from very early times, for I find in a charter of William de Ewell, Prebendary of Vinesbury otherwise Haliwell, without date but made in the thirteenth century, *Domino Thoma de Basnigge*, one of the attesting witnesses.—*Lib. A. sive Pilosus penes, Dec' & Cap. Sⁱ Pauli*, fol. 50. b.



The upper part of this lane, which is now divided by the Camden Town Road, pursues a zig-zag course* northerly to the road leading from Kentish Town to Upper Holloway, and is faithfully delineated by the plan in the margin of this page, reduced from a survey made by Mr. Dent in 1820 for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of the site of this lane, which belongs to the public, amongst the copyholders of the manors of which it forms the boundary, the lord obtaining part to himself in right of his demesne. Of this upper part of Hagbush Lane, a small portion which leads from the site of Mead Lane (C to B) has not been laid open, the depth of that part of the lane rendering it almost impracticable; but the entrance to it from Mead Lane or the Camden Town Road at the point (C) was in January, 1843, plashed and hedged up; from the point (B), following the course of the *dotted lines* to (D), the lane had been laid open some twenty years since, but until last winter the remainder of the lane preserved its original appearance, and was used as a footway in summer to Upper Holloway, when it was entirely laid open from point (D) and a road called the Tuffnell Road raised some feet above the lane in effect blocking it up; and the lane has been also blocked up at the points designated by the letters (A and C), and the gate which opened into the road leading from Kentish Town has also been nailed up.†

The Tuffnell Road is a private road now being

* The road-making of our ancestors was upon principles totally opposed to the present. Almost all ancient roads either wind or run in a zig-zag course,—in fact in an open country follow the sinuosities of a primitive path, and in a close country are guided by the fences of the fields. Marylebone Lane is thus exhibited in a map of London not a century old, and any one who will carefully view Rocque's great Map of London, 1746-8, will find that Hagbush Lane was no more than a fair sample of ancient road-making. Starling's Map of Islington stupidly states that this lane is supposed to be a Roman road.

† The intelligent reader will readily perceive that these observations were committed to writing about nine years since.

made from Upper Holloway to Maiden Lane, across the fields forming the demesnes of the manor of Barnsbury, which are laid out in building plots by the name of Tuffnell Park.

After thus falling into and crossing the Kentish Town and Holloway Road, the course of Hagbush Lane makes another zig-zag or elbow, and falls higher up into the same road which it again crosses, and is continued by a passage into the Great North Road by the sign of the Mother Redcap; again crossing this road, Hagbush Lane may be traced some 150 yards by the name of Redcap Lane, when it is for the last time blocked up in its transit to the upper end of Devil's Lane, which last, though an ancient way, I conceive was formed in order to effect a junction with the upper part of Hagbush Lane the most ancient road through Crouch End and Hornsey to the north, the road mentioned by Norden being the next in point of antiquity.

As Hagbush Lane forms the main boundary line dividing the manors of Barnsbury and St. John of Jerusalem, the site of the lane can always be readily determined, although every thing has been done for the purpose of obstructing that right of free passage to which the public have for ages been entitled; as the communication which Hagbush Lane seems to have had with the ancient road from Clerkenwell and Portpool (now Gray's Inn Lane) was superseded by the use of Maiden Lane, there is no need of further observation than to remark that in all probability such ancient road fell into Hagbush Lane below Copenhagen House, at the Tile-kilns. With regard to the communication on the Islington side, Hagbush Lane reached Copenhagen House from the top of the Back Lane in even a more circuitous direction than it does at present, as is demonstrated by a reference to the boundary line of Barnsbury manor, which running in a bevil line westerly from the end of Paradise Row to the hither corner of the field below Copenhagen House, turns northerly by the hedge dividing that field straight up to the north-west corner of the Bullpiece Field, as already noticed; but yet the present course of Hagbush Lane from the Back Road, Islington, has from time immemorial been through the Bullpiece Field, thus saving the angle. Those who travelled in a westerly direction went up by Kentish Town through Fortis Lane, originally extending no further than Hagbush Lane, although subsequently carried across to Tollington in the direction of the North Road mentioned by Norden.

The late Mr. Hone does not seem to have been aware that

Ancient Communications with Hagbush Lane from Clerkenwell, Portpool, and Kentish Town. Vide post, p. 30.

the lower part of Kentish Town, and that part of Paneras which is adjacent to the end of Maiden Lane, was called "Haghedge" so far back as the reign of Edward the First.*

* Amongst the records of the Exchequer are the Inquisitions and Presentments touching the robbery of the King's treasury, then deposited in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, in 1313. The persons who committed this theft were assisted by the monks of Westminster Abbey, and by Geryn a linen-draper of London and others holding a good position in society as then constituted. Part of the property stolen, consisting of plate and jewels, was concealed in *quodam loco vocato Haghedge in Kentisse-ton*: this Hag-hedge was also described as being in the fields of St. Paneras.—See *Calendar of the Exchequer Records*, by Sir Francis Palgrave, i. pp. 262-286. Some light is thrown by these records upon two palaces in the neighbourhood of *Haghdye*; for one of the bail for these thieves and other parties implicated, who were men of substance, was "Will's atte-Stapeled-halle," (Stapleton Hall); and it was also presented that *Richard of Kent, Clerk, and Cecilia his wife, dwelling at the Hoppel-halle*, (Capthall, now Horsey Wood House,) were receivers of the aforesaid malefactors, and of out-door robbers.—*Ibid.* There appears also to have been a piece of land nearer London which this place had imparted the name of *Haghdye*, namely Haghdye Croft, concerning which I find an Inquisition in 17th Ed. II. in the *Liber .i. sive Pilous*, of the dean and chapter of St. Paul, fol. 98, b.

The late Mr. Hone made the following remarks respecting Hagbush Lane and the encroachments then already made upon the right of the public to a free passage through this lane, which are applicable also to the obstruction of this ancient way by Mr. Tuffnell in 1842-3.

"From the many intelligent persons a stroller may meet among the thirty thousand inhabitants of Islington, on his way along Hagbush Lane, he will perhaps not find one to answer a question that will occur to him during his walk,—'Why is this place called Hagbush Lane?' Before giving satisfaction here to the inquirer, he is informed that, if a Londoner, Hagbush Lane is, or ought to be, to him the most interesting way that he can find to walk in; and presuming him to be influenced by the feelings and motives that actuate his fellow-citizens to the improvement and adornment of their city, by the making of a *new* north road, he is informed that Hagbush Lane, though now wholly disused, and in many parts destroyed, was the *old*, or rather the *oldest* north road, or ancient bridleway to and from London and the northern parts of the kingdom.

"Now for its name—Hagbush Lane. *Hag* is the old Saxon word *hay*, which became corrupted into *hough*, and afterwards into *have*, and is the name for the berry of the hawthorn; also, the Saxon word *haga* signified a hedge, or any enclosure. *Hag* afterwards signified a bramble; and hence, for instance, the blackberry-bush, or any other bramble, would be properly denominated a *hay*. Hagbush Lane, therefore, may be taken to signify either Hawthornbush Lane, Bramble Lane, or Hedgebush Lane; more probably the latter. Within recent recollection, Whitcomb Street, near Charing Cross, was called *Hedge* Lane. Supposing the reader to proceed [across the meadow east of Copenhagen House to the north-west corner], he will perceive that the widest part of Hagbush Lane reaches, from that spot, to the road now cutting [1825] from Holloway, [the Camden Town and Holloway Road.] Crossing immediately over the road, he comes again into the lane, which he will there find so narrow as only to admit convenient passage to a man on horseback. This was the general width of the road throughout, and the usual width of all the English roads made in ancient times. They did not travel in carriages, or carry their goods in carts, as we do, but rode on horseback, and conveyed their wares or merchandise in pack-saddles, or packages on horses' backs. They likewise conveyed their money in the same way. In an objection raised in the reign of Elizabeth to a clause in the Hue and Cry bill, then passing through parliament, it was urged, regarding some travellers who had been robbed in open day within the hundred of Beyntesh, in the county of Berks, that 'they were clothiers, and yet travelled not with the great troupe of clothiers; they also carried their money openly in wallets upon their saddles.'—*Hobby MSS.* The customary width of their roads was either four feet or eight feet. Some parts of Hagbush Lane are much lower than the meadows on each side; and this defect is common to parts of every ancient way, as might be exemplified, were it necessary, with reasons founded on their ignorance of every essential connected with the formation, and perhaps the use, of a road.

"It is not intended to point out the tortuous directions of Hagbush Lane; for the chief object of this notice is to excite the reader to one of the pleasantest walks he can imagine, and to tax his ingenuity to the discovery of the route the road takes. This, the *ancient* north road, comes into the *present* north road, in Upper Holloway, at the

It appears by the Survey of 1735, that this lane took the name of Hagbush at the extremity which leads into the Liverpool Road; but this appellation seems to have been lost sight of as it proceeded higher up towards Highgate, where it was called Blind, *i. e.*, Dark Lane. That part of the lane which passed near Copenhagen House was called Copenhagen Lane, and in Roëque's Survey or great Map of London and its Environs, which was commenced in 1741, finished in 1745, and published in 1746-8, the upper part of this lane is called Bush Lane. Above Copenhagen House, and diverging due east from Hagbush Lane, was Mead Lane, the site whereof forms the Camden Town and Holloway Road, as will be presently noticed. In Roëque's great map it is called Maiden Lane, evidently the error of a foreigner.

Madan, Made, or, as it is now called, Maiden Lane, is the lane or road leading from Battle Bridge to Highgate, forming the boundary line of the parishes of Pancras and Islington, as well as of the manors of St. John of Jerusalem and Clerkenwell. Dr. Stukeley, in his Dissertation on the Brill at Pancras^(a), intimates that this lane was substituted for "the ancient road by Copenhagen," which communicated on that side with Bagnigge and with Putpool (Gray's Inn), and wanted repair; and he also speaks of this lane as "that road between Finsbury and

MAIDEN LANE.

(a) Itinerarium, ll. 4, 5. ed. 1776.

foot of Highgate Hill, and went in that direction to Hornsey. Towards London, it proceeded between Paradise House, the residence of Mr. Greig, the engraver, and the Adam and Eve public-house, in the Holloway back road, and by circuitous windings approached London, at the distance of a few feet on the eastern side of the City Arms public-house, in the City Road, and continued towards Old Street, St. Luke's. It no where communicated with the back road, leading from Battle Bridge to the top of Highgate Hill, called Maiden Lane. *See vide supra.*

"Hagbush Lane is well known to every botanizing perambulator on the west side of London. The wild onion, clonswound-wort, wake-robin, and abundance of other simples, lovely in their form, and of high medicinal repute in our old herbals and receipt-books, take root, and seed, and flower here in great variety. How long beneath the tall elms and pollard oaks, and the luxuriant beauties on the banks, the infirm may be suffered to seek health, and the healthy to recreate, who shall say? Spoilers are abroad.

"Through Hagbush Lane every man has a right to ride and walk: in Hagbush Lane no man has even a shadow of right to an inch as private property. It is a public road, and public property. The trees, as well as the road, are public property; and the very form of the road is public property. Yet bargains and sales have been made, and are said to be now making, under which the trees are cut down and sold, and the public road thrown, bit by bit, into private fields as pasture. Under no conveyance or admission to land by any proprietor, whether freeholder or lord of a manor, can any person legally dispossess the public of a single foot of Hagbush Lane, or obstruct the passage of any individual through it. All the people of London, and indeed all the people of England, have a right in this road as a common highway. Hitherto, among the inhabitants of Islington, many of whom are opulent, and all of whom are the local guardians of the public rights in this road, not one has been found with sufficient public virtue, or rather with enough of common manly spirit, to compel the restoration of public plunder, and in his own defence, and on behalf of the public, arrest the highway robber."—*Hone's Every-Day Book*, June 26th, 1825, pp. 875-8.

Holborn division, going in a straight line from Gray's Inn Lane to Highgate:" its antiquity, as he further observes, is shown in its name,—Madau Lane. In Roëque's map it is called "Black Lane."*

r. *Speculum Britanniae*, p. 15, ed. 1593.
Ante, p. 27

Norden(†) speaks of this lane as being called Longwich† Lane (a corruption of Longhedge Lane); his words are,—“The old and auncient highwaye to High Bernet from Portpool, now Gray's Inn, as also from Clerkenwell, was through a lane on the east of Paneras church, called Longwich Lane; from thence, leaving Highgate on the west, it passed through Tallingdone Lane, and so to Crouch Ende; and thence through a parke called Harusey Great Parke, to Muswell Hill, to Coanie Hatch, Fryarne Barnet, and so to Whetstone. This auncient highwaye was refused by wayfaring men and carriers, by reason of the deepness and dirtie passage in the winter season. In regarde whereof it was agreed between the Bishop of London and the countrie that a new waie should be laid forth through the said Bishop's Parke, beginning at Highgate Hill, to leade (as now [1593] is accustomed) directly to Whetstone; for which new waie all cartes, carriers, packmen, and such like travellers yield a certain toll unto the Bishop of London, which is now fermed at 40 *li. per annum*; and for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill, so that through the same all travellers should passe, and be the more aptlie staide for the same toll.”

s. Camden Brit.
p. 314. ed. 1607.

According to Camden(*), this road from Highgate to Whetstone must have been opened now full 500 years, and was formed before the High Road or present Great North Road from Islington to Highgate through Holloway. Dr. Hughson remarks that Maiden Lane was then (1809) useless, except for the carts of neighbouring farmers, and in the summer as a bridleway for those who wish to avoid the dust of more fre-

* Roëque's Maps are by no means accurate in the descriptive names of the localities he surveyed. He was a foreigner and may have misunderstood the information he received.

† Longwich is a vernacular corruption of *Longhedge*, indeed that this very lane was anciently and about the time that Norden wrote called “Longhedge Lane,” appears by Pat. 16 Eliz. p. 12. m. 25, as I shall have hereafter occasion to mention when I speak of the Vale Royal Close (a field anciently belonging to the Monastery of Vale Royal, in the county of Chester,) the name whereof is still preserved in the row of houses erected on that field and abutting on Maiden Lane at that point where the Camden Town and Blackwall Railway crosses the lane by a viaduct.

A similar corruption of *Longridge* for *Longhedge* also occurs in the late Dr. Robinson's History of Tottenham. Since the late increase of buildings arising from the vicinity of the Great Northern Railway, the terminus whereof is at the Battle Bridge end of this lane stretching up on the Paneras side, Maiden Lane has been called “York Road,” and the name “Belle Isle,” which attached to this part of the lane from the circumstance of a house (since manufactory) situate on the Islington side of the lane, being so called about 90 years since, has almost fallen into desuetude.

quented roads: it is allowed to be considerably shorter than those through Islington and Kentish Town.^(t) To this may be added, that increasing population and means of communication have rendered Maiden Lane scarcely to be distinguished, save by its narrowness in some parts, from a turnpike road. The disputes as to the liability and burden of repairing this road have been already alluded to.^(u)

(t) Hughson's
Lond. vi. 384.

(u) Ante, p. 13.

There was a very ancient way or lane from Kentish Town, which branched off in a north-easterly direction from the Assembly House, or rather diverged from the road opposite the new chapel Kentish Town due east to Maiden Lane, which it entered a little below the point where the Kentish Town and Holloway Road crosses it. This lane then crossed in the same direction Hagbush Lane and the Great North Road by the upper side of the Half-Moon at Upper Holloway, where it was continued in the same line through Roffe's Lane, and thus communicated with Tollington Lane. The course of this lane, which appears also to have been sometimes called Maid Lane, as well as Fortis Lane^(x), is not now distinguishable, as the Kentish Town and Holloway Road, formed in 1811, has crossed it and blocked it up; but from Maiden Lane to the Half-Moon it can be traced by the Survey of 1805-6, where part of the site of this lane is delineated and coloured *brown*; a pathway leading diagonally from the hither or lower side of the Half-Moon takes us to the site of this lane, which was a few years since traceable by the line of the substituted pathway. This latter way from Maiden Lane to the Half-Moon, is the same which Norden describes as leading to Tallington Lane "leaving Highgate on the west," and which, as Nelson observes^(y), appears to have branched off east and north-east by way of *Blind Lane*; by this route the acclivity must have been altogether avoided. The reader is referred to the plan of the Junction Road from Kentish Town to the line of the Highgate Archway, drawn by Robert Vazie, Surveyor, 1810, and hereafter alluded to, for a more accurate description of the former way from Kentish Town to Maiden Lane.

(x) Thompson's
Map of Pancras,
1804.

(y) Nelson, 73,
ed. 1811.

Hornsey Road is an old road to Crouch End and Hornsey, diverging from the Great North Road at Lower Holloway at a place called Ring Cross, where the turnpike-gate is at present placed. In the Survey of 1735 it is called Tallington Lane, but it has from an ancient period been called Devil's Lane, from the circumstance that a moated house called "Devil's

HORNSEY ROAD,
DEVIL'S LANE, OF
TOLLINGTON
LANE.

House*³³ stood in this lane, being the same house that still stands there on the east side near the end of the Seven Sisters' Road, (the site of Heame Lane). The northern extremity of this lane falls into Hornsey Lane, as delineated by the Survey of 1735.

This lane is described in the English edition of Camden, 1695, as a sloughy lane, and is the ancient road alluded to by Norden. Of late years the lane has been subjected to the discipline of modern road-makers, who have corrected its sinuosities, and made it a straight road; this will account for a strip of land belonging to Highbury manor, of which this lane formed the dividing boundary line from St. John of Jerusalem manor, lying on the west side between the Seven Sisters' Road and the Hanley Road.

HEAME LANE, OF
THE SEVEN
SISTERS' ROAD.

The first turning on the eastern or right-hand side of Hornsey Road, going from Islington, is a cross way communicating with Stroud Green, formerly called Heame (pronounced *Hem*) Lane; but Heame Lane now forms the site of the Seven Sisters' Road, which is from thence continued across Stroud Green to the trees bearing that name at Page Green, Tottenham.†

STROUD GREEN
LANE.

Stroud Green Lane‡ was formerly a green lane, an ancient way by Highbury Vale (the Boarded River)§ from the Green Lanes to Crouch End. The long piece of waste land which extended from Heame Lane northwards called Stroud Green, has been enclosed, and the way (N to P in the Survey of 1735,) has been of late years converted into a good road.

There are some other ancient roads, which at no very distant period were green lanes; such was the winding road from the end of the Lower Road, which was called Newington Green Lane, and diverging westerly at Newington Green (Wright's corner) to the roads called the Green Lanes, and easterly by

* Mr. Grose, the antiquary, used to observe that all ancient and uncommon structures, about which the vulgar could get no account, were by them ascribed either to the Devil or King John.

A conduit that formerly stood in the fields at the bottom of King Street, Bloomsbury, was commonly called the Devil's Conduit, and, from some peculiarity in its structure, the Devil's Chimney.—See *Strype's Stow's Survey*, i. 731, ii. 76.

† There is an absurd tradition respecting these trees, which it is believed mark the spot of some sufferer for religion in the time of Queen Mary. It was a common thing for our ancestors, when they planted trees, to give them names; the name of the planter was not unfrequently assigned to a single tree, and 'Brothers' and 'Sisters' to two or more trees planted close to each other, or in clumps.

‡ Strode, Strood, or Stroud, *i. e.*, according to Lambard, *Streusel* or *Strowed*, indicates the past as well as the present description of this hamlet which it has possessed from a very early period. (Vide ante, p. 24, n).

§ I have heard that part of this lane which runs from Highbury Vale parallel with the New River called Blackstock Lane.

Coach and Horses Lane to Kingsland and the Hackney Ward end of Stoke Newington Town. This road, at its entrance into Newington Green, demonstrates its antiquity by its depth, and in former times must have been frequently impassable.* The road from Ball's Pond to Kingsland Green, about a century since was nothing else than a green lane, very wide towards the Kingsland end, and called Kingsland Common. From the Ball's Pond end of this road, in a south-easterly direction, opposite the way called Henry the Eighth's Walk, leading from the south-east corner of Newington Green to this road, was an ancient foot-way over the fields called Islington Common, by the Rosemary Branch to Hoxton and Finsbury; this foot-way ran parallel with a bridleway leading from Hoxton and Old Street, crossing diagonally the Ball's Pond Road into Newington-Green Lane. The site of the footway has been recently laid out as a new road to Hoxton; but the bridleway, which went at the back of the Even-Grove Field and New Cattle Market, denoting also the boundary lines of Islington and Hackney parishes, can hardly be traced.† It was anciently called *Seveney Street*, and I find it mentioned in a grant from Edward the Sixth to William Earl of Pembroke of all those two closes and crofts of land and pasture, containing twenty acres and one rood, then or late in the tenure of Christopher Austyne⁽²⁾, lying and being in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; that is to say, between the King's highway there called Seveney Street, on the west; and the highway called Long Acre [the present Ball's Pond Road] on the east; and land called Seveney Grove, belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, on the north; and land former belonging to the late Priory of Clerkenwell, called Minehingfield in the Hyde, on the south, formerly parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Priory or Hospital of St. Mary, otherwise the new Hospital without Bishopsgate, [St. Mary Spital,] London.

(2) Pat. 7 E. VI.
p. 8, m. 16.

* Thomas Sutton, the founder of the modern Charter House, by his will, anno 1611, made the following bequest:—"I give towards the mending of the high-ways between Islington and Newington, in the county of Middlesex, twenty-six li. thirteen shillings and four pence of lawfull money of England, to be employed and bestowed by the Churchwardens there for the time being: the same high-ways to be amended and holpen within one year after my decease." Also John Dudley of Stoke Newington, by his will, anno 1578 (proved 1581), left ten pounds towards mending the lane leading from Newington to Islington.

† A small portion of this ancient way was recently discernable at the back of an ale-house called the Jolly Farmer, in the road from the Lower Road to Beauvoir Square.—See ante, p. 4, π.

Great North, or
High Road.

The road from the Church in the Upper or Town Street to Highbury, and then round by Wells Row, as a continuation of Hopping Lane, to the point where the Liverpool Road falls into the main road to Highgate, that is to say, at Ring Cross, is said to be of comparatively late date, in fact, since the date of the first Turnpike Act of 1717, as is evident from Ogilby's Road Bood (*Ante*, p. 18). But the High Road that is continued from Ring Cross is the only one of the numerous ancient roads in this parish concerning which any very precise information can be obtained; and those facts that are attainable demonstrate its antiquity. It was made for the purpose of superseding the ancient way and thus effecting a junction with the Bishop of London's road from Highgate to Whetstone, through what was then called Hornsey Park, as already mentioned.^(*) In a paviage grant, 37 Edw. III., anno 1364, it is described as the "Highway between Highgate and Smethfelde."

51. *Ante*, p. 31

by Fuller's Wor-
thies, p. 179, ed.
1662.

Fuller^(b) gives the following account of this road: "A nameless hermit (dwelling in the hermitage where now the school is) on his own cost caused gravel to be digged in the top of Highgate Hill, (where is now a fair pond of water,) and therewith made a causeway from Highgate to Islington; a two-handed charity, providing water on the hill where it was wanting, and cleanness in the vale, which before (especially in the winter) was passed with much molestation."

There is nothing inconsistent or extraordinary in this, the habits and manners of the times being considered; for hermits were very frequently collectors of tolls, and many paviage grants or licences to collect tolls or customs for the reparation of a road or bridge are directed "To our well-beloved A. B., the hermit." However, the paviage grant authorizing the collection of a toll for the repair of this road may point to the time when the road was first used, and consequently needed most reparation, and also justify the tradition of Fuller as to this "nameless hermit."

^a *PAL* 37, E. III.
p. 2, m. 25. Pro
Will'o Phelipp' de
donar' colligend'.
Translation.

The paviage grant^(c) in English is as follows:—

The King to his beloved William Phelippe sendeth greeting. We highly commend the pious motive which for the advantage of our people passing through the highway between Highbury and Smethfelde, in many places notoriously miry and deep, you unremittingly and continually exert in the emendation and support of that way in wood and sand, and other things of that nature necessary thereto, at your own cost; and since, as you assert, your own means are not

sufficient for this purpose, we are willing upon due consideration to assent, and considering that those who from the performance* of the said work obtain benefit and advantage should contribute to the same as is just; therefore with that intent we have granted to you that, in aid of repairing the said way for one year next ensuing, that you may take by yourself, and others whom you shall depute for this purpose, from all persons passing through the aforesaid way the customs (or tolls) underwritten, that is to say: For every cart shod with iron laden with merchandises, by the week, twopennee; for every cart not shod with iron carrying such merchandises there, by the week, one penny; and for every horse carrying such merchandises, by the week, one farthing: And that the monies from the said customs accruing, you do apply in the reparations of the way aforesaid. But the year being completed, the customs aforesaid shall altogether cease, and further they shall not be levied. In witness whereof, &c. To last for the said year. Teste Rege apud Westm. vi. die Novembr'.

By the Council.

It appears, therefore, that this William Phelippe had at his own costs and charges repaired this road; and that finding his means insufficient, he had applied for a licence to collect and take a toll from the persons using the road with carts, &c. This act of amending a highway was in those days deemed, as in fact it was, an act of great public charity; and there can be no doubt that this William Phelippe was the "nameless hermit" Fuller alludes to. Hermitages were generally founded by an individual upon the ground of some religious house, who after the death of the first hermit collated a successor; and as these persons devoted themselves to some act of charity, it does not appear so extraordinary that we find hermits living upon bridges and by the sides of roads and being toll-gatherers, as numerous records indubitably prove.^(d)

The reparation of the King's highways or streets leading from London to Highgate required further assistance, for in 1377 another paviage grant^(e) was obtained, which in English may be read as follows:

The King to his beloved William Maynerd, William Smyth of Heghegate, and William Smyth of Iseldon, greeting: Know ye that we have granted in aid of repairing and amending of the King's highways (*regiarum stratarum*) from

(d) Exemplificavit
Pat. 50 E. III., p.
1, m. 17. 14 June.

(e) Pat. 51, E. III.
p. 1, m. 7. De
Pavagio.

(Translation.)

our City of London to Heghegate that from the day of the execution of these present until the end of three years next ensuing complete ye shall take at the Heghegate (*apud le Heghegate*) and elsewhere in our King's highway (*regia strata nostra*) in this behalf where ye shall deem most expedient the customs underwritten; that is to say, For every hogshead of wine for sale, one penny; for every pipe of wine for sale, one halfpenny; for every rundlet of wine for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of leather tanned and tawed or cordewain for sale, one penny; for every horse-load of the same for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of avoirdupois for sale, one penny; and for every horse-load of the same, one farthing; for every cart-load of wollen cloth for sale, one penny; for every horse-load or truss of the same for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of wood and of the ashes of the same and warence* for sale, one penny; for every horse-load of the same for sale, one farthing; for a score of gross beasts for sale, one penny, for a score of sheep for sale, one farthing; for a score of hogs for sale, one farthing; for every horse-load of steal or lead for sale, one farthing; for every cart-load of corn or malt of whatsoever kind it be for sale, by the week, one penny; for every horse-load of the same, by the week, one farthing; for every horse-load of potters-ware for sale, by the week, one farthing; and for every cart-load of timber, boarding, laths, fire-wood, or charcoal, for sale, by the week, one penny. And therefore we command you, that you, the aforesaid customs until the end of the aforesaid term, do take as is aforesaid, but the term being complete of the said three years the said customs shall utterly cease and be destroyed. In witness, &c. To last for the aforesaid three years. Indeed we will not that, of the goods, wools, woolfels, salted skins, or venison, or from ecclesiastical persons by colour of this our grant abovesaid, anything be taken from the inducement aforesaid. T. R. (Teste Rege) at Westminster the third day of June.

By the Council.

HIGHGATE HERMITAGE.

In the Bishop of London's register, annis 1381-1404, it appears that on the 20th February, 1386, Robert of Braybroke, Bishop of London, collated one, "William Litchfield, a poor hermit weighed down by poverty and age," to the vacant hermitage, under the title of "the office of the custody of our

* What this word *warence* means cannot be ascertained.

Chapel of Heygate, beside our Park of Hareng, and of the house to the same chapel annexed, by other poor hermits hitherto used to be kept, we graciously grant to you, from a motive of charity and in aid of your support, as for the well-deserving (as we hope) of our soul, for the term of your life, by these presents."

The hermitage appears subsequently to have been used for the performance of divine service; for on 20th April, 1531, Bishop Stokesley gave the chapel and hermitage, therein described to be situate *in villa de Hygate* and to consist of "a messuage, yard, and garden with their appurtenances, with all and singular the titles, oblations, profits, and commodities and emoluments whatsoever, to the said William Forte, hermit, during his natural life." The motive of this collation to the hermitage is stated to be "in consideration of his good services to him the said bishop, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his predecessors and successors, and the souls of all the faithful deceased." Newcourt^(f) observes, "this William Forte, I take to be the last hermit of Highgate." The Chapel and two acres of land

(f) Report. i. 654



South-east View of Highgate Chapel, 1750.

adjoining, were in 1565 conveyed by Grindall, Bishop of London, to Sir Roger Cholmeley, for the purpose of his founding the grammar-school* there. The next mention I find made of the Hermitage House is in a grant made by Queen Elizabeth dated 7th March, 1577^(g) to John Farnham, one of her gentlemen pensioners, of this same Hermitage House, which had been evidently treated as a concealment, and was included in the

(g) Pat. 19, Eliz.
p. 7. m. 16.

* Norden says, "Where now (1596) the School standeth was a Hermitage, and the Hermyte caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington, and the gravell was had from the top of Highgate Hill, where is now a standing ponde of water."

(Translation.)

same grant with several other chapels, &c. in various counties as having devolved upon the crown by virtue of the statutes 37 Henry 8, c. 4, and 1 Eliz. 6, c. 14, under the description of "all that our small cottage chapel or ruinous hermitage with its appurtenances lying and being in Heighgate within the parishes of Haresey otherwise Haringey or Saint Pancras in the Fields, in our county of Middlesex, and to us belonging and appertaining;" and it appears that Farnham assigned his estate to Sir Roger Cholmely who proceeded with the building of the Chapel and School which were completed in 1578.*

William Cloudesley, a benefactor to the parish, amongst other bequests, wills "that there be bestowed upon the amending the highway between Hyegate Hill and the Stony bounds beyond Ringe Crosse £20; and if the said £20 will not make it sufficient, I will there be bestowed thereon other £20." The terms of this bequest which was made in 1517, sufficiently demonstrate this road as the one then mostly used. It has already been observed that bequests of this nature were in former times very frequent, and that the reparation of the roads, which were then in a state of mire and slough of which in these days we can form but a slight notion, was deemed an act of great public charity.

The road in question, extending upwards through Upper and Lower Holloway to the extremest point of the parochial boundary at the brow of Highgate Hill, viz. the end of Hornsey Lane and the termination of Maiden Lane, goes over Highgate Hill by the Gate House at Highgate, which was, previous to 1769, literally what its name imports. Its appearance is accurately preserved in one of Chatelain's views.

The size of the gate, as I am informed by tradition, was originally only sufficient in width to allow one pack-horse to pass through with the packs hanging down on each side of the beast, and as described in a picture now hanging up in one of the rooms of the Gate House†, which, as it preserves a faithful re-

* In the *Gent. Mag.* for April, 1834, (p. 380) is a well digested account of Highgate Chapel which had recently been pulled down, as also of the various particulars connected with the foundation of the School, the edifice of which was rebuilt in 1819 on a new site but within the precinct of the ancient bounds and fronting the road.

† The reader need hardly be reminded that the village of Highgate takes its name from the position of this Gateway, or Gate House, which in all probability was the first building erected here, and also was in former times a prominent object. One person, in spite of common sense and the statement of Camden, who says that "Highgate is so called of the high road or toll-gate on it erected by the Bishops of London three hundred years ago [circa 1280], before which the high road went through Hornsey, Colney Hatch, and Friern Barnet to Whetstone," has referred the derivation of *Highgate*

presentation of the building and its associations, is here presented to the reader from the "*facili toro*" of Mr. Cleghorn.



Highgate Gate House.

from some British words having reference to episcopal jurisdiction or ownership. The same person also founds some hypothesis upon the known looseness of orthography in ancient writings; but *Heghgate* and *Heygate* are the same as Highgate, and also persons who write their name *Heygate* pronounce it Highgate. There are two other well-known places of this name,—one in Sussex, the other in Leicestershire.

Although the gate or archway which extended across the road to the chapel has been pulled down and the passage widened, the Gate House is still standing, and is occupied as a tavern, the occupier being also farmer or lessee of the ancient toll which is still collected here for the Bishop of London. From the information afforded me by Mr. Atkins, the bishop's lessee, I obtained the following particulars; viz., The toll taken is, for a cart or van, two-pence; for every drove of entire beasts, one penny; for every drove of other beasts, two-pence; for a pack-horse one penny; for a led horse, one penny. Double toll is taken by custom on the three days of Barnet Fair, which is held on the same days as old Bartholomew Fair.

The tenants and dwellers of Finchley, Colney, Hornsey, and Friern Barnet (for *High* Barnet is liable) are exempt from the payment of this toll, as holding mediately or immediately of the bishop. I inquired of Mr. Atkins whether the tenants of the dean and chapter of St. Paul, as of their prebends of Iseldon and Newington, were accustomed to pay toll, or whether they claimed exemption; but I was informed that he had heard of such claim of exemption, but that it had not been allowed.

The Gate-House Tavern is one of the best, if not *the* best house of entertainment in Highgate. Over the door of the house, which opens upon the highway, there used formerly to be erected a pair of bullock's horns. This sign was, sans doubt, a symbol of authority used in collecting the tolls for the droves of horned cattle, and had its origin in the park-keeper's or forester's staff of office, which was a pair of huge antlers mounted on a pole of about five feet long; and such a pair of antlers now grace the hall or *bar* of the Gate House Inn, where they hang upon a peg fancifully designed to represent a minor pair of antlers.

At Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, where a similar toll is taken for the passage of sheep and other cattle, a staff with a ram's head and horns used to be exhibited as a token of authority by the toller, as I heard deposed in evidence at Leicester Lent Assizes, 1843, in an action brought to establish the right to a toll, proved to have been in existence in the reign of Henry the Third.

The preservation of these antlers has given rise to a species of not very refined jocularity, (now on the decline,) called "swearing on the horns," which has long prevailed



(a) 16 Geo. III. c.
79; 41 Geo. III. c.
49, repealed by 1
and 2 Geo. IV. c.
110.

This road has been, for upwards of a century, under the conduct of the Trustees appointed by the various Acts^(b) for repairing the roads leading from Highgate Gate House and

The terms of this burlesque oath are, "You must not eat brown bread while you can get white, except you like brown better; you must not drink small beer while you can get strong, except you like small beer better; you must not kiss the maid while you can kiss the mistress, except you like the maid better, but sooner than lose a chance you may kiss them both." This *securing-in* is usually accompanied with a *libation*, and is the relic of the jovial spirit of our forefathers, who, so long as they could find a subject of merriment or festivity, did not care to be over scrupulous as to the *why* or the *wherefore*.

Mr. Hone, in his *Every-Day Book* for 1826, pp. 81—87, enumerates nineteen houses of entertainment in Highgate where this burlesque oath was administered, noting very carefully (as the importance of the matter seemed to him to demand) those "houses" where stag's horns were used in this ceremony, where bullock's horns, and where ram's horns. Bullock's horns were only used at the Red Lion and Sun, the other "hosts," being pretty equally divided in opinion as to the efficacy of the antlers and ram's horns in drawing customers to their "houses."

Drunken Barnaby, who travelled and fuddled, and then journalized his *sottish* jollities, in the time of James the First, has left us a memorial of his arrival at this place, where it appears he drank from the "crumpled horn."

Veni <i>Highgate</i> quò prospexi	Thence to <i>Highgate</i> , where I viewed
Urbem perditè quam dilexi	City I so dearly lo'ed,
Hic tyronibus exosum	And i' th' <i>horn of matriculation</i>
Hausi <i>cornu tortuosum</i> ,	Drank to the Freshmen of our nation,
Ejus memorans salutem,	To his memory saluted,
Cujus caput fit cornutum.	Whose branched head was last cornuted.

Barnaba Harrington's Itinerarium, 1623, pp. 59, 60.

Mr. Daniel of Canonbury, in his *Morris England*, i. pp. 62—7, alludes to the *gates* of the brethren of Bull-Feather Hall; indeed he, amongst other typographical curiosities, is possessor of a most scarce tract, intitled,

BULL-FEATHER HALL,

OR,

THE ANTIQUITY AND DIGNITY OF

H O R N S

AMPLY SHOWN;

AS ALSO A DESCRIPTION OF

THE MANNERS, RITES, CUSTOMS, AND REVENUES

Belonging to that ingenious and numerous Society of

Bull-Feathers Hall.

TOGETHER WITH

An exact Relation of their Manner of going to *Highgate* with Trumpets
and Horn-Musick, and their Pioneers intended for
the levelling of the Hill.

LONDON:

Printed for the Society of Bull-Feathers Hall, 1664.

This Club (as the tract informs us) used to meet in Chequer Yard in Whitechapel, their President being arrayed in a crimson satin gown, and a furred cap surmounted by a pair of antlers, (a skit upon the right worshipful magistrate of London,) and on a cushion lay a cornuted sceptre and crown; the brethren of this "solempne and grete fraternite" drank out of horn cups, and were sworn, on admission, upon a blank horn-book; but let the chronicler of this fraternity speak for himself: "As yet the revenues of Bull-Feathers Hall are but small, and what doth appertain to it is dispersed. As Horn Fair, the toll of all the gravel carried up Highgate Hill; they have some propriety [property] in Hornsey and Cow Lane, a considerable quantity of plate the Horners owe them. Beyond the seas, of Crookhorn, Leghorn, and Oxmantown in *Ireland*, pay them constant tribute; nay, the Great Turk acknowledgeth himself in-

stead, &c., but is at present classed as one of the metropolis roads north of the Thames, under an Act⁽¹⁾ which consolidated the trusts of the several turnpike-roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis north of the River Thames*, and placed such

(1) 7 Geo. IV. c. cxlii., amended by 19 Geo. IV. c. 59 (Pub.)

debted to them for his *demj-tunes*. And truly would every brother that is so, or merits adoption into the Fraternity, leave but a small legacy to this Society, their horn of plenty would exceed all others.

"The manner of their going from Busby's Folly to Highgate.—On Monday, being the second of May, some part of the Fraternity met at Busby's Folly in Islington, where, after they had set all things in order, they thus marched out, *ordine quisque suo* :—First, a set of Trumpets; then the Controller or Captain of the Pioneers, with thirty or forty following him with pickaxes and spades to level the hill, and baskets withall to carry gravel.—After them another set of Trumpeters, and also four that did wind the Horn; after them followed the Standard, *alias* an exceeding large pair of horns fixed on a pole, which three men carried, with pennants on each tip, the Master of the Ceremonies attending it with other officers. Then followed the flag, with the arms of the society, with horned beasts drawn thereon, with this motto, 'To have and not to use the same, Is not their glory but their shame.' After these came the Mace-bearer, then the Herald at arms with the arms of the society. The coat I cannot rightly blazon, but I remember the supporters were, on the one side a woman with a whip in her hand, besides that of her tongue, with a menacing look, and underneath the motto, *Ut volo, sic jubeo*; on the other side a man in woful plight, and underneath him, *Patientia patimur*.

"In this equipage they marched, and in very good order, attended by multitudes of people, [who, by our chronicler's account, seemed to have been highly excited with this procession.] Approaching near the gate, the Vice-Roy of the Gravel Pits came out to meet them with his mace and cap.—After they had gone through the gate, they came back, and so round the pond, and then came up to the gate again, where one made a speech."

The oath administered on adopting a brother seems not to have materially differed from that later in use. There is at Finchley Common an ancient house, in old maps of Middlesex, called "Cuckold's Haven," and there is also "Cuckold's Point," near Charlton in Kent, where a *Horn Fair* still continues to be held; these places seem by their proximity to the Horns, to have been associated with that "word of fear, unpleasing to a married ear," but which our ancestors thought contained the elements of a most diverting jest. However, the Horns at Hornchurch, the Horns at Kennington, the Horn Fair at Charlton, and the Horns at Highgate, all evidently have reference to an ancient passage-toll levied upon horned cattle, and gathered by some park-keeper or manor-bailiff, who showed his authority by a staff surmounted with a sign not to be misunderstood.

The mock regalities of the brethren of Bull Feathers Hall also point to the gravel pit and the pond too plainly to admit of the origin of the Highgate oath being any longer a subject of doubt. Also, the places alluded to are all upon the sites of roads within manors formerly possessing regalities and liberties. Hornchurch was part of the Royal Forest of Essex; Kennington has for centuries been parcel of the possessions of the Princes Dukes of Cornwall, and the Lord of Charlton may have enforced a passage-toll in right of the road through that manor. A "Cuckoo Hall" in Church Street Ward, Edmonton, may it its nomenclature have reference to some such origin as the foregoing.

In conclusion, Mr. Hone adds a statement made to him by the landlady of the Red Lion and Sun (who, the reader will remember, exhibited *bull-feathers*) in 1826; viz., "She is a native of Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, where her father kept the Griffin; and she says, that when any fresh waggoner came to that house with his team, a drinking-horn, holding about a pint, fixed on a stand made of four rams' horns, was brought out of the house, and elevated above his head, and he was compelled to pay a gallon of beer, and to drink out of the horn. She never heard how the usage originated; it had been observed, and the stand of rams' horns had been in the house, from time immemorial."—*Hone's Every-Day Book*, 1826, p. 87.

* The roads which fall under this denomination in Islington parish, besides the Great North Road, are the Camden Town and Holloway Road, the City Road, and the Seven Sisters' Road; but the Battle Bridge and Holloway Road, the Highgate Archway Road, and the Kentish Town and Upper Holloway Road are under the direction of Trustees as appointed by local and personal Acts. The Highgate and Maiden Lane Roads, with the other roads in the parish not herein-before named, are repaired under the provisions of the local Act, 5 Geo. IV., c. 25, repealing Act 35 Geo. III., cap. 147.

roads under the government and direction of Commissioners. Besides St. John Street, Goswell Street, and Brick Lane, there were no other roads to Islington, and the latter was not a carriage-road. The foot-paths from London were scarcely more numerous: the most frequented of these led from the end of Old Street by the Dog House Bar (about a furlong up what is now the City Road) in a northerly direction to the Rosemary Branch, where it joined the ancient way from Hoxton already noticed (ante, p. 30), communicating also with the road from Balls' Pond to Kingsland.* Another foot-path led from Bunhill Row across Old Street, passing the French Hospital (the site of the Pest House), and Lady Lumley's Almshouses by Wenlocksbarrow, over the Prebend Field to the Lower Street at the Queen's Head. A third foot-way proceeded from Bridewell Walk, Clerkenwell, now Lower Rosoman Street, by the north-west side of the New River Head (now Upper Rosoman Street), passing the Upper Pond and Busby's Folly (which stood on the right hand, at the end of Winchester Place), over the site of the present Penton Street to Copenhagen House, whence there was a way to Highgate by either Hagbush Lane or Maiden Lane.

THE NEW ROAD.

The roads already mentioned, scarcely excepting St. John's Street Road, were 120 years ago, and indeed long afterwards, deep, miry, and in winter almost impassable, and the lanes and foot-ways for several months in the year were unfrequented†;

* This old way to Newington Green, passing the Rosemary Branch from Old Street, is alluded to in a perambulation of the parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate (now St. Luke's, Old Street,) published in Stow's Survey, ed. 1633, p. 317. This line of footway was also through those fields known as Finsbury Fields and peculiarly appropriated to the exercise of archery of which more shall be said hereafter.

“12 May, 1667. Walked over the fields to Kingsland and back again; a walk I think I have not taken these twenty years; but puts me in mind of my boy's time, when I boarded at Kingsland, and used to shoot with my bow and arrows in these fields.”—*Pepys*.

† This is evident from the Preamble to the Turnpike Act, 3 Geo. I. c. 4, which states that the roads about Islington, Highgate, &c., were very ruinous and almost impassable for the space of five months in the year. The following is extracted from a *broadside* now in the collection of the late and much respected Richard Percival, Esq., of Highbury Park, and bears internal evidence of its having shortly preceded the above Turnpike Act, which constituted the “Highgate and Hampstead Trust,” viz.—

“Some Reasons humbly offer'd by the Inhabitants and Landholders of the Parish of St. Mary Islington, in the County of Middlesex, to the consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, to induce them to give some assistance and relief to the said Inhabitants and Landholders by an easy Toll, or otherwise, for the repairing the ruinous High-ways of the said Parish. I. There is no good Gravel or Ballast to be found in the said Parish, (the Soil thereof being naturally of a loamy substance.) II. The said High-ways extend not only near to the top of *Highgate Hill*, but also by several parallel Roads, seven miles in length and upwards. III. The said Highways are the great and common Road from all the Northern parts to the City of London and Suburbs thereof, which being lately in Buildings so much enlarged, not only great drifts of all sorts of Cattle &c. *St. Pancras Market* and elsewhere, but a continual passing of heavy Carriages &c. &c. the same are to the great decay thereof more and more occasioned. IV. Not-

so that although Islington was nearly joined to London by a line of houses and a good causeway in St. John Street Road, yet in all other respects it was a mere country town, chiefly frequented by graziers and Sunday visitors, and with regard to facilities of communication with the western end of the metropolis, stood much in the same situation as Tottenham Court, Marybone, and Paddington, places of the utmost insignificance as compared with their present population. However, in 1755 a great road of communication^(k) was projected "to reach from the Great Edgware Road at Paddington, across the several northern roads through Bell Lane to the north end of St. Marylebon; from thence to Tottenham Court and Battle Bridge, and thence to Islington and Old Street; also from the north end of Portland Street, Cavendish Square, across the Farthing Pye House Field, in the parish of Marylebon, to the intended road, to open an entire communication between the great eastern, western, and northern roads, and between the different parts of the City." And in the year 1757 this "new road" from Paddington to Islington was formed in the line originally projected, under the provisions of a local Act^(l), intituled "An Act to enable the respective Trustees of the turnpike-roads leading to *Highgate Gate House* and *Hampstead*, and from *St. Giles' Pound* to *Kilbourne Bridge*, in the county of Middlesex, to make a new road from the Great Northern Road at *Islington*, to the Edgware Road near *Paddington*, and also from the north end of *Portland Street*, across the *Farthing Pye House* fields into the said new road; and for enlarging the terms and powers granted by two several Acts for repairing the said road from *St. Giles' Pound* to *Kilbourne Bridge*."

(k) *Gent. Mag.*
1755, *Sup.* p. 577.

(l) 29 Geo. II. c. 58.

But the plan of carrying this road to the City, by connecting the southern extremity of Islington with the Dog House Bar at the end of Old Street, and thereby completing the plan communication between the City and west-end of the town by that part of the road then already formed, called the "New Road," was not completed till 29th June, 1761, when such road was

CITY ROAD.

withstanding the said Inhabitants and Landholders have done the utmost they can, or the Law doth require, and heavy Fines have been from time to time levied upon them, for the repairing the said High-ways; Yet for the reasons aforesaid, the same have been altogether insufficient for the amendment thereof, whereby many able Inhabitants have, and do leave the said Parish, and the same is much impoverished and depopulated, and the said High-ways thereof scarce passable without great danger and damage to the said Cattel and Carriages. *Note.*—If the said High-ways are not repaired, the other High-ways circumjacent will consequently be so too, by reason the same will (as usually) be by all avoided. Tho' there be a Toll already at High-gate, yet the said Parish has no benefit thereby."

(m) 1 Geo. III., c. 26; 23 Geo. III., c. 102; 43 Geo. III., c. lxxviii., repealed by 5 Geo. IV., c. lxi.

thrown open to the public; the object thus attained is sufficiently explained by the title of the statute 1 Geo. III. c. 26^(m), intituled "An Act for making, widening, and repairing a road from the north-east side of the *Goswell Street Road* next *Islington*, and near to the road called the *New Road*, over the fields to *Old Street*, and from the *Dog House Bar* to the end of *Chiswell Street* by the Artillery Ground."

The idea of a communication from this point, although projected by Charles Dingley in 1756, seems always to have been a desideratum; for Stow informs us that Sir Thomas Falconer, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1415, "caused the wall of the City to bee broken towards the Moore Field, and builded the postern called Moore Gate, for ease of the citizens to walk that way upon causes [causeways] towards Iseldon and Hoxton," which is evidently the origin of the highway from Moorgate to the Dog House Bar. The Dog House Bar was the name given to a turnpike in Old Street, close by the site of a dog-house, or place for keeping the city hounds, at a time when the vicinity of London afforded ample opportunities for the recreation of hunting. I find this Dog House, which stood in Old Street, opposite the east end of St. Luke's Hospital, alluded to (anno 1543) in a grant from the Crown to Sir Martin Bowes, of some pieces of land "near *Morefeld*, and some gardens in Fynsbury Field near the aforesaid Dog House;" described⁽ⁿ⁾ as "all that our piece of land or garden situate and being in Fynsbury beside the Dog House, [*juxta domum caninam, anglicè vocat' a dog-house*,] near our City of London," and, as I shall have occasion hereafter to observe, from Finsbury to Hoxton, and from thence to the end of Islington Common, was a way through open fields devoted to the practice of archery. The more modern high roads and intersections are, first, the New North Road; second, the Seven Sisters' Road; third, the road leading from Holloway to Camden Town; fourth, the Battle Bridge and Holloway Road; fifth, the Highgate Archway Road, with the Kentish Town and Upper Holloway Road.

(n) Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 16, m. 3. [34].

NEW NORTH ROAD.

(o) 52 Geo. III., c. lxi.; 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. lxxxv.

1. The New North Road: This road was constructed pursuant to a local Act of Parliament^(o), intituled "An Act for making a public carriage-road from the present turnpike-road near the south end of Highbury Place, Islington, to Haberdashers' Walk in the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex," by a company of shareholders, who by this means proposed to shorten the travelling distance be-

tween the Upper Street and the eastern parts of the City. This road commences its route at the end of Hopping Lane opposite to the south-end of the Mews, or back of Highbury Place, crosses Canonbury Square, over the New River, and proceeds down Shepperton Street, and over the Regent's Canal to Hoxton, which may thus be said to be united with Islington by an almost continuous line of buildings.*

2. The Seven Sisters' Road: This road forms a continuation of the Camden Town Road, at the point where it is continued upon the site of Mead Lane to the King's Head at Holloway, and crossing the Great North Road at Holloway Terrace adopts the course of Heame Lane, and passes thence forward to Tottenham. It was formed under the provisions of a public Act^(p), intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the seventh year of his present Majesty, for consolidating the Trusts of the several Turnpike-roads in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis north of the River Thames, and to make and maintain two New Roads or Branch Roads to communicate with the said Metropolis Roads," whereby the Commissioners were empowered to make three new or branch roads; the first of which is the present road, and described as "a new Road from the *Stamford Hill Road* in the parish of *Tottenham*, nearly opposite to certain trees called the *Seven Sisters*, passing across *Hanger Lane*, across the *Green Lanes Road* near to the termination of *Manor Road* and *Hornsey Wood Lane*, across *Stroud Green Lane*, along *Heame Lane*, across *Duval's Lane now called Hornsey Road*, passing at Holloway across the road from London to Highgate, and terminating in the *Camden Town Road* in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex."

SEVEN SISTERS
ROAD.

(p) 10 Geo. IV
59. (Pub.)

3. The road leading from Holloway to Camden Town: This road is formed upon the course of Mead Lane, (which ran eastward from Hagbush Lane into the Great North Road at Holloway, opposite the King's Head,) and dividing Hagbush Lane, proceeds in a south-westerly direction to Camden Town. The object of this road is denoted by its title^(q), viz., "An Act for making a Road from the Hampstead Road, in Camden Town, to the North Road at Holloway, in the parish of St. Mary

CAMDEN TOWN and
HOLLOWAY ROAD.

(q) 5 Geo. IV., c
cxxxviii.

* There was a way leading in this direction over the Prebendal fields called Great Coleman's from a very early period, which the tenants were bound to repair, as appears from another extract, 26 Eliz. (1584) from *Kitchin on Courts*, p. 106, (*vide ante*, p. 14, *note*.) where the following appears: "Also it is ordered that J. F. make and maintain the bridge in his close called Great Colemans, in the way leading from Islington to Hoggesden, under the pain of forfeiting to the Lord 10s." (Translation.)

Islington." This road is under the care and management of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads north of the Thames.

BATTLE BRIDGE
AND HOLLOWAY
ROAD, OR CALEDONIAN
ROAD.

4. The Battle Bridge and Holloway Road: This road is a cut from Battle Bridge running in a northerly direction from thence to the last-mentioned road, near the point of its junction at Holloway. This road, from its being constructed upon a substratum of chalk, is frequently called the Chalk Road; but has lately obtained the name of 'the Caledonian Road' which it is most probable will be permanently retained from the circumstance that the Caledonian Asylum situated on the east side of this Road close to and above the Model Prison, is one of the most prominent as well as pleasing objects to view of the passers by. The Act for forming this road(*) was obtained by a company of proprietors styled the Battle Bridge and Holloway Road Company, and intituled "An Act for making and maintaining a public Carriage-road from Battle Bridge in the parish of St. Pancras, to Holloway in the parish of St. Mary Islington, in the county of Middlesex."

21 G. GEO. IV. c. 101.

HIGHGATE ARCH-
WAY ROAD.

5. The Highgate Archway Road: The steepness of the North Road over the summit of Highgate Hill, coupled with its other imperfections, (which, notwithstanding the great sums expended upon it by the Highgate and Hampstead Trust, were irremediable,) originated a project of changing the course of the road. For this purpose Mr. Vazie, an engineer, proposed to form a subterraneous arched tunnel, 24 feet wide, 18 feet high, and about 300 yards in length, as a carriage-road through the hill; and a private Act(*) intituled, "An Act for making and maintaining a Road partly by an Archway through the east side of *Highgate Hill*, communicating with the present Turnpike-road from *London* to *Barnet* at *Upper Holloway*, in the parish of *St. Mary Islington*, and near the Brook below the fifth mile-stone in the parish of *Hornsey* in the county of Middlesex," was in 1810 obtained by the projectors, who were thereby incorporated by the name of the *Highgate Archway Company*, with the usual powers to raise £60,000 by shares of £50. The construction of this proposed tunnel was commenced with; but from some unforeseen cause the excavation, which had been already carried 130 yards, fell in early on the morning of the 13th April, 1812. This accident (which occasioned no loss of life) obliged the Company to abandon the idea of *tunnelling*, and to form a *cutting*, with an archway for the continuation of *Hornsey Lane*. This new road, by means whereof a distance of upwards of 100

(*) 50 GEO. III. c. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

yards is saved, and the acclivity entirely avoided, was opened to the public on the 21st August, 1813, and may be said to have answered all the objects contemplated. At the point where the archway crosses this road it is 60 feet from the top, whereon runs the continuation of Hornsey Lane, although the arch is not more than 36 feet high, the intervening space being occupied by three semi-circular arches, forming a bridge for Hornsey Lane. The foundation-stone was laid October 31, 1812.

Kentish Town and Upper Holloway Road: This road was also projected upon the suggestions of Mr. Vazie as a junction road to Kentish Town, and as continuation of the preceding road, thereby effecting a considerable saving of distance to persons travelling to the western parts of the metropolis. The title of the private Act⁽¹⁾ ("An Act for making a public Carriage-road from Kentish Town to Upper Holloway,") sufficiently demonstrates its route, being the same proposed in the map accompanying Mr. Vazie's proposal to the subscribers, and forming the basis of the plan of its construction.* This road crosses Maiden Lane⁽²⁾, a little above the point where the an-

KENTISH TOWN
AND UPPER HOL-
LOWAY ROAD.

(1) 51 Geo. III., c.
156; 52 Geo. III.,
c. cxx., repealed
and re-enacted 3
and 4 Wm. IV., c.
c.

(2) Ante, p. 31

* "To the Committee of Subscribers to the Kentish Town Junction Road.

"Gentlemen,—During the last session of Parliament an Act was passed to authorize the forming of a road through the east side of Highgate Hill, in part by means of an archway, the execution of which is already in a considerable state of forwardness. By the completion of that design, which I had the honour of planning and submitting to the consideration of Parliament, the laborious ascent and dangerous descent of the passage over the summit of Highgate Hill will be avoided, so far as relates to the Holloway line of road. Thoroughly assured that a great advantage will arise from a junction being formed with that road from the Assembly House in Kentish Town, nearly in a direct line with the united road leading from Tottenham Court Road and Gray's Inn Lane, I have this season made an accurate survey of the grounds through which the intended line will pass, agreeably to my original design; and I have the satisfaction to report, that the prospect of the adjacent fertile country; the evenness of the surface-level; the natural firmness and dryness of the soil; and, particularly, the great advantage of avoiding the steep ascent of the present line of road, concur in rendering the design an object of considerable public importance, and one which cannot fail amply to remunerate those who may be desirous of embarking in the undertaking.

"The length of the Junction Road is one mile; the ascents will in no case exceed one inch in the yard; and the whole distance from the Assembly House in Kentish Town to the brook below the fifth mile-stone from London, is precisely the same as that of the present road; upon which line the ascent for a considerable length is upwards of four inches in every yard. To demonstrate the existing evil which the present design is calculated to remedy, it is deemed proper to observe, that the Committee of the House of Commons appointed 'to examine into the state of the roads and highways of the kingdom' in the year 1808, reported, 'That among the various lines of communication extending from the metropolis to other parts of the kingdom, that which is conducted over the summit of Highgate Hill is perhaps the most imperfect.' Upon forming an estimate of the design, I find, that it will require the sum of twenty thousand pounds to carry the plan into effect, which I recommend to be raised by shares of fifty pounds each; this sum, I am of opinion, will prove fully adequate to the purchase of the ground and other property necessary to the construction of the road, including every other expense which may attend the final completion of the design. I am with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful humble Servant,

"Upper Holloway, October 15, 1810.

ROBERT VAZIE."

(x) Ante, p. 27.

cient road from Kentish Town entered it, and also the upper end of Hagbush Lane^(x), as I have already noticed. So much, therefore, concerning the ways and roads, as well ancient and modern, which, with some private cross-roads, streets, and communications, I shall have again occasion to notice when I describe the present state and appearance of Islington.

REGENT'S CANAL.

(y) 52 Geo. III., c. cxxv., amended and altered by 53 Geo. III., c. xxxii.; 56 Geo. III., c. lxxxv.; 59 Geo. III., c. lxxvi.; 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. xliii.

Islington is traversed by the Regent's Canal, an undertaking formed under the powers of a local Act^(y), intituled "An Act for making and maintaining a navigable Canal from the Grand Junction Canal in the parish of *Paddington* to the River Thames in the parish of Limehouse, with a collateral cut in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch." This canal, which, it may be remarked, follows the course of a similar line from Marylebone projected in 1772, after crossing the Hampstead and Kentish Town Roads and Maiden Lane, supplies a large basin there, called Horsfall's Basin, in its way to White Conduit. Here it passes through a tunnel, 970 yards in length, under the town of Islington and the New River, and emerges into what was lately the field adjoining the City Gardens. At this place the water is received into a basin 1600 feet long by 110 feet wide, covering with its wharfs an area of twenty-five acres. After supplying this basin with water, it continues its course by the southeasterly side of the parish boundary line at the Prebend Field to the Rosemary Branch, where it turns off and crosses the Kingsland and Hackney Roads, and then by Stepney Fields to Limehouse.

NEW RIVER.

The New River enters the parish from Hornsey by the Boarded River Lane at Highbury Vale, and runs through Newington and Canonbury to the Lower Road by the Thatched House, from whence the current is directed under a brick arch to the top of River Lane, from whence it flows in front of Colebrook Row and Duncan Terrace to the New River Head.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
(z) 9 & 10 Vict., c. 71, (amended with enlarged powers by subsequent Acts).

The Great Northern Railway, an undertaking formed under the powers of a local Act^(z) for "making a Railway from London to York," enters the parish at Maiden Lane, opposite a small one-sided street there, called Black Lane that forms the northern boundary of ground occupied by Randall's Tile Kilns, and is thence carried northward in a diagonal line in a cutting and through a tunnelling southward of Copenhagen House from whence it is continued below the level of the Caledonian Road in a continuous cutting and thence upon embankments and viaducts across the Highgate Road, (132 yards above the Turn-

pike, at Holloway,) Hornsey Road, and the Seven Sisters Road, at the hither end of Stroud Green Lane; from whence it is continued by a short cutting to Hornsey and Barnet.

The Camden Town Junction Railway,—a branch of "The London and Blackwall Railway," originally "The Commercial Railway(*)"—also enters the parish in Maiden Lane, about two hundred yards higher up from the bridge over the cutting where the Great Northern Railway commences its route; and a few yards below the Horse-slaughtering premises and Manufactories at Belle Isle, (behind which Adam's Tile Kilns are situate) and is carried by viaducts over Maiden Lane, at Vale Royal, by the side of the "Fortune of War" Alchouse, thence upon an embankment south of Copenhagen House, and thence in a cutting to Wells Row (under the High Road at the entrance to Highbury Place) past the "Weaver's Arms," at the entrance to Newington Green, in an easterly direction to Kingsland, where it leaves the parish, and is then carried across under the Hertford Road in its course to Hackney and Bow.

CAMDEN TOWN
JUNCTION OF
NORTH LONDON
RAILWAY.
(a) 6 & 7 W. IV.
c. cxxiii. (amended
by 7 W. IV. and 1
Vict. c. cxxviii.
amended, and line
extended, and
name of Company
changed, 2 & 3
Vict. c. xcv. also
altered, amended,
and powers en-
larged by 1 & 5
Vict. c. xii., 5 & 6
Vict. c. xxxiv., and
subsequent Acts).

The formation of the parish of Islington may perhaps be referred to the time of the seventh century, which is generally named as the commencement of parishes*; yet many circumstances point to a later period, viz., a short time before the Conquest, when a division of the lands of the Church of St. Paul in London among the bishop, chapter, and prebends took place; for the boundaries of those manors lying within the parish, which originally formed part of the possessions of that church, are co-extensive with the portion allotted to the canons of Saint Paul in respect of the Prebend of Iseldon, and are either bounded by other

ORIGIN OF THE
PARISH.

* Parishes were first ordained in England by Honorius V., archbishop of Canterbury, about 636; prior to which period the clergy lived in common, every clerk receiving his proportion out of the common stock for his maintenance. These parishes appear, however, to have been bishopricks, or at least comprehended a greater portion of territory or district than is consistent with the ordinary extent of a parish or parochial cure of souls; when the distribution into smaller districts took place, it seems difficult to ascertain. Blackstone says, that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor or manors, because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in one parish. The lords, he adds, as Christianity spread, began to build churches upon their own demesnes or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and that they might have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish, which accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another. For if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly-erected church with the tithes of such lands. Hence the parochial division of England in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, compiled in the time of Edward I., A.D. 1288-92, appears to have been nearly the same as now established.—*Blackst. Comm.* i. 112.

prebends or by the manors and possessions of the Bishop of London. I have no doubt but that Iseldon, at the time of the compilation of "Domesday-Book," included great part of that tract north-westward of London, now constituting the parish of Clerkenwell; for in "Domesday-Book," the land of Geoffrey de Mandeville, afterwards called the Commandry Mantells, is stated to be in "*Isendon*." Indeed all that part of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem, which lies in Clerkenwell, and forms the greater part of what is now the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, may be said to belong to Islington; for the seite of that manor, which also extends itself over a great part of Islington parish, originally formed part of those prebendal possessions which seem to have been granted by the dean and chapter to Ralph de Berners, and subsequently by him to the Priory of St. John and other religious communities, as will be shown in its place. It is also evident that what now forms the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, was first so claimed or created in respect of the possessions in Clerkenwell formerly belonging to the dissolved Nunnery, for Muswell Hill, on the north-west side of Hornsey, is claimed as a detached portion of what has been called, before as well as since the Reformation, the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; as also that portion of land which lies in Holloway*, and is called Clerkenwell Manor, as well as what now forms the nucleus of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, can be traced very distinctly as having been part of the possessions of the Nunnery, as will be noticed hereafter when I treat of the original state and ownership of this manor. Besides all this, in the Patent Rolls a distinction appears to be made in describing the land which belonged to the two dissolved monasteries, viz., the Priory of St. John's, and the Nunnery of St. Mary; for the land which belonged to the former is described as being situate within the parishes of Iseldon and Clerkenwell, and the land which belonged to the latter or dissolved Nunnery is always stated to be in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, insomuch as that land adjoining westerly the site of St. John's (now form-

* By indenture dated 3rd of April, 36 Hen. VIII., George Blagg, son and heir of Robert Blagg, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, mortgaged to Thomas Malbye, citizen and fishmonger of London, "all and singular his customary or copyhold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, &c., sett, lying, and being in the town, parish, and feylds of Holloway, within the lordship or manor of Clerkenwell in the county of Middx'."—*Rot. Claus* 37 Hen. VIII. p. 1, no. 2. Also I observe, concerning Muswell chapel and farm, *Pat.* 35 H. VIII. p. 8, m. 14 [10]; *Pot.* 3 Ed. VI. p. 8. *Claus* 3 Ed. VI. p. 5, no. 13, 14; *Pat.* 22 Eliz. p. 12; *Pot.* 7 Jac. p. 39, m. 12. And concerning the manor of Muswell [in Muswell and Hornsey], *Pat.* 19 Eliz. p. 3; *Pat.* 33 Eliz. p. 1.

ing part of the site of Red Lion Street) in described as being in the parishes of Iseldon and Clerkenwell.*

The only feasible mode of accounting for the encroachment on the parochial boundary of Islington, which must originally have extended to the further end of St. John's Street, is that the inhabitants of Clerkenwell having obtained the nunnery church with the rectory and vicarage, which had existed from the most ancient times, and wherein divine offices had been constantly performed by the vicar appointed by the nuns†, in trust for themselves^(b), rated the persons frequenting the church as parishioners; and as the land in that quarter, which had been the possessions of St. John's, chiefly consisting of the fields alluded to at page 21, and the great fields called the Commandry Mantells‡, extending from St. John's Street to Islington

(b) Pat. 32 Eliz. p. 13. Claus' 33 Eliz. p. 2. Claus' 3 Jac. p. 7. Claus' 9 Car. p. 32, no. 1. Claus' 1654, p. 39, n. 20. Claus' 1656, p. 26, no. 14.

* Part of what is now Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, was the Bocher Close, otherwise But Close, and in a grant from the crown to Sir Thomas Heneage or Hennege, Knight, anno 1548, is described thus: "Totam illam clausuram pasture vocat' Bocher Close, alias But Close, jacen' et existen' in parochiis de Iselden et Clerkenwell in Com' Midd', ex occidentali parte nuper Prioratus sive Hospitalis S^ci Joh'is Jerusalem nuper existentem."—*Pat. 2 Ed. VI.* p. 7, m. 27, (ad finem); *Cott. MSS. Claud. E. VI.*, fo. 224, h. (See Cromwell's *Hist. of Clerkenwell*, 1828, pp. 171, 172.)—And many other instances will be observed. "Regina 12^o Marcij concessit ad firmam Xfmo Smyth, totum clausum pasture voc' Farnefeld, [which had belonged to the Nunnery from the 12th century.] cum pertin' jacen' infra paroch' S^ci Jacobi de Clerkenwell, in Com' Midd' pro termino XXI annorum."—*Pat. 4 Eliz.* p. 1.

† Women were not allowed to administer the rites of the church, therefore a priest was appointed by them, and where they had appropriated a rectory, a vicar. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as being a military order and "Hospitallers," could not administer to the public divine service; besides in Clerkenwell there was a cure of souls existing, for the nuns had the rectory. But on one occasion the Hospitallers celebrated a marriage which, more as a matter of contract than as a religious ceremony, they caused to be entered in one of their register-books; viz., "Memorandum. The iij^{de} day of Novembre, the xvij yere of Kynge Henry the Eight, within the howse of Sancte John's Clerkenwell, in the Buttery of the same, my lord S^r Thomas Docwra, Priour, ther be- ing the same tyme present John Docwra son and heire of Thomas Docwra of Kyrkeby-Kendall in the countie of Westm'land, gentilman, beyng of the age of xvij yeres and more, and Margaret Turpyn, second daughter and heire of Edward Turpyn late departed of the countie of Leyceynton, gentilwoman, being of the full age of xiiij yeres di. and more, of ther mere free will and mynde, w^oute fere, drede, or compulsion of any man, the seid John toke unto his wiff the forseid Margaret, And the seid Margaret toke unto hire hushond the forseid John, and thereunto either to other plighte and gave ther feyth and trewth, desiryng and requyrynge witnessse for the same Dame Elizabeth Chomley, Rowland Brugh, Thomas Chicheley, John Docwra, Thomas Darke, and Wilyam Bardesey, with dyv'se other at that tyme beyng present.—*MS. Lansd.* 200, (*on the first leaf*).

‡ These fields were first so called, to distinguish them from fields in the same neighbourhood given to the Nunnery by Ermegard Mantel, widow of Adam de Mandeville or Mantel. I read in the register of Clerkenwell Nunnery,—“Sciant &c. Quod ego Adam de Mandawilla dedi et concessi consilio et petitione Ermegard uxoris meæ—terram quam Osmundus tenuit de me in Reddewell.” And again, “Quod ego Hermegard Mantel, quæ fui uxor Adæ de Mandevilla, &c.,” being a confirmation of her husband's gift, [fo. 38, 39]. The three fields of “the Commandry” were said to lie *proxime ad locum S^ci Johannis prope Lond.*, (*Cott. MSS. Claud. E. VI.*, fo. 168, 6), and extended over the site of the New River Head and northwards, and had originally belonged to another Mandeville, from whom they came to Gilbert Foliot, who in the reign of Hen. II. gave them to the Hospitallers. Gerard notices them as “the fields called the Mantels on the back side of Islington,” and “the great field by Islington called the Mantells.”—*Herbal*, pp. 179, 842, ed. *Johas.* 1633.

town, and comprising great part, if not all, of what is now called Pentonville, were exempt from tithe by the Pope's privilege as well as by statute: neither the vicar or parish of Islington had any motive for claiming a district which imparted no benefit to the one, and imposed a burden on the other. The intermixture also of lands belonging to the Priory and Nunnery, has also tended to confound the boundary. So that, in conclusion, it may be said that all that part of the manor of Saint John of Jerusalem which lies in Clerkenwell anciently belonged to Islington*, as never having formed part of the ancient manor of Clerkenwell, which belonged to Jordan Briset, the founder, and from him came to the nunnery together with the rectory.

Stow notices that the church of the nunnery served as a church not only for Clerkenwell, but all up to Highgate, Muswell, &c.; which seems to show that the site of the manor of Clerkenwell in Islington was then considered as part of Clerkenwell, as in strictness it was, upon the same principle that Muswell is claimed as a detached portion of the same parish; indeed, upon this principle all other land in Islington which had belonged to the nunnery, ought to belong to Clerkenwell.† I have said the more on this subject, as the Rev. Mr. Cromwell(°), in his *History of Clerkenwell*, seems to me to have totally misapprehended this portion of the history of his parish, so closely connected with that of Islington.

° Cromw. Clerkenwell, § 2, p. 72.

The lands anciently comprising the prebends of Finsbury, Wenlocksbarne, Eald Street, More, Hoxton, Islington, Browns-

* From some expressions of Mr. Cromwell it is evident that he considers that this parish of St. James did not take such name till upon or after the dissolution; but it is very apparent that the church of St. James existed previously, for Richard Cloudesley, by his will, anno 1517, gave to the high altar of the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, 3s. 4d. St. James is also named by Cloudesley in conjunction with other parish churches and parish priests, who were to receive legacies for divine services to be performed for his soul. In the Minister's Accounts mention is made of the parish as St. Mary, and also as St. James, Clerkenwell.

In very ancient times there was a manor of Clerkenwell at Clerkenwell; for in the reign of Henry II. Henry Foliot confirmed (amongst other things) "Deo et Ecclesie, S^ce Marie de Clerekenwell et monialibus ibidem—xxⁱⁱ denariatas terre in Manerio de Clerekenwelle. There was also a parish of St. Mary of Clerkenwell."—*Registrum Clerkenwe. MSS. Cott. Faustina*, B. ii. pp. 16, 93, 103. Both that parish and manor are now extinct, for the present manor of Clerkenwell in Islington has no foundation but as formerly belonging to the Nunnery, of which it forms the only material relic.

† In 1836 an assize was brought for a corody of seven conventual loaves and seven measures of conventual ale containing five gallons and sixpence a week, brought against a Prioress: the plaintiff thereupon complained that he was disseised of his *freehold in Ischdon*; by which it seems that in common reputation, Clerkenwell was in Islington, or that the houses of the two great conventual bodies in Clerkenwell were said to lie in Islington. Fitzherbert in his *Abridgment* puts the case as of a Prior, which certainly would refer to the House of the Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, and their house was generally never said to lie in Clerkenwell or in any place but "near London."—*Lib. Ass.* 40 Ed. 3, pl. 12. *Eitch. tit. Pleint.*, pl. 20.

wood, and Stoke Newington, and stretching up to and bounded by the Bishop of London's manor of Hornsey, was long before the Conquest part of the possessions of the dean and chapter of St. Paul, this church being founded by King Æthelbert about the year 600, after the metropolitan see was translated by Augustin the monk from London to Canterbury. To this church, or monastery as it was then termed, King Æthelbert gave *xxiiij hidas terra juxta muros civitatis London.* The church consisted, at the beginning, of a bishop, thirty major canons, twelve minor canons, and thirty vicars, whereof the major canons were perpetually resident in the church, and dispatched, by their vicar or deputy, the affairs of the church. But these major canons in the process of time were non-residents, and became canons secular, contenting themselves with the bare title of canon and a prebend assigned to them, whereto some portion of land was annexed. This is presumed to have taken place between the time of King Edward the Confessor and the Conquest^(d), and at this period it is said the general division of all the lands belonging to the church amongst the bishop, chapter, and prebends, which in effect subsists to this day, took place.

* It seems that in course of time some of the possessions of the church were lost by encroachment or oppression, and eight cassats or hides at *Isendon* are named in the charter of King William the Conqueror^(e), given on the day of his coronation, as part of the land whereof restitution was granted*; and he afterwards, as did his son, specially confirmed to "the Church of

(d) MS. Lansd.
364.

(e) Liber A. sive
Pilosus penes, Dec'
et Cap' S' Pauli,
fol. 40a.

* "Ego Williemus Anglorum Rex Dei gratia, unâ cum Matildâ reginâ cum principibus meis coram conventu Dei reverendis, scilicet Archiepiscopis Aldredo et Stigando ceterisque Episcopis et abbatibus hujus patriæ, terra monasterii Sancti Pauli Apostoli, que in tempore antecessorum nostrorum a quibuslibet hominibus ablatae fuerant injuste, omnes, in die primi diadematis coronacionis meæ, Deo ejusque Apostolo Paulo in Landonia et eorum servitoribus in perpetuum possidendas restituti, et eas ex parte omni liberas esse concessi, exceptis tribus, expeditione pontis, et arcis constructione, et exercitu; id est, quindecim cassatas ad Nesingestok, et quatuor ad Lagefara, et tres ad Cochamstede, et sex ad Runwelle, et octo ad *Isendon*, et duas ad Lilleston. Et quicunque hanc donacionem a me concessam in aliquo augere velit, ipse et omnia sua à Domino augeantur et in eternum benedicantur; si quis vero ea quæ decrevinus in aliquo mutare aut irrita facere voluerit, à communione Sanctæ Ecclesiæ et a consorcio omnium electorum Die, hic et in futuro segregatus, et cum Judâ et omnibus iniquis condemnatus."

Lysons cites the ancient MS., book L. fo. 12. to shew that the Conqueror made restitution of *nine* cassats or hides. See his *Environ.* tit. Islington. p. 474. in n. 2nd edition. There is also a similar charter or grant of restitution entered in *Liber C*, with some slight differences in reading, but no mention is therein made of *Isendon*. Neither Dugdale nor Sir Henry Ellis seem to have observed that copy which is entered in the *Liber A sive Pilosus*, although they both refer to it.—See *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, edited by Sir H. Ellis, 1818, p. 297, and 2nd Edition, 1726, p. 14, in appendice.

NOTE.—A similar restitution was made towards the end of the Conqueror's reign to the Abbot of St. Alban's.—Chauncy's *Hertf.* ii. 413, ed. 1826.

(1) Mag. Rot.
Pipe, 14 H. 3,
Lond' et Mld'

St. Paul, London, and the Canons of the same church," the twenty four hides which they had near the city of London, and which King Æthelbert had granted to the church; and mention is made of these twenty-four hides in confirmations of succeeding kings, and in the Great Roll of the Pipe⁽¹⁾, where their payments or gifts *pro quietancia* are recorded.

At the time of the Domesday survey, circa 1086, the possessions in Islington of the dean and chapter, then styled the "Canons of St. Paul," together with some of the followers and Thanes of the Conqueror, are thus enumerated:

Domesday-Book,
i. fol. 128, col. 1.

III. TERRA EP'I LUNDONIENSIS.

* * *
IN OSULVESTANE HUND'.

In Isendone h'nt canon' S'
Pauli 11. hid'. T'ra. 1. car' 7
dim'. Ibi. c' 1. car' 7 dim' potest
fieri. Ibi. 111. vill'i de. 1. virg'.
Past'a ad pecun' vill'. H' t'ra
val' 7 valuit XL. sol'. H' jacuit
7 jacet in d'nio S' Pauli.

In ead' villa h'nt ipsi canon'.
11. h' t'. Ad. 11. car' 7 dim' e
t'ra ibi. 7 m' sunt. Ibi. 1111.
vill'i q' tenent sub canon' hanc
t'ra'. 7 1111. bord' 7 XIII. cot'.
H' t'ra valet xxx. sol'. q'do
recep. similit'. T. R. E. : XL.
sol'. Hæc jacuit 7 jacet in
d'nio accl'æ S' Pauli'.

* * * *

III. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

* * *
IN OSSULSTON HUNDRED.

In Isendone the canons of
St. Paul have two hides. The
arable land is one plough-land
and a half. At that place is
one plough-land, and a half *more*
can be made. At the same
place *are* three villans to one
yard-land. Pasture for the
cattle of the vill. The land is
now worth and was worth 40s.
This has formed and now is
parcel of the demense of the
church of St. Paul.

In the same vill the said
canons have two hides of *ar-*
able land. The *arable* land is
enough for two ploughs a half,
and so now. In that place
are four villans who hold un-
der the canons this land, and
there are four bordars and thir-
teen cottars. This land is worth
20s., when they received it the
like. In the time of King
Edward 40s. This has formed
and now is parcel of the de-

mesne of the church of St. Paul.

* * * * *
In Stanestaple h'nt canon'.
iiii. hid'. Tra. c' ad ii. ear'. 7
ibi sunt m. 7 vii. vill'i q' ten'
hanc t'ra sub canon'. 7 ii. eot'.
Past'a ad pecun' villæ. Silva.
cl. pore'. 7 x. sol'. In totis
valentiis val'. L. sol'. q'do recep'
similit'. T. E. R. : LX. sol'.
H' t'ra jacuit 7 jacet in æeel'a
S' Pauli.

* * * * *
In Stanestaple the canons
have four hides. The *arable* land
is the two plough-lands, and
so now, and *there are* seven
villans who hold this land un-
der the canons, and two cot-
tars. Pasture for the cat-
tle of the vill. Wood to feed
one hundred and fifty swine,
and ten shillings *rent*. In total
value it is worth 50s. when
they received it the like. In
the time of King Edward 60s.
This land has formed and now
is parcel of the demesne of the
church of St. Paul.

* * * * *
IX. TERR' GOISFR' DE MANEVILLE

* * * * *
OULVESTANE HD'.

* * * * *
In Isendone ten Gulb't'
de Goisf'. dim' hid'. T'ra. c' dim'
car'. 7 ibi est. 7 i. vill'us 7 i.
bord'. H' t'ra val' xii. sol'
Q'do recep'. similit'. T. R. E. :
xx. sol'. Hanc tenuit Grim
ho'. R. E. 7 vend'e potuit.

* * * * *
IX. LAND OF GEOFFREY DE
MANDEVILLE.*

* * * * *
OSSULSTON HUNDRED.

* * * * *
In Isendone, Gilbert holds
of Geoffrey a half hide. The
arable land is half a plough
land, and it is there, and
there is also one villan and
and one bordar. This land
is worth 12s. When taken
the like. In the time of King
Edward, 20s. Grim,† a man of
King Edward, held this *land*
and might sell it.

Domesday-Book,
i. 123, b. col. 1.

* This man held several manors of the Conqueror as a reward for having assisted him in the acquisition of this kingdom.

† 'Tis observable that where a man is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Homo Regis Edwardi*, or *Homo Alestani de Boscomb*, or the like; these men held of their Lords in Socage;—This is the observation of Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt., Serjeant-at-Law, Author of "The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," a man very learned in his profession, and whose remarks upon *Domesday-Book*, although not very numerous, are valuable and pertinent. I may take upon myself to advise the reader that those who are professed lawyers are more competent to translate and expound this record than others, and this may account for many strange misinterpretations of passages therein, that are to be met with in topographical works, whereof the editors have not been bred to the Law.

Domesday-Book
i. 130 b, col. 2.

XXII. TERRA RANN' FR'IS ILGERIJ.

OSULVESTANE HUND'.

Rannulf' fr' Ilgerij, ten' de rege TOLENTONE. p. II. hid'. T'ra. e. II. car'. In d'nio. I. hid'. 7 ibi. e'. I. car'. Vill'i h'nt. II. car'. Ibi. v. vill'i q'sq; de dim' virg'. 7 II. bord'. de. IX. ac'. 7 I. cot' 7 I. servus. Past'a ad pee' villæ. Silva. LX. pore'. 7 v. solid'. Il' t'ra val'. XL. sol'. Q'do recep't? LX. sol'. T. R. E. XL. sol'. Hanc tenuit Edduin' h'o regis. E. 7 vend'e potuit.

LAND OF RANULF [OR RALPH]
BROTHER OF ILGER.

OSSULSTON HUNDRED.

Ralph, Ilger's brother, holds of the king TOLENTONE for two hides. The *arable* land is two plough lands. In demesne one hide, and at that place is one plough land. The villans have two plough lands. At that place are five villans each of them to one half yard-land, and two bordars to nine acres, and one cottar and one bondman. Pasture for the cattle of the vill. wood to feed sixty swine, and five shillings *rent*. This land is *now* worth 40s., when taken 60s. In the time of King Edward 40s. This *land* a* man of King Edward held, and he might sell it.

XXIII. TERRA DERMAN LUNDON'.

OSWLVESTANE HUND'.

Derman' ten' de rege in ISELDONE dim hid'. T'ra. e' dim' car'. Ibi. e' III' vill's. Il' t'ra val' 7 valuit. x. sol'. Hanc t'ra' tenuit Algar h'o regis. E. 7 vend'e 7 dare potuit.

LAND OF DERMAN† OF LONDON.

Derman holds of the King in ISELDONE a half hide. The *arable* land is half a plough-land. At that place is one villan. This land is *now* worth and has been worth 10s.* This land Algar a man of King Edward held, and he might sell it and give it away.

From this record it is to be observed that *Iseldone* and *Iseldone* are one, and that the canons or dean and chapter of St. Paul held under the Bishop of London, their superior lord,

* This man held other land of the king than what is recorded here, and in *Domesd.* i. fol. 138, Hertf., he is also described as *Ranulfus Frater Ilgerij*.

† This *Derman* is described of *London*, to distinguish him from that Derman who was one of the King's Thanes or a Gentleman Retainer of K. William the Conqueror, who personally attended upon him. The *Derman*, who was one of the King's Thanes, is so styled in *Domesday* i. fol. 142, a. *Terra Tainorum Regis*. Also see *Chaucy's Hertf.* Tit. Watton.

eight hydes* of land; four whereof (entered in two separate tenures) were lying in Islington and two other hydes (probably an outlying estate) are also said to lye in the same vill or township. Of the former of these the survey informs us that the arable was three-fourths on which there was only one plough, but that there was sufficient to keep another half employed; that there were three villan tenants, who each of them held a yardland, and that there was a competent space of commonable land for the cattle of the inhabitants. As to the other two hydes, that the arable in cultivation furnished employment for two ploughs, and the half-work of one more, and that there was then in cultivation all that could be tilled. The first-named two hydes had always retained their value of 40s.; the second-named two hydes had decreased in value by a fourth, since the reign of King Edward the Confessor.

One other parcel of four hydes of land are recorded as holden by the said canons in *Stanestaple*, which I take to be that part of the parish of Islington now known as Stapleton Hall, at Strood Green, the same also as the Staplehed Hall, already alluded to^(c); thus affording, if my assumptions are well-founded, an additional instance of inconsiderable places retaining, though frequently with some corruption and alteration, the name assigned to them in *Domesday-Book*. Of these four hydes, at the time of the great survey, two were arable and in cultivation, but this portion of prebendal property was not by a fifth part so valuable as it had been in the days of King Edward the Confessor; there was also commonable pasture for the cattle of the inhabitants of that district and wood (*Silva*) that afforded pannage for one hundred and fifty swine. The tenants of the canons appear to have been villans by tenure, not *servi* or absolute slaves. These eight hydes of land I consider to have been identical with those that had

(c) Ante p. 24

* A hyde was anciently said to consist of so much land as could be tilled with one plough, and is one and the same with carucate the ploughland; *hyde* being the Anglo-Saxon and *carucate* the Norman-French denomination. The hyde varied in various parts of England, and also at different periods of time. It seems to have been one hundred and sixty acres in very early times; then one hundred, which was computed at six score to the hundred, the ancient mode of computation in England or *Anglicus numerus*. The oxgate, or yardland, was the fourth part of the hyde. The knight's fee was anciently said to consist of four hydes of one hundred and sixty acres, and in more modern times of eight hundred acres. When it is considered that there was a distinction between the ancient or Magnum or great knight's fee and the ordinary knight's fee, and that the acre itself was of uncertain admeasurement in early times, we cannot be surprised at Sir Edward Coke stating, in his Commentary upon Lyttleton's Tenures, that the hyde or plough-land, the yard-land or oxgang of land, and the knight's fee do not contain any certain number of acres.—*Co. Lytt.* 69.

anciently belonged to the church from the time of King Æthelbert, and afterwards restored by the Conqueror's Charter, as hereinbefore mentioned^(b), at the time of his coronation.

(b) Ante p. 53.

Three other hydes of land were occupied by as many laymen *in capite* of the Conqueror; first, Geoffrey de Mandeville held one half-hyde, and this land was all in tillage, but had decreased in value since the Confessor's days by nearly the proportion of one-half; secondly, one other half-hyde was holden by Dereman of London, this land seems to have been tilled to its full extent, and to have been of the same value that it was in the days of the Confessor. These two half-hydes were both in Islington and had been demesne of the Confessor, and holden of that King by two Saxon freemen, who possessed the power of alienation with regard to their estates. Thirdly, one Ralph described as Ilger's brother, held two other hydes of land in Tollington; and this land, as the last-named two half-hydes, had been demesne of the Confessor, and was at the time of the survey, as to portion thereof, in the occupation of this Ilger's brother; and as to another portion, in the occupation of his villan tenants, and one bondman or slave. There was belonging to these two hydes an open commonable pasture, pannage for sixty swine, and five shillings rent, which last item indicates that there was an agricultural population rendering yearly a considerable sum, when the relative proportions are considered, and supporting themselves by their labour. This land was at the time of the survey estimated at the same value that it bore in the days of the Confessor; but that in the interval it had been improved in the proportion of a third of such value, demonstrating as, in fact the survey does throughout, the spoliation that had been committed upon the Anglo-Saxon tenants of the soil.

The conclusion is, that no more than five hydes of land are by the great survey expressly stated to lye in Islington; but Tollington and Stanestaple or Strood, were included in the parish, as was also part of Newington, where the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's also hold two hydes at this day, forming the corpus of their prebend in that parish, which parish is distinguished by the prefix of Stoke (*i. e.* wood), from Newington Field the part lying in the parish of Islington; and when it is considered that the Domesday Survey, in making mention of the arable or enclosed land excludes from computation the rights in the commons and woods appendant thereto, which would increase the area granted to more than double its stated

admeasurement, it is (I think) apparent, that the present extent of the parish can be satisfactorily accounted for; indeed, as I have before noticed, there is reason to believe that in early times Islington in name extended to the gates of the two great Monastic establishments in Clerkenwell.

To proceed, however, to account for the subsequent disposal and ownership of the eleven hydes of land named in *Domesday-Book*. After excepting the tract of land that formed the subject of a grant by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with the concurrence of their superior lord the Bishop of London, to Ralph Berners (with whose ancestors and family the church had long maintained relations of tenure,) now represented by the Manors of Bernersbury and Canonbury; and what was reserved by the Dean and Chapter, now represented by the Prebendal Manor of Islington, the scites of these manors respectively demonstrating where the property of the church lay at the time of the survey: the residue, with some slight exceptions, came to the hands of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell and to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Those possessions of the Nunnery that now lie in the parish of Islington consisted of what now forms the Manor of Clerkenwell at Upper Holloway; some parcels of land (now comprehended within Highbury Manor) anciently, and till comparatively a late period, called The Hydes and Minchingfield in the Hyde; and another piece of land, near Hopping Lane (also within Highbury Manor), likewise called Weryng's Lands⁽ⁱ⁾, and this portion I conceive to be the same land that is indefinitely described as being in the tenure of a villan tenant of Muriel de Munteigni, at Newington, in the twelfth century. The Nunnery also, in the twelfth century, became possessed of some twenty acres of land at Tollington, and twenty other acres at a place called Danebottom, now known as Highbury Vale; but these possessions, by some transaction of which the memory has not been preserved, subsequently passed to the Priory of St. John. The possessions of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem are represented now by the two Manors of St. John of Jerusalem, and Highbury *alias* Newington, and which comprehended Newington Green, Highbury, Tollington, Strood, Holloway, Islington and Clerkenwell, from whence the Manor of St. John extends upwards by the side of Maiden Lane to near Highgate; but I shall more fully advert to these particulars hereafter.

(i) Post 65.

With regard to the half hyde described in Domesday Book as belonging to Derman of London; that land appears to have descended to his son Tierrie or Theodoric, whose son Bertram of Barrow, bestowed forty acres thereout, together with twenty acres of land of his own possession at Newington, and twenty acres parcel of Tolesdon, places wherein his landed property lay. The Charter is preserved in the Cartulary of the Nunnery. The remainder of the hyde, or more strictly speaking the half hyde, appears to have been, at the same early period, in the possession of one Goddard, who, like Bertram, took his name from his inheritance, and was styled Godard of the Hyde, as Thomas the son of Bertram, in one of the charters preserved in the *Liber A. sive Pilosus* of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, styles himself* of Barowe, or of the Barrow. The son of this Godard appears to have surrendered his land to the then newly founded nunnery, which he at that time held of them, for 10s. of sterling money: the charters by which the memory of these transactions is preserved, are also to be found in the register or cartulary of the nunnery, and are as follows.

* That the descendants of Derman of London took the name of Barow from the name of their chief possession at the Barrow in Newington, is very clearly shewn by the following entry in that ancient book called *Liber A. sive Pilosus*, to which I have before referred.

Omnibus Sancte matris Ecclesiæ, filiis ad quos presens Scriptum pervenerit Thomas de Barwe filij Bertrami de Barwe Salt'. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod Ego Thomas de Barwe dedi et concessi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis Will'm filium Regin' de Barwe cum omnibus catallis suis et cum tota sequela sua in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et sancto Paulo et conventui Ecclesiæ, Sc'i Pauli Lond' ibidem Deo servientibus. Habendum et possidendum p'deum Will'm sicut liberum hominem libere quiete integre et in perpetuo honore pro una libra ceræ, quam predictus W. tenetur reddere annuatim predictæ ecclesiæ Sc'i Pauli ad conversionem Sc'i Pauli pro omnibus rebus ad luminare faciendum coram magno altari.—Fo. xxvi. (b.)

(Translation.)

To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come. Thomas of Barowe, Son of Bertram of Barowe, Greeting. Be it known to all, both present and to come, that I Thomas of Barowe have given, and granted, and quit claimed from me and my heirs William the son of Reginald of Barrow, with all his chattels and with all his sequels in pure and perpetual alms to God and Saint Paul and the convent of the Church of St. Paul, London, serving God there. To have and to possess the aforesaid William as a free man, freely, quietly, wholly, and in perpetual worship; for one pound of wax, which the aforesaid William is bound to render yearly to the aforesaid Church of St. Paul, at the Conversion of St. Paul for all things, for making a light before the high altar.—&c.—

The subsequent part of this deed, which is evidently of the time of King Henry II., or, perhaps, the early part of the reign of Richard, shews that Derman's descendants held Newington Barrow, and, there is little doubt, had long before held it as a manor, and that Thomas of Barrow, or of the Barrow, was the then Lord thereof, for he parts with one of his villans by tenure for the purpose of ensuring payment to the high altar of St. Paul's of a pound of wax towards maintaining the light that was, in those days of darkness and popish superstition, constantly kept burning there. There existed close relations between the cathedral and Derman's descendants, for Algar, the earliest Dean of St. Paul's of whom we have record, was described as *Algarus filius Dermani*.

Ex registro de Clerkenwell in Bibl. Cottoniana, in Museo Britanico asservato. Faustina B. II.

Cott. MSS. Faustina, B. II. P. 151.
PLUT. XXV. B. fol. 43.

EX DONO BERTRAMI FILII TERRICI FILII DEREMANNI DE TERRA
DE LA HYDE ET DE NEWENTON.

Omnibus filiis sanctæ matricis Ecclesiæ clericis et laicis tam presentibus quam futuris Bertramus filius Terrieci filii Dermanni Salutem ; Sciatis me dedisse et concessiosse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæfontis Clericorum et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ et pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ et pro salute hæredum meorum et pro animabus antecessorum meorum quatuor irginti acras terræ scilicet quadraginta acras de Newetone in terra illa quæ dicitur la Hyde, et viginti acras de Newetone in Danebotine et viginti acras de Tolesdon'. Quare volo et firmiter concedo quod prescriptæ sanctimoniales habeant et teneant prænominatas terras bene et in pace libere quiete honorifice et integre sicut liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Testibus hiis Reinero filio Berengeri : Michaeli filio Radulphi : Willielmo filio Briedmar de Haverhull : Vitale clerico : Joseph : Hugone : capellanis de fonte clericorum.

DE CONFIRMACIONE THOMÆ FILII BERTRAMI DE HYDA.

Omnibus filiis Sanctæ Matricis Ecclesiæ Clericis et Laicis tam presentibus quam futuris Thomas filius Bertrami salutem ; Sciatis me concessisse et hac præsentī carta nostras confirmasse donacionem quam pater meus Bertramus donavit Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Clerkenwell et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animæ meæ, patris et matris meæ hæredum et antecessorum nostrorum quatuor viginti acras terræ scilicet, quadraginta acras de Niweton in terra illa quæ dicitur la Hyde et viginti acras de Toleduna. Quare volo et firmiter concedo quod prædictæ moniales habeant et teneant prænominatam terram bene et in pace libere et quiete honorifice et integre sicut liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Hiis Testibus, Rocelino Huse : Ernaldo Capellano : Ricardo Capellano : Waltero Capellano.

DE CONFIRMACIONE BERTRAMI FILII THEODORICI DE HYDA.

Ricardo Episcopo Londoniensi et Archidiaconis et Decanis totius Episcopatus omnibusque filiis francigenis et angligenis sanctæ Ecclesiæ, Bertramus filius Theodorici filii Derman et

mater ejus Matildis salutem; Notum vobiscumque nos dedisse in elemosinam quatuor viginti aeras de Newyton pro anima patris mei Theodorici pro nostra, omnium atque parentum nostrorum salute et pro animabus etiam parentum et amicorum nostrorum defunctorum hanc elemosinam damus et concedimus in honore Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, Ecclesie Sancte Mariæ de Clerkenwell et toti conventui illius loci ut hanc teneant et habeant de nobis et de nostris heredibus, bene et in pace et quiete ab omni servicio; et si quis super hac prædictis monialibus injuriam fecerit, Dei benedictione et Sancte Mariæ matris ejus, omniumque Sanctorum et nostra careat. Testibus, Willemo Archidiacono et Waltero fratre ejus: Henrico de Essexia: Wilhelmo filio Richold.

Ibid., fol. 191

DE VENDITIONE WALTERI DE HYDA.

Paroch' de { Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Walterus filius
Yseldon. } Godardi de Hyda, sursum reddidi et quietum clamaui pro me et heredibus meis Domui Sancte Mariæ de Clerkenwelle et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram cum suis pertinentiis quam de eisdem monialibus tenui in Hyda. Ita quod Ego vel heredes mei nullum jus vel clamium in dicta terra de cetero habere possumus vel uide aliquid exigere; pro hac autem quietâ clamacione dederunt mihi prædictæ moniales decem solidos sterlingorum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis Testibus. Domino R. de Purlett magistro dictæ Domus. Radulpho Canun. Wilhelmo monacho.

(*Translation.*)

Of the gift of Bertram the son of Terrie the son of Derman*, of the land of Hyde and Newenton.

To all the sons of holy mother church, clerk and lay, as well as present and to come, Bertram the son of Terrie the son of Derman sendeth greeting, know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and the church of Saint Mary, Clerkenwell, and the nuns serving God there, in free and pure and perpetual almoigne for the health of my soul and that of my wife, and for the souls health of my heirs, and for the souls of my ancestors, four score acres of land, to wit, Forty acres of Newetone, in that land which is called

* This man's name appears upon the Pipe Roll of the 31 Hen. I., *Long and Middle*, containing the Accounts of the Royal Revenue collected by the Sheriffs, ending Sept. 29, 1130, and is entered thus *Tierrico fil' Dermanni* xxs. & vjd. [p. 148, printed copy.]

the Hyde ; and twenty acres of Newctone in Danebotone* ; and twenty acres of Tolesdone. Wherefore I will and strictly grant that the afore written holy nuns, have and hold the aforementioned lands, well and in peace, freely and quietly, worshipfully and wholly, as pure and perpetual almoigne. Witness these, Reiner fitz Berenger. Michael fitz Ralph. William fitz Briedmar of Haverhill. Vital Clerk, Joseph, Hugh, Chaplains of Clerkenwell.

Of the Confirmation of Thomas the son of Bertram, of the Hyde.

To all the sons of holy mother church, clerk and lay, as well present as to come, Thomas the son of Bertram, sendeth greeting ; Know ye, that I have granted, and by this our present charter confirmed, the gift that my father Bertram offered to God and the church of Saint Mary of Clerkenwell, and the nuns serving God there, in free and pure and perpetual almoigne, for the souls health of myself, my father and mother, our heirs and ancestors, four score acres of land, to wit, Forty acres of Niweton, in that land which is called the Hyde ; and twenty acres of Niweton in Danebotone ; and twenty acres of Tolesdone. Wherefore I will and strictly grant, that the aforesaid nuns have and hold the aforementioned land, well and in grace, freely and quietly, worshipfully and wholly, as free and perpetual almoigne. These being witnesses. Rocelin Huse. Ernald Chaplain. Richard Chaplain. Walter Chaplain.

Of the Confirmation of Bertram the son of Theodoric, of the Hyde.

To Richard, Bishop of London, and to the archdeacon and deans of the whole bishopric, as to the sons of holy church French born and English born, Bertram the son of Theodoric, the son of Derman and his mother Matilda, sendeth greeting. Be it known to every of you, that we have given in almoigne, four score acres of Newyton, for the soul of my father Theodoric, for the health of our own and of all our relatives alike, and for the souls also of all our relatives and friends departed, this almoigne do give and grant, for the honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, to the church of St. Mary of Clerkenwell, and to the whole convent of that place, that they may hold and have the same

* This land it will be seen was afterwards called Danebotham and Danebottom, but as the first minim in the cartulary is by the transcriber from the charter, distinguished by a hair stroke, although other *minims* standing for the letter i are not so marked, I have thought it more proper to follow the cartulary, but I shall hereafter shew that the word is Danebottme or Danebottom,—the vowel o being omitted as in Barve for Barowe.

of us and of our heirs, well and in peace, and quit from all service, and if any one shall hereupon do wrong to the aforesaid nuns, may he want the blessing of God and of St. Mary his mother, and of all the Saints, and our own. Witnesses, William Archdeacon and Walter his brother. Henry of Essex. William Fitz Richold.

Of the Sale of Walter of the Hyde.

Know present and to come, that I, Walter son of Godard of the Hyde, have surrendered and quit claimed for me and my heirs, to the said house of Saint Mary of Clerkenwell and the nuns serving God there, all that land with its appurtenances which I of the said nuns held in the Hyde. So that neither I or my heirs from henceforth may be able to have any right or claim in the said land, or demand any part thereof, but for this quit-claim the above said nuns have given to me 10*s.* sterling. In witness whereof I to this writing put my seal. These being witnesses. Sir Richard of Purlett, master of the said house. Ralph, canon. William, monk.

However, all that the descendants of Dereman possessed was not then departed with, for Alice of Barowe, in Hilary Term in the 55th year of King Henry the Third, (1271) levied a fine to the Prioress of Clerkenwell, of seven marks* of rent, with the appurtenances in Newton (now called Newington,) charged upon a tenement which the Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem held of her in the same vill, wherefore it was agreed in the fine that the Prioress of Clerkenwell admitted her to the benefit of the prayers of the nunnery, this gift being also expressed to have been made in pure and perpetual almoigne. The Prior of Saint John also engaged to pay the rent as holden of Alice of Barowe, of the tenement so charged. This Alice of Barowe, the last known descendant of Derman, subsequently gave the entire Lordship of Highbury and Newton to the Priory of St. John, as appears by the following entry in one of the Cartularies of that house, also cited in the Monasticon (ii. 543. ed. 1661.) *Domina*

* *Newton Barrow.*

Hee est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium in crastino purificationis beate Marie Anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quinquagesimo quinto, coram Martino Littlebury, Magistro Rogero de Seyton et Johanne de Cobham Justic', et aliis dni Regis fidelibus tunc ib'm presentibus; inter Aliciam priorissam sancte Marie de Clerkenwell querentem et Aliciam de Barowe impredientem de Septem marcatis redditus cum pertinenciis in Newton, unde placitum &c.—*Cott. MSS. Nero, LVI. f^o. 62.*

Alicia de Barowe dedit dominium totum de Highbury et Newton cum pertinentiis. But to return to the early acquired possessions of Clerkenwell Nunnery, through the descendants of Derman. The date of Bertram of Barowe's gift is not stated in his charter, but from the circumstance of his certifying his gift to Richard, Bishop of London, the time can be referred to between the years 1151 and 1161 during which period Richard was Bishop.

In the Charter of Henry II. confirming to the nuns of Clerkenwell the gifts they had received, the preceding donation of Bertram is thus recited. "Ex dono Bertrami filii Theodoric et matris ejus Matildis* quater viginti acras de Newetona." The date of this confirmation, as of most instruments of that time, can only be ascertained, and that not very precisely, by the names of the attesting witnesses, but from thence it may be collected, in the present instance, that the Royal Confirmation was obtained about 1170.

Allusion has been made to another very ancient possession of the Nunnery⁽ⁱ⁾, which, as I assume, was subsequently called Weering's lands, situate near Hopping Lane: the earliest notice I can find is in the register of the Nunnery, wherein is given the confirmation of Henry Foliot and Lecia his wife (daughter of the Founder), whereby among other possessions is specified, "*Et totam terram quam Wigar Kitte tenuit de feodo nostro in Newetona,*" and this gift among others was confirmed by another and later Charter of King Hen. II., wherein it is thus described, "Ex concessu Muriclis de Muntinni (Munteigni) Wigar Kitte cum toto tenemento suo quod tenet de illa in Neutona de marito suo."—*Of the grant of Muriel de Munteigni Wigar Kitte with all his tenement (or holding) which he holds of her in Newington of her [land given her in] marriage.* The date of this confirmation charter may be referred to about the year 1180. (i) Ante p. 59.

(Translation.)

These last named possessions are now, as I have already observed, within the ambit of the Manor of Highbury, but there are possessions formerly of this Nunnery still impressed with its conventual character, and now constituting the seite of the present Manor of Clerkenwell: I mean those one hundred and six acres, stretching from near the top of Maiden Lane across to Holloway, by Saint John's Church, the Kentish Town Road, and the Mother Red-cap, and higher up in front of the road to-

* So that it seems that the twenty acres of Tollington having been annexed to the Newington domain as being adjacent, had in the interval between the grant and the royal confirmation taken the name of Newington.

wards Highgate, which I shall have occasion to notice once more when I come to speak of the Manors in Islington.

The possession of the remainder of the territories enumerated in Domesday, in reference to Iseldon, can be traced with tolerable accuracy. What at this present time constitutes the Prebend Manor, the Manor of Bernersbury, and the Manor of Canonbury, are clearly identical with those four hydes the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are described to have holden of the superior lord the Bishop of London. The land estimated at two hydes, and holden of the King by Ralph Ilger's brother, may be satisfactorily referred to that part of the parish known as Tollington, while some portion of the Dean and Chapter's four hydes at Stanestaple and Stapleton Hall may, with every probability, be said to have been the same with what has long since been called Strond Green, or its immediate vicinity northward. With regard to the half-hyde, holden by one Gilbert of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Lyson's^(k) is of opinion that a certain half of one knight's fee, holden by the heirs of Ralph Berners, under the Bohuns Earls of Hereford, is the same estate as that described in *Domesday* as being holden of Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose heirs the Bohuns were; but to this I do not altogether assent, for upon investigating the matter further I come to the conclusion that what the Berners' held of the Bohuns was part and parcel of the Manor of Iseldon-Berners, now known as Bernersbury; and that the half-hyde mentioned in *Domesday* as being holden under Geoffrey de Mandeville subsequently passed to the Foliot's, from one of whom, viz., Henry Foliot, it came to the Hospitallers of Clerkenwell, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was by them distinguished by the name of the Commandry Mantells, the scite whereof is now occupied by the New River Head and Pentonville-proper.*

(k) *Environs of London*, ii. 475, ed. 1810. *Islington*.

KNIGHT'S FEES IN ISLINGTON

This allusion to Knight's fees brings me to the consideration of those censual records, known as the Books of Knight's Fees, containing the scutages and aids levied upon the laity, wherefrom it is to be collected as follows:—The Bishops of London as chief lords of the fee, in right of their barony and bishoprick, at a very early period after King William's survey infeudated several of their great Tenants with portions of their barony; and these gentlemen held by military service so much land as constituted one or more Knight's fees, and in some instances a lesser pro-

* Strictly speaking, Pentonville is confined to what was the estate of the late Harry Penton, Esq., lying entirely in the parish of Clerkenwell, bounded northward by Islington parish.

portion; and with regard to several of these their Knight's fees in the Hundred of Ossulston, as well as in the county of Hertford*, the tenures and services became annexed to the Bishop's Castle of Stortford⁽¹⁾, in that county, which castle as an honor or chief manor had several manors and services dependant thereupon, and by the certificates or returns from the barons or great servants in capite of the knight's fees holden of them, returned into the exchequer upon the collection of that aid levied in 12 Hen. II. for the marriage of the king's daughter, and recorded in the Black Book of the Exchequer, it appears that the then Bishop of London certified that, amongst others, Symon Bald, or Baud, held of him three knight's fees; and that Ralph de Bernieres† held the half-part of one knight's fee. No place is named wherein these knight's fees were said to lye, but from subsequent Books of Knight's Fees it is sufficiently collected that they lay in Islington, and the date of their creation must be referred to the reign of Henry I., and, in fact, in that compilation of knight's fees, contained in the book known as *Testa de Nevil*, and having reference to the times of John, Henry III. and Edward I., the knight's fees^(m) in Islington as they subsisted at a period of less than a century after the compilation of the Black Book are thus described:—

Scutage‡ of the county of Middlesex.

* * * * *

Also of the bishoprick of London.

* * * * *

Alan le Baud one-half fee in Iseldon.

(1) See Channcy's Hertf. i. 323, ed. 1826.

(m) (*Translatio v.*) *Testa de Nevil*, Mssd. (613) p. 360, printed copy.

* W. Dei gra' Rex Anglorum L[anfranco] Archiepo' et omnibus Ep'is et Baronibus et fidelibus suis francigenis et Angligenis Salt'. Scitote q'd ego concedo Deo et Sc'o Paulo de Landonia et Mauricio Epo' et successoribus ejus castellum de Stortford et omnia que ad illud pertinent et nominatim terras quas antecessores mei Reges Sc'o Paulo dederunt. T. Osmando Epo' et Will'o Dunelmensi Epo'.—*Charter of William II. Liber A. sive Pilosus penes Decanum & Cap. Sc'i Pauli, London, fol. ii.*

† See Channcy's *History of Hertfordshire*, i. 304—306, ed. 1826, where, citing Fuller's *Worthies*, he gives an account of this honourable family, of whom the first of any note in this country was the Simon Band in the text, who died in the holy land, 20 Hen. II., A.D. 1174. The Sir William Baud, Knt., who is named in Stowe's *Survey of London* (Tit. Farringdon Ward Within) as holding land in Essex by the service of paying a Fee Buck and Doe in their seasons to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, (see *Liber A. sive Pilosus*, fo. 72b and 99b) London, was a descendant of Simon Band. This family also held the manor of Hadham Hall, in Hertfordshire, of the Bishop of London, as of his castle of Stortford by the service of Castleguard, &c., in the same manner as the Berners' held their manor of Islington, indeed the latter family had holden of the Bishop of London lands in Essex, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire from the time of the great survey.

‡ This, I take it, was the first scutage granted to King Henry III. by the Parliament anno 1220, in the 5th year of his reign, viz., two marks of silver of every knight's fee: the second scutage was granted in the 36th year of his reign, anno 1252, for his voyage to the Holy Land, (whither he never went, and for all we can learn never intended to have

Geoffrey of Sarpenville and Nicholas of Ossehaye, the King's Collectors, account for the aid granted to the Lord the King in this County to marry his Sister to the Emperor of the Romans, of every Knight's fee two marks.

* * * * *

Id. (619) p. 361,
printed copy.

The Citizens of London, Robert fitz John and Ralph Aswy, goldsmith, render account on their behalf of the aforesaid aid* granted in this County, to wit of £24. 8s. 4d. for the fourth part of one fee of Nicholas of Bassing-Hom, in Haregodeston, (Haggerston) of the Barony of Richard of Mumfichet

* * * * *

Id. (620) p. 362,
printed copy.

And for the further fourth part one fee of William de Vere, in Stebenheth (Stepney) of the Barony of the Bishop of London.
And for the half fee of Ralph de Berners in ISELDON.

* * * * *

So that Alan Baud, the descendant of Symon Baud, held but a portion, (viz., the half of one Knight's fee,) of what his ancestor held in Islington, and Ralph Berners, the descendant of the first Ralph Berners, held precisely what his ancestor had holden.

Environs of Lond.
ii. 480, ed. 1810,
Islington.

Lysons says, that "The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem held in the reign of Henry VI., the half of one Knight's fee in Islington which had formerly belonged to William de Vere," but the authority he cites, viz., a Book of Knights Fees of that period, demonstrates that the moiety, or half part of a knight's fee to which he alludes, lay in Stepney;—an oversight to which I reluctantly draw the reader's attention, as Mr. Lysons may generally be depended upon for the correctness of his references

gone.) three marks of every knight's fee. Scutage was paid by the tenant in chief, by his finding so many men at arms (milites) according to the quantity of his land, or by making fine to the king in lieu thereof. When the tenant in chief had satisfied his superior lord, the King, he was entitled to purchase a writ to compel the inferior tenants or those who held of him by military service, to repay him by way of contribution, this is known in law books as *Escuage*, but the law-latin for both payments is, *Scutagium*. This payment, which could be levied upon the laity only, and was payable by those tenants who held of the crown in chief, was revived, together with ship-money and other lawful, although odious, projects, by the prerogative lawyers in the reign of Charles I., for a Commission was then issued to the Bishop of London, the Lord Treasurer, and others, "to treat with and make composition for the fines of such persons as hold lands of the king by knight's service, or escuage, and desire to be exempted from going to the wars with the King against the Scots."—*In dorj' Rot. Pat.* 16 Car. p. 3, n. 20.

* This was the aid raised by King Henry III. to the marriage of his sister Isabell with the Emperor Frederick the Second, successor to Otho, and grandson to Frederick Barbarossa. The assessment was two marks upon every hyde of land. This was in the 20th year of his reign, anno 1235. The Emperor's hereditary kingdoms of Naples and Sicily were the occasion of his being constantly embroiled with the Popes, to whom, at one time, he paid eleven thousand marks of gold, extorted from him under the terrors of a threatened excommunication.

to public records, as well as for the inferences to be deduced from those sources of information. However, to continue the history of the assessment upon the knight's fees in Islington, I have next to notice an inquisition, taken at the commencement of the reign of Edward II., at West Smithfield, before the Sheriffs of London and certain Jurors, states the number and particulars of the knights fees in the hundred of Ossulston, with the names of those who are liable to the scutages and aids assessed or to be assessed thereon; the record being brief and explanatory of the preceding citations, I ask the reader's indulgence for thus adding to this dry collection of records, a translation thereof, with the omission of the juror's names, viz.

"An inquisition made at the Priory of St. Bartholomew, London, before the sheriffs and John of Littleton, concerning singular the knight's fees in the hundred of Ossulston, being, by the oath of—(here follow the juror's names,) who being sworn upon their oath say, That the Master of the Knights Templars in England, holds in Hackney of the honor of Stortford, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee. Also they say, That Robert le Veer holds in Hackney, of the Honor of Stortford, by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee. Also Richard Bishop of London holds in Hackney of the honor of Stortford, by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee. Also they say, That John Able holds in Stibenhuth (Stepney), of the Honor of Stortford, by the service of the third part of one knight's fee. Also, Thomas Taillard holds in Acton, of the honor aforesaid, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee. Edmund de Berners holds in ISELTON of the honor aforesaid, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee. Also, the Hospitalers of Clerkenwell, hold in ISELTON, of the honor aforesaid, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee. Also Richard, Bishop of London, holds in Finchesley, (Finchley) of the aforesaid honor by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. Also they say, that Richard of Gloucester holds the Soke Blemond', (Bloomsbury) of the Lord the King, by the service of one knight's fee, together with Secheverell's land of the Hospital of St. Giles and other its members. Also they say, that the dean and chapter of St. Paul hold in Hergodeston, (Haggerston) of the heirs of Nicholas of Bassyngburn, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. In witness whereof &c. (Indorsed.) Registered."

(Translation.)
Cart. Miscell. vol.
xv. fo. 19. Aug-
mentation Office
Records.

The intelligent reader will observe that the foregoing inquisi-

(m) *Environs of Lond.* ii. 480, ed. 1810.

(n) *Book of the Aid granted 20 Ed. 3.* to. 468. *Mss. Hundr'm de visulston.*

(1) *Translation.* - Book containing Subsidies and Knight's Fees in several counties taken by Inquisition tempore Hen. VI. (edited by Lysons as "Records in the Exchequer, l. 1b. No. 28, Knight's fees), fo. 224, *Mss. (Hundr'd to Ossulston).*"

tion points to the date of the acquisition by the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of what in all probability forms a great portion of the manor still bearing their name, namely, "that part of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem which lies within the parish of Islington, between Tallington-Lane and the western extremity of the parish," to adapt the words of Mr. Lysons (n) to an hypothesis different from his own, for he refers this portion of the parish to an ancient possession of William de Vere, which I consider erroneous for the reasons just now stated.

In the reign of Edward III. the collectors (o) of an aid answered for twenty shillings, in respect of a half knight's fee in Iseldon, which the wife of John of Berners theretofore held, and which John her son then held of the Bishop of London. And the same collectors answered for ten shillings in respect of the fourth part of a knight's fee in ISELDON and West Smithfield, London, then holden by the Prior of St. Bartholomew, and in the 40th Edward III., a similar assessment was made in precisely the same terms. The latter of these assessments evidently has relation to these possessions of the priory of St. Bartholomew, lying in Iseldon, that were acquired from Ralph Berners, now constituting the present manor of Canonbury.

One other record of a late date and similar character (p) alludes to the manor of Bernersbury and Canonbury, as subject to the assessment of scutages and aids, but omits all mention of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem.—vizt:—

Hundred of Ossulston.

Thomas Feryby holds the moiety of one knight's fee in ISELDON which formerly belonged to Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Berners, and which John Berners his son, lately held of the Bishop of London.

The prior of St Bartholomew, London, in Smythfeld, holds the moiety of one knight's fee, which he holds in Acton of the Bishop of London.

—————For the fourth part of one knight's fee which he holds in ISELDON and West Smythfeld, London.

These records are not to be depended upon for verifications of pedigree, being mere assessments upon the land; in the present instance the pedigree is erroneously given, for the son of John Berners was James, as will hereafter be shewn by the Escacts, —records of the highest authenticity in such cases.

This class of records viz:—The escaets or inquisitions taken and returned by a jury before the escheator, after the decease of those who held in capite or in chief, make mention of one half of a knight's fee holden by the Berners of the Bohuns and forming a parcel of the manor of Bernersbury, and which it is possible may have come to them from the Mandevilles, according to Mr. Lyson's supposition, as that manor abuts southward upon the ancient possessions of the Mandevilles, viz: the great fields called the Commandry Mantells; and it may well have happened that what the Berners had acquired from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's was enlarged by a further acquisition of a part of what the Mandevilles had possessed in Iseldon at the time of the great survey. But I only offer this as conjecture, for there is no evidence whatever to enable us to judge with certainty; should the reader agree in my conjectures, my dissent from Mr. Lysons upon this subject, previously expressed, must be taken with considerable qualifications.

By inquisition^(q) taken after the death of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who died anno 1372: it was found that he had holden in the county of Middlesex one-half part of a knight's fee in Stykielyndon, YSELDON, and Haddon juxta Houndeslowe, which the heirs of Robert of Northampton held, which theretofore belonged to Richard of Northampton, and was worth by the year, when it shall fall due, fifty shillings: Also, that he had holden one knight's fee which the heirs of Berners held in the manor of YSELDON, with the appurtenances, and which was worth by the year, when it should fall due, one hundred shillings.

(q) Escaet' in Turr'
Lond' 46, E. 3, No.
10 (first number)

By inquisition^(r) taken 4 February, 1 Hen. IV. [A.D. 1400,] after the death of Alianor, or Eleanor, wife of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford, and which said Eleanor died 3rd of October, 1 Hen. IV. [A.D. 1309,] it was found that she held one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, which the heirs of John de Berners held in the manor of ISELDON, and which was worth by the year, when it fell in, one hundred shillings.

(r) Escaet' in Turr'
Lond' 1 Hen. IV.,
No. 50.

The same return in the very same words was also made to a writ of *extendi facias*^(s), which issued after the deaths of the same Eleanor, who was the wife of Thomas late Duke of Gloucester and of Joan, one of the daughters and heirs of the same Eleanor deceased, which the writ of extent stated "were held of us in chief, and which, by the death of the said Eleanor and Joan,

(s) Escaet' in Turr'
Lond' 1 Hen. IV.,
No. 51.

and by reason of the minority of Isabella, the other of the daughters and heirs of the aforesaid Eleanor, and the other sister and heir of the same Joan who lately, while she was under age and was in our ward, had taken the habit of religion in which she was professed, as we have been informed, are now in our hand." The date of such *return* is 27th of April, 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400].

(t) *Escaet* in Turr' Lond' 4 Hen. IV., No. 41.

By inquisition^(t) taken after the death of Edward Earl of Stafford, it was found that he held in right of his wife, Anne, amongst other knights' fees in the county of Middlesex, the moiety of one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in Stikeldon, ISELDON, and Haddon juxta Huddeslowe, which the heirs of Robert of Northampton held, and which once belonged to Richard of Northampton, and was worth, when it fell in, fifty shillings. Also, one knight's fee, with the appurtenances, in the manor of Iseldon, which the heirs of John de Berners held and was worth by the year, when it should fall in, one hundred shillings. The date of this return is "the day of St. Michael the apostle*, 4th Hen. IV. [29th Sept. 1403]," and the next heir was certified to be Humphrey Stafford, who had attained twenty-one years "on the feast of the assumption of our lady then last past, [August 15, 1403]."

PATRONAGE OF
THE CHURCH IN
ANCIENT TIMES.

There has been a church at Islington from most ancient times, I mean previous to the Conquest, and of this proposition the intelligent reader will not doubt if he will weigh the evidence adduced; for it appears that between the years 1162 and 1189 in the Episcopate of Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, and during that interval, the Benedictine Nunnery of Stratford, at Bow, otherwise called St. Leonard Bromley, a monastic institution founded by William the Norman, who was Bishop of London at the time of the conquest, and died in 1071^(u), laid claim to the advowson and rectory of the church of Islington, which church in every probability had, by some consent of the canons, been granted by this William the Norman to his newly founded nunnery, and thus became in a manner severed from the prebend; indeed it is evident from the tenor of the concord or act of agreement that was subsequently carried into effect between the nunnery and the canons, some considerable period must have elapsed between the acquisition by the former of this church

(u) Tanner's Not. Men. tit. Stratford at Bow.

* Most probably an error for "Archangel." In Sir Harris Nicolas's *Alphabetical Calendar of Saints' Days* I do not see any St. Michael the Apostle, there is St. Michael on the Mount, Oct. 6.

and the settlement of the contention, the terms of which are contained in the following Ecclesiastical Act registered in that most ancient Register-book of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, known as *Liber A. sive Pilosus*, fol. vi., viz.:—

ORDINATIO UNIUS MARCÆ, ANNUATIM SOLVENDÆ, A MONIALIBUS DE STRATFORD PRO ECCLESIA DE ISELDON.

Iseldon j } Sciant omnes quod controversia quæ, inter capitulum
Marca } canonicorum Sci' Pauli et Conventui S'timonialium
de Strafford super Eeel'iam de Isoldona in presentia dn'i et
patris nostri Gilberti Lond' Episcopi secundi mota et aliquan-
tulum agitata est, ejusdem Episcopi auctoritate et assensu hac
pæcis fine quievit. Susecepit siquidem Hugo Decanus loco ca-
pituli sui investituram et personatum predictæ Eeel'ie de manu
domini Episcopi qui ad ejusdem capituli petitionem et presen-
tacionem; in eandem Eeel'iam, ut ipsam de canonicis teneant,
predictas moniales introduxit; quæ inde reddent annuatim capi-
tulo canonicorum unam marcæ ad duos terminos, In die sab'
proximâ post festum Sc'i Leonardi dimidiam marcæ, et in
octabis pentecostes alteram dimidiam marcæ. Predictæ et
s'timoniales libere presentabunt Episcopo vel ejus Archidiacono
capellanum qui per eas ministrabit in eadem Ecclesiâ. Et ut
hæc, &c.

THE ORDINATION OF ONE MARK YEARLY TO BE PAID BY THE NUNS (Translation.)
OF STRATFORD FOR THE CHURCH OF ISELDON.

Iseldon j } Know all men that the controversy that has been
j mark. } moved and slightly canvassed between the Chapter of
the Canons of Saint Paul and the Convent of the Nuns of Straf-
ford in respect to the Church of Isoldon, in the presence of our
Lord and Father Gilbert the second, Bishop of London, by the
authority and assent of the same Bishop has been brought to a
conclusion by this peaceful termination: Inasmuch as Hugh
the Dean, hath taken upon himself in the stead of his Chapter
the investiture and parsonage of the aforesaid church at the
hand of the Lord Bishop, who at the petition of the same
Chapter, and [at] the presentation; into the same church hath
introduced the aforesaid Nuns; in order that they may hold
the same of the Canons, which [Nuns] shall thereupon ren-
der yearly to the Chapter of the Canons one mark at two
terms [of the year], on the Saturday next after the feast of
Saint Leonard a half-mark, and on the Octaves of Whitsuntide
another half-mark. And the aforesaid Nuns shall freely present

to the Bishop or to his Archdeacon a chaplain, who by their authority shall officiate in the same church. And that this, &c.

(v) Newcourt
Rep. L. 676.

Newcourt in his *Repertorium* (*) refers to this concord or agreement, and speaks of the church as it anciently existed as follows, viz.: "The church here is dedicated to St. Mary, about which church there was of old a controversy before Gilbert, Bishop of London, between the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on the one part, and the Nuns of Stratford-Bow on the other; which, by the authority and assent of the said Bishop, was at last quietly determined after this manner, viz., 'That the said Nuns should hold this Church of Iseldon of the Canons of St. Paul's, and should therefore yearly pay to the said Canons one mark, half on the [Saturday] next* after the feast of St. Leonard, and half in the Octaves of Pentecost, and that thereupon the Nuns should freely present to this church. *Reg. Dec. and Cap. Lib. A. f. 6.* Which church it seems was afterwards appropriated to those Nuns and a vicarage here ordained and endowed, of which they continued patrons till their suppression; but afterwards it came to the hands of private patrons." Thus far Newcourt, to which I may note that this appropriation must have been before the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, circa A.D. 1291, as I nowhere find mention made of the church in that Ecclesiastical Survey, although the prebend as a benefice and one of the temporalities of the Archdeacon of London, is registered amongst the prebends of St. Paul's. The antiquity of this appropriation is also apparent from the fact of its not being extant upon the Bishop of London's Register.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus it appears from the transcript of the return made in the twenty-sixth year of King Henry VIII. A.D. 1534, that,—

Valor Eccl. Henry
VIII. i. 409,
printed copy.

*Domus sive Prioratus Monialium Sancti Leonardi de Stratford
at Bowe.*

*Valet in Rectoria de Islington cum decimis ibidem
communibus annis ut patet predictus liber . 5 13 4*

and among the reprises or outgoings it appears there was paid or payable

*Decano et Capitulo Sancti Pauli Lond' pro pencione
exunte de Islington Rectoria . . . 13 4*

* I have corrected Newcourt, who reads, "on the next day after the feast," with the original entry.

The Dissolution of Monasteries followed shortly afterwards when the Advowson of the Church was granted out by the crown, as will be seen in its place hereafter when the more modern ecclesiastical state of the parish will have to be considered.

The reader will call to mind that at a very early period after the Conquest the Nunnery of Clerkenwell obtained a portion of what had theretofore been in lay hands, and that on the other hand Ralph Berners had obtained a grant from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of a considerable part of what they were recorded owners in the Great Survey: and again, that Ralph Berners had before the statute of *Quia emptores* 18 Edward I., departed with that portion of his Manor of Bernersbury which now forms Canonbury Manor; I, therefore, purpose to lead his attention to a description of the property that was actually in the possession of various conventual bodies at the time of the dissolution of the greater monasteries, circa A.D. 1539-40, as collected from the Conventual Leases, as well as from the Minister's or Crown Bailiff's Accounts, preserved among the records of the long dissolved court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown; and these Minister's Accounts being given at length will, from their particularity and minuteness, not only illustrate the ancient history of the parish of Islington, but throw much light upon the manerial division of the parish in early times.

POSSESSIONS OF
THE DISSOLVED
MONASTERIES IN
THE PARISH OF
ISLINGTON.

Those Conventual Institutions, who had possessions lying in Islington parish, were as follows:—

The Nunnery of Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

The Knight's Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Midd'.

The Priory of St. Bartholomew, London.

The Abbey of Vale Royal, Cheshire.

The Priory of St. Mary Spital, or New Hospital of our Lady *without* Bishopsgate, London.

It will be collected from the Ministers' Accounts that the Nuns of Clerkenwell retained at the time of the dissolution but a small portion of their original possessions; that the Hospitaler's Lands were represented by their Two Manors of Highbury and St. John of Jerusalem; that the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew possessed the scite of their Manor of Canonbury; and that the Abbey of Vale Royal, as also the Priory of St. Mary Spital, were owners of no more than a few acres in the parish of Islington.

THE NUNNERY OF MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS OF THE NUNNERY OF SAINT MARY, CLERKENWELL, OR ST. MARY DE FONTE CLERICORUM, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, FROM MICHAELMAS 31 HENRY VIII. TO MICHAELMAS 32 HENRY VIII.

Lands and possessions to the late Priory or Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, belonging, } The account of Thomas Coke, Bailiff and Collector of the rents and farms there for the time aforesaid.

The farm of lands in Iseldon, in the County of Middlesex. } He doth not render account for the farm of two fields called Hoppings lying in the parish of Iseldon, demised to John Avery by indenture, for term of years, that is to say, within the time of this account, because the Lord the King, Henry the eighth, by his letters patent, whereof the date is at Westminster, the 4th day of February in the thirty-first year of his reign, gave and granted to the aforesaid John Avery, all the issues and profits of the same close called Hoppingefeld. That is to say from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, then last past, during the natural life of the said John, without yielding any thing therefor, as in the same letters patent amongst the memoranda of this office, word for word inrolled, more fully is evident and doth appear. But he doth render account for seven pounds for the farm of three closes, with the appurtenances, called the Hyde, containing by estimation, forty acres, situate and lying altogether in the said parish; altogether demised to William Gardiner, his executors and assigns, by indenture dated the 17th day of February, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., that is to say, from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then next ensuing, to the end of the said term of forty years, from thence next following and fully to be complete, payable at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in equal payments yearly, as in the same indenture amongst the memoranda of this office, word for word enrolled, more fully is evident and doth appear in this the fifteenth year of his term.

The Sum 7*l*.

The farm of lands in Highbury, in the County of Middlesex. } For 4*l*. 13*s*. 4. from a certain quit rent issuing out of lands and tenements in Highbury, in the County aforesaid, lately received from the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, that is to say

within the time of this account, he doth not answer, because that Priory is dissolved and is now in the hands of the Lord the King, whereby that rent is extinguished. But he doth yield account for 5s. for the farm of three acres in the parish aforesaid, in the tenure of Richard Herryonge from year to year, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

The Sum 5s.

The parish of Tollington, in the county of Middlesex. } And for 5s. from the farm of certain lands called Westbiffelds and Homefeld, in Tolington aforesaid, in the tenure of Robert Foster, payable yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only: and for 20d. from the farm of certain lands called Mabbisland, in the tenure of the said Robert, this year payable at the said feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly

The Sum 6s. 8d.

MINISTERS ACCOUNTS OF THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, FROM MICHAELMAS 31, TO MICHAELMAS 32, HENRY VIII.

THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Rents of assise as well as of customary tenants, in Iseldon and Holeway. } And [he renders account] for 11s. 4d. of Robert Foster of Holeway, for a free rent issuing out of Holeway Hampstall, payable at the feast of Saint Michael only, yearly. And for 4d. from the same for a free rent issuing out of one paeel of land called a Grove there, payable at the feast aforesaid only, yearly. And for 4d. of the same Robert for a free rent issuing out of another paeel there built upon, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 8s. 4d. from Thomas Pymme for a free rent issuing out of Ropkynhampstall there, payable yearly as above. And for 4d. for the same free rent issuing out of one acre of land called Chechelond, formerly in the tenure of Thomas Church, lying at Prestborne Brygge, payable yearly as above. And for 5s. from John Colyns of London, Baker, assign of widow [] Mone for a free rent issuing out of Staleworth Hamstall there, payable only at the feast aforesaid, yearly. And for 5s. from the same Robert Foster for a free rent issuing out of p'tchamptall there, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 15s. 4d. from William Browne the husband of the widow of Alexander Plymley, for a free rent issuing out of Rolfechamptall, payable yearly, as above. And for 5s. 7½d. from Robert Hanks,

the son and heir of Richard Hanks, for a free rent issuing out of Gerard Hamstall, payable only at the aforesaid feast, yearly. And for 7s. from Stephen Peycoke, Knight of London, Alderman, for a free rent issuing out of Smythhampstall there, payable yearly as above. And for 2s. 8d. from the minor Canons of St. Paul, for a free rent issuing out of one field lying in Holwey, called Taylorfeld otherwise Belfield,* payable at the feast aforesaid only, yearly. And for 6s. 8d. from William Strete for a free rent issuing out of his tenement called the George, in Iseldon, with three acres of meadow there, payable at the feast of Easter only, yearly. And for 4d. from Henry Lodesman for a free rent issuing out of his tenement in Iseldon, late in the tenure of Richard Coldale, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 2s. from Robert Foster, for a free rent issuing out of four acres of meadow in Holewaye, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 10s. from Henry Lodesman for a free rent issuing out of his tenement in Iseldon, and two acres of land adjoining, payable yearly, as above. And for 6d. from the same for a free rent issuing out of his tenement and two cottages late of Robert Foster, there, payable yearly as above. And for [] from Robert Foster, for a free rent issuing out of forty acres of meadow in Childern feld lying in Holeway payable yearly as above. And for 12d. from the same for a free rent issuing out of four acres of meadow there, payable yearly as above. And for 16d. from the assigns of Richard Hanks, assign of William Edgare for a free rent issuing out of onecroft in Holeway, called Cowecrofte, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 2s. from Richard

* It may here be noticed, that this Bell field was by indenture dated 28th September 1649, absolutely conveyed in fee by the Parliamentary Trustees for the sale of Ecclesiastical Estates to Andrew Bonion, of Islington, Yeoman, in consideration of £141 18s. by the description of "All close or meadow ground, commonly called or known by the name of Bellfield, lying and being in Holloway, within the parish of Iseldon alias Islington, in the said county of Middlesex, between two closes there, one end thereof abutting upon the highway leading from Islington to Highgate, east and south, and the other end abutting upon the highway leading from Islington towards Hornsey, commonly called Tellington Lane, north and east, containing by estimation ten acres, together with thirteen small Elm trees growing upon the said close or meadow ground: All which said premises are mentioned in the particular thereof to have been late parcel of the possessions of the late Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, and are mentioned in the particular thereof to have been, by indenture bearing date 4th December, 1639, demised by John Fox, Custos or Warden of the twelve petty Canons of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, and the Canons of the same College unto Robert Gosson, of Binfield, in the county of Berks, Esquire, for the term of twenty-one years,—under the yearly rent of three pounds and a pig, or three shillings in money in lieu thereof thereby reserved, and to be upon improvement of £14 and 17s. over and above the yearly rent thereby reserved."—*Clauf* 1649, B. 33, No. 11.

Browne for the farm of a certain lane below the Mantells leading towards Kentyshe Towne, payable at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist only, yearly.

The Sum 4*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*

The Priory of St.
John of Jerusalem

And [he renders account] for 5*l.* 8*d.* from Henry Lodesman for the farm of one tenement with a closure in Iseldon, late in the tenure of William Wodmantell, and also of one other close there, called Shepecote close, so demised to him by indenture as is said, payable at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel in equal portions yearly, as above: And for 7*l.* 8*d.* from John Farror, the assign of John Yerdeley, for the farm of three fields of meadow, now one enclosed field, whereof one is called Wodmanfeld; one other Shepecroft, and the other Lambarterofte, lying in Iseldon aforesaid, so demised to him by indenture as is said, payable at the feasts of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in equal portions yearly, as above,

The sum £6. 8. 4.

The works of
Customary Ten-
ants there.

And [he renders account] for 12*s.* 10*d.* from Robert Foster for the works of the customary tenants of Holewey Hampstall, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly: And for 13*s.* 4*d.* from Thomas Pymme for the works of the customary tenants of Ropkynhampstall, payable at the feast aforesaid, yearly: And for 11*s.* 6*d.* from John Colyns for the works of the customary tenants of Stalworthhampstall at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly: And for 11*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Foster for the works of the customary tenants of Purchellhampstall, payable yearly, as above: And for 11*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Hanks, gentleman, the assign of William Edgare, for the works of the customary tenants of Gerardshempstall, payable at the feast aforesaid only, yearly: And for 6*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Foster for the works of the customary tenants [] for their lands there, payable yearly, as above: And for 11*s.* 6*d.* from William Browne, the husband of the Relict of Alexander Plymley, for the works of the customary tenants of Rolffehampstall, payable at the feast aforesaid only, by the year: And for 7*s.* 6*d.* from Stephen Peeoeke, Knight, for the works of the customary tenants of Smyth-hampstall, payable at the feast aforesaid only, by the year.

The sum £4. 11. 2.

The Priory of St.
John of Jerusalem

One field parcel
of three fields,
called the Com-
maundrye Man-
tells, in the coun-
ty aforesaid.

[The accountant returned that there were no arrears, because the present was the first account after the dissolution of the said late priory.]

Farm.

But he renders [account] for 9*l.* 9*s.* from the afore-named Henry Lodesman for the farm of that field parcel of certain fields, called the Comaundre Mantells lying on the south side of the fields appertaining to the Manor of Barnardsburyc, and abutting upon two fields called the Comaundrye Mantells, late in the tenure of John Burton, on the south side, together with the tythes of the same field, with all profits and commodities to the aforesaid field appertaining or belonging, the moiety of all waifs and estrays and also escheats only excepted and reserved; so demised to him by indenture under the common seal of the late priory and brethren of Saint John of Jerusalem, in England, dated the 22nd day of November, in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to hold to him and his assigns from the feast of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing the date of the same indenture, until the end and for the term of twenty-nine years from thence next following and fully to be completed. Yielding therefor yearly at the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, in equal payments, as above. And the aforesaid Farmer and his assigns shall bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges and also all manner of reparations of the hedges, ditches, and closures of the said field, whensoever need shall be during the term aforesaid, towards which said reparations the aforesaid Farmer and his assigns shall take and percieve sufficient wood growing round about the borders of the said field at all times, whensoever need shall be during the said term. Moreover, that the firmer and his assigns may dig and take gravel in the said field to his own use, and the same gravel from thence to carry away during the aforesaid term, as in the same indenture appeareth.

The two fields,
called the Com-
maundre Man-
tells, in the coun-
ty aforesaid.

[The account of John Prest Firmer there. [No arrears for the same reason as in the last account.]

Farm.

But he renders [account] for 14*l.* 10*s.* from the aforenamed John Prest assign of John Burton for the farm of those two fields, parcel of three fields, called the

Commaundre Mantells, lying next to the place of Saint John, near London, the half-part of all waifs and estrays and escheats only excepted and reserved, so demised to him by indenture under the common seal of the late Priory and Brethren of Saint John of Jerusalem, in England, dated the 24th day of April, in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to hold [&c.] for 30 years from thence next following [&c.], yielding therefor yearly, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, in equal portions as above — [the same conclusion as in the last recital of lease].

The Priory of St.
John of Jerusalem

The Manor of
Newnton Bar-
rowe, otherwise
Highbury, in
the county a-
foresaid.

The account of Christopher Newton Bailiff. No
arrears.

Rents of assise
and of custom-
ary Tenants in
Tollington and
Strowde.

But he renders [account] for 20s. 4½d. from Robert Forster for a free rent issuing out of 121 acres and 3 roods of land, parcel of divers Hampstalls called Purcell Hampstall, Priors Hampstall, Brambles Hampstall, Brokerste Hampstall, Pottoks Hampstall, Adams Hampstall, Wolvereges Hampstall, Goldestones Hampstall, Bailese Hampstall, Sharpecrofte Hampstall, Molens Hampstall, and Knotts Hampstall, lying in Tollyngdon and Strowde aforesaid, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 4s. from Lady Pecoke for a free rent issuing out of 24 acres of land, called John Williams Hampstall and Knotts Hampstall, payable there yearly as above. And for 10s. from Richard Harryonge for a free rent issuing out of five acres of land called Tollington's Hampstall, payable there yearly as above. And for 5s. 4d. from Master Lewson for a rent issuing out of 28 acres of land there, payable yearly as above. And for 10d. from Thomas Pymme for a free rent issuing out of five acres of land there called Malgorycke Hampstall Crofte, payable yearly as above. And for 4s. from Master Marley for the rent of 24 acres of land, parcel of Hobbesate Hampstall, Lanes Hampstall, Stertes Hampstall, and Stewardfeld Hampstall, payable there yearly as above. And for 7s. 3d. of Alexander Plomley and William Browne for the rent of 18 and a half acres of land, called Deademan's Crofte otherwise Hampstall, and Mayse Hampstall, payable there yearly as above. And for 16d.

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from Henry Polsted for a free rent issuing out of 8 acres of land there, called Brokeste Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 8*d.* from [] Noodes, for a free rent issuing out of three acres of land there parcel of [] payable yearly as above. And for 6*d.* from William Jamys, for a free rent issuing out of one acre of land there, parcel of Tolyndon Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 3*s.* 1½*d.* from Robert Warner, for a free rent issuing out of 18 acres and 3 roods of land there, parcel of Gerards Hampstall and Salmon Prior Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*d.* from William Rigeley for a free rent issuing out of one croft, called Cristian Gills, containing by estimation one acre lying in Stowde, payable yearly as above.

The Sum 148*s.*

Rents as well of assise as of customary tenants in Iseldon. } And [he renders account] for 15*s.* 9*d.* of [] Callard, for a free rent issuing out of 31 and a half acres parcel of land, called Robert at Hides Hampstall, William at Hydes Hampstall, Jancshampstall, Stouershamptall, and Curlyngs Hampstall, lying in Iseldon aforesaid, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 15*d.* from Richard Harryyonge, for a free rent issuing out of two acres and a half of land there, parcel of Hides Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 9*d.* from the heirs of William Harryyonge and Thomas Armorar, for a free rent issuing out of one acre and a half of land there, parcel of [] Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 12*d.* from John Sherey, for a free rent issuing out of two acres of land there, parcel of Storys Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 13*d.* from the heirs of [] Champney, for a free rent issuing out of two acres and a half of land there, parcel of [] Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 4*s.* 9*d.* from Robert White, for the rent of nine acres and a half of land there, parcel of Purseshampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 5*d.* from Robert Yngland, for a free rent issuing out of one messuage and one barn there, called Payneshampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 6*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Sharpe and Adam Wynthrope, for the rent of 13 acres of land there, parcel of Lambardeshampstall and Stoureshampstall payable as above.

The Sum 31*s.* 6*d.*

Rents as well of
assise as of cus-
tomary tenants
in Newenton
Grene.

The Priory of St.
John of Jerusalem

And [he renders account] for 2*s.* 8*d.* from [] for the rent of eight acres of land there, parcel of certain land called Bromeshampstall, Crouchereshampstall, and Olde Adams Hampstall, payable at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel only, yearly. And for 16*d.* from John Heron, for the rent of four acres of land there, parcel of the said [] Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* 8*d.* from John Stoker, Jeweller, for the rent of eight other acres of land there, parcel of the aforesaid Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 4*d.* from [] for a free rent issuing out of one acre of land there, parcel of [], payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* 9*d.* from Alexander Plomley, for a free rent issuing out of six acres of land there, parcel of Gluttershampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* 6*d.* from Robert Meredythe, for a free rent issuing out of five acres of land there, parcel of Penyshampstall and Smytheslond Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* from Robert Fermore, for a free rent issuing out of four acres of land there, parcel of Dukeshampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 14*d.* from John Rychardson, for a free rent issuing out of three acres and a half of land there, parcel of certain land called Hattereshampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 12*d.* from William Browne and Robert Meredythe, for a free rent issuing out of three acres of land there, parcel of [] Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* 8*d.* from Robert Meredythe, for a free rent issuing out of eight acres of land there, parcel of [] Hampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 2*s.* from Robert Laurence, for a free rent issuing out of 6 acres of land there, called Salmon Priours Hampstall, otherwise Westecrofte, payable yearly as above. And for 22*d.* from George Bruges, for a free rent issuing out of five acres and a half of land there, called Goodmanshampstall, payable yearly as above. And for 4*s.* 8*d.* from Robert Meredythe and Sampson Thomas, for a free rent issuing out of 13 acres and a half of land there, payable yearly as above.

The Sum 27*s.* 7*d.*

Customs.

And [he renders account] for 4*l.* 19*s.* from the rent of the works of the customary tenants aforesaid, that is to say, in Tollyngton, 14*s.* 11*d.*; Strowde, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Newenton, 16*s.* 4*d.*; Iseldou, 11*s.* 11*d.*; and also 39*s.* 4*d.* receivable of the aforesaid customary tenants aforesaid for the

The Priory of St.
John of Jerusalem

mowing and making of hay,—at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel yearly, as by the rental of the aforesaid Priory in the [] year of the reign of the said now King Henry, shewn and examined, doth appear.

And for 11s. 9d. for the price of 47 hens, receivable from the aforesaid customary tenants of the Manor aforesaid, that is to say, for every hen 3d., payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, yearly, as by the rental aforesaid upon this account shewn and examined doth appear.

The Farm of } And [he also renders account] for 12l. from
Pasture. } Leonard Holme, for the farm of one closure of
pasture called Pyttsfeld, containing by estimation 44 acres; and
also of two closures of land and pasture called Newenton Feld
and Huswellshotte, containing by estimation 36 acres, thus at
this time demised to the aforesaid Leonard, from year to
year, yielding therefor yearly at the feasts of the Annunciation
of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael the Archangel,
in equal payments as above. And for 14l. 13s. 4d. from Robert
Middleton for the farm of one close of pasture called Castelhill
and Maresden containing 2 acres; of one other field called
Cokshottfeld, containing 3 acres; of one other field called
Snorefeld, containing by estimation C. acres; and also of one
other close of land containing by estimation 1 acre, adjoining
to the barn* there so demised to him, from year payable at
the feasts aforesaid, in equal payments yearly as above. And
for 11l. 13s. 4d. from John Yngland, gentleman, for the farm
of two closures called† Mylefeld, formerly in one field, containing
by estimation 40 acres, demised to him, from year to year pay-
able at the feasts aforesaid, in equal payments yearly as above.
And for 15l. 6s. 8d. from Robert Grubbe, for the farm of four
fields there, whereof is called ‡Cundicke Feld otherwise Hill
Feld, Thisteld Feld and the field called 20 acres, so at this time
demised to the aforesaid Robert Grubbe, from year to year,
payable at the feasts aforesaid, in equal payments yearly as
above. And for 6l. from the farm of one field called Dane
Bottom, containing by estimation 14 acres, and one close of
meadow called Longmeade, containing by estimation 18 acres,
in the hands of the said late Prior for the first moiety of one
year, and afterwards in the tenure of Henry Knevett, Knight,
which he demised to John Ferrer of Islyngton, until the feast of

* Highbury Barn. † Millfield. ‡ Conduit Field, the field opposite Highbury Place

St. Michael the Archangel, from thence next ensuing, falling in within the time of this account for 6*l*. Therefore in charge as above.

The Sum 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Perquisites of Court. { For any profit coming or increasing from the pleas and perquisites of the Court holden there this year, he doth not answer, for that there hath been no Court holden there since the dissolution of the said late Priory.

The Sum. None.

The Sum of the charge 69*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. out of which.

Fees and wages. { The same doth account in the fees of the said accountant by reason of the exercising and occupying of his office, aforesaid, to 40*s*. yearly; over and above 10*s*. for his livery, so granted to him by Letters Patent under the Common Seal of the late Prior and Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem in England, for term of his life, dated the seventh day of July, in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, to be perceived at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, in even payments by the year, that is to say, in such allowance for the last moiety of this year 20*s*. And in the fee of Christopher Newton, the keeper of the two woods of our Lord the King, of Highbury aforesaid with 20*s*. yearly, that is to say, in such allowance for the half-moiety of this year 10*s*.

The Sum, 30*s*.

MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW OR GREAT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, LONDON, FROM MICHAELMAS, 31 HENRY VIII. TO MICHAELMAS, 32 HENRY VIII.

THE PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, LONDON

Lands and possessions of the late Priory of Saint Bartholomew, in West-Smithfield, beside the City of London.

{ The account of John Areher, the Receiver of our Lord the King there, for the time aforesaid.

The Manor of Canbury. { For 34*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*. for the farm of the Manor aforesaid, said, with all and singular its appurtenances, that is to say, within the time of this account, he doth not answer, because it is granted to Thomas Cromwell, Knight, late Earl of Essex, attainted of high treason by a certain act of parliament, amongst other things, for the manor aforesaid, with

its appurtenances, latterly enacted and provided : concerning which said manor, with all its appurtenances, it was accounted for to the King before the Surveyor General of Lands, to wit, by reason of the attainder of the late Lord Cromwell, by virtue of a certain act of parliament thereupon, amongst other things enacted and provided, &c.

The Sum. None.

THE ABBEY OF
VALE ROYAL.

MINISTER'S ACCOUNT OF THE MONASTERY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN THE VALE ROYAL, CHESHIRE, 33 AND 34 HENRY VIII.

The Crown Bailiff answered for 40s. for the farm, cottage, rent, and garden, and a vacant place in Sho Lane, in the parish of St. Bridgets otherwise St. Brides, London; *and also of one pasture or close in the parish of Islington*; and five acres of meadow or pasture lying in the parish of St. Martin-in-le-feld, to wit, in a certain field called St. Martin's field, in the County of Middlesex, let together to Hugh Lee, gent., for one pound of pepper.

The acquisition was, comparatively speaking, of a late date for the inquisition or return to the writ of *ad quod damnum*, issued at the instance of the Abbey to procure license from the Crown allowing the gift in mortmain, is of the 27th year of the reign of Edward I. (1299.) This close or pasture consisted of twelve acres, abutting upon Maiden Lane, and was parcel of Barnesbury Manor. This possession, together with the five acres of meadow in St. Martin's field remained vested in the Abbey until the dissolution, but the "Vale Royal Close," as it was called, was not disposed of to a purchaser until the sixteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (1574) when, it may be presumed, upon the expiring of the lease referred to in the minister's account, it was granted out with other† parcels of

* Inq. 27, E. 1, No. 99. *Ricardus de Hedersete pro Abbate de Valle Regali*. Writ of *ad quod damnum* directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex, commanding him that he inquire, &c., whether it be to the damage of any one, if Richard of Hedersete should grant and render into the King's hand, seventeen acres of land and six shillings and eight pence of rent, with the appurtenances in the town of Westminster, Iseldon, and the parish of Saint Mary of the Stronde, in order that the same might be given to the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal and their successors for ever: The Inquisition taken by twelve Jurors before the Sheriff of Middlesex, on the Sunday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 27th year of King Edward, states that it was not to the damage of any one that this should be done so that the said grant should be made to the Convent, and in stating the tenure of each parcel of land, the Jurors said, that "the twelve acres of land in Iseldon are holden of the heirs of Lord Ralph de Berners by the service of two shillings and six pence by the year."

† The *Stony Field*, otherwise called the *twelve acres*, devised by Richard Cloudesley for an *obit mass and such like*, passed by this same grant to John Mershe and William Mershe, who were great concealors and dealt largely with the Crown for such property.

Abbey Land and Chantry Land, by the description of "totam illam clausuram pasturæ oveatam le Vale Royal Close jacentem in parochia de Iseldon, alias Islington prope Ecclesiam Sancti Paneracij ibidem inter terras modo vel imper Domini Sands vocatas Barnesburye ex parte orientali, et quandam venellam vocatam Longhedge Lane ex parte occidentali et terras nuper Domini Cromwell ex parte Boreali—continentem per estimationem duodecem acras—nuper monasterio Beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Valle Regali in comitatu Cestrice quondam spectantem, &c. (w) *All that closure of pasture called the Vale Royal Close, lying in the parish of Iseldon, otherwise Islington, near the Church of St. Pancras there, between the lands now or late of the Lord Sands* called Barnesburye, on the east side, and a certain lane called Longhedge Lane, on the west side, and lands of the late Lord Cromwell on the north—containing, by estimation, twelve acres—lately to the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Vale Royal in the County of Chester formerly belonging.*

(w) Pat. 16 Eliz.
p. 12, m. 25.
(Translation.)

The words "Vale Royal," affixed to some small houses(x) fronting Maiden Lane, which, as I have before apprised the reader, was anciently called Longhedge and Longwich Lane,(y) point out to the pedestrian, as well as to the traveller by the North London Railway, the site of this quondam monastic possession.

(x) Ante p. 49

(y) Ante p. 30, in note f.

MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS OF THE PRIORY OR HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED MARY, OTHERWISE NEW HOSPITAL, WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, FROM MICHAELMAS, 31 HENRY VIII., TO MICHAELMAS, 32 HENRY VIII.

ST. MARY SPITAL

Farm of lands in Iseldon. } And [the account renders account] for 3l. from the } farm of two crofts of land called Spettell Felds, with their appurtenances, containing by estimation twenty acres and one rood of land, lying altogether in the parish aforesaid, that is to say, between the King's highway, called Seveney Streate, on the west side, and the King's highway, called Longacre, on the south side; and land belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, called Seveney Grove, on the north side; and land lately belonging to the Priory of Clerkenwell, called Minchingefeld, in the hide on the south side, let on farm to Christopher Austyn and Agnes his wife by indenture, dated the 10th February, in the 23rd year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, from

Ante p. 33.

* Lord Sands was not at that time Lord of Barnsbury Manor, he sold the Manor to Robert Fowler in 31 Henry VIII. (1539).

St. Mary Spital

thence next coming unto the end of the term of twenty-three years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed. Yielding therefor as above, payable at four terms of the year in equal payments yearly. Reparations as in parting and closing of hedges and walls, with the scouring of ditches to all the said farmers and their assigns during the term aforesaid: nevertheless, all rents and services from the said lands in any manner issuing at the charge of the Lord the King, &c., as in the same indentures among the memoranda of this office, and found enrolled, is contained in this the 9th year of his term.

The Sum 4*l*.

The history of this Monastic property belongs to the account of the land and house anciently called Yveney, and latterly Even Grove. With respect to this portion of that land, forming the subject of the above account, its history may, like the lastly stated monastic possession, be summarily related, as the acquisition was also of comparatively later times, was inconsiderable, and is not like the preceding accounts, referrible to any one of the manors in Islington.

William of Cranho, in the fortieth year of King Henry III., sold and released to Peter of Newport, Archdeacon of London, all the tenement that formerly belonged to Master Thomas, of Stortford his father, at Iveney in Middlesex, near or beside London: the purchase money was one mark of silver: and this same Peter of Newport afterwards gave and released the same to the House of God and the Blessed Mary, without Bishopsgate, and to the Lord Prior and Brethren of the said House, describing it as "all that field at Yveneye, lying on the south side of the messuage of the Prior and Brethren of the Blessed Mary, of Mount Carmel, in breadth between the new ditch of the said Prior and Brethren of Carmel, on the one side, and land of the Prioress and Nuns of Clerkenwell, on the other, and in the length having one head upon the King's highway, and another upon the common pasture; to the aforesaid Prior and Brethren of the said House, of Bishopsgate, and their successors—in free and perpetual almoigne, for the health of my soul and the souls of Robert, my father, and Saburge, my mother, and all my ancestors and successors, and all faithful deceased, to make the beds of the infirm in the said house from the straw that shall yearly issue from the said field, and bread and gruel for the use of the same infirm from the corn that shall be had yearly from

the said field rendering therefor yearly to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, one mark on the Vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary (14th August) at Saint Paul's and to the Chief Lords due service according to that which is contained in the Superior Charters which I delivered to to the aforesaid Prior and brethren of Bishopsgate in lieu of warranty." (*Translation.*)

This piece of land remained with this House of God or Hospital until the dissolution thereof, when it was, on 25 June 1553, granted out to William Earl of Pembroke^(a) by the description of *those two closes, crofts of land, and pasture, containing by estimation twenty acres and one rood with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Christopher Austyne, lying or being in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex,—and concluding exactly in the words of the Minister's Account,—which said two closes and crofts of land and pasture were formerly parcel of the possessions of the late Priory or Hospital of the Blessed Mary, otherwise called the New Hospital, without Bishopsgate, London.*

(a) Pat. 7, E. 6,
p. 8, m. 16. Ante
p. 33.

This land afterwards came to Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight; after whose decease (17 Nov., 1572) it was found by inquisition^(b) that he died seised (*inter alia*) of *two closes of ground containing twenty acres of pasture with the appurtenances, called the Spittell Field, in Islington.* Which concludes all that I can learn at present concerning this land, the proceeds of which had, since the reign of Henry III. up to the time of the dissolution of this Hospital, been devoted to the charitable purposes designed by the pious Archdeacon of London, Peter of Newport.*

(b) Escaet' 14 Eliz.
nu. 91

The remaining portion of Iveney remains with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul to this day, as I shall notice in its place.

The scite of this land, by its description of the Spittle Field, is also alluded to in the conveyance made by the Parliamentary Trustees 28th September, 1649^(c), as abutting upon the remaining portion of Yveney therein described by the name of "Egen grove alias Bromefield," which lies nearly opposite the district church of St. Paul, Ball's Pond, near the corner of the Kingsland Road; but, as I have already remarked, the further history of this locality is referrible to *Yveney, Egengrove, Even grove or Broomfield*, of which hereafter.

(c) Claus. 1649,
p. 35, n. 28.

The reader will recollect, that long before the conquest the tract that now forms Islington parish, was with the adjacent two

MANORS IN
ISLINGTON.
Ante p. 58.

* I have to acknowledge the renewed kindness and condescension of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, who liberally furnished me with transcripts of the above-cited Charters and some other documents illustrating this portion of my Topographical Essay.

THE PREBEND
MANOR.

prebends of St. Paul's Cathedral, part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul; and that what the Dean and Chapter actually possessed in 1086 was described in *Domesday Book*, and formed the corpus of their prebend of Iseldon, which they afterwards held and enjoyed as a Manor, comprehending the greatest portion of the parish, but since the twelfth century the Prebend of Iseldon has been gradually diminished by the grants the Bishop of London, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and the Dean and Chapter themselves, have from time to time made, the subjects of which grants are mainly represented by the Manor of Barnesbury (out of which Canonbury was carved) and the Manors of St. John of Jerusalem and Highbury or Newington Barrow, the tenants of those Manors being compellable to do suit at the Court Leet of the Bishop of London, he being Chief Lord*: in point of fact, for some centuries past this Manor has not extended much beyond the limits of the town of Islington, which anciently was confined to the Lower Street, and over ninety-eight acres of pasture land† in addition to what was represented by the tenements of the free tenants and copyholders, homesteads, gardens, roads, and waste.

The seite of the Prebend Manor is on the south-east, co-extensive with the parochial boundary line, that is to say, from Macclesfield Street, in the City Road, to the Lead Mills at the Rosemary Branch, when the boundary line of the manor turns off westerly at the back of the Rosemary Branch, where it meets the boundary line of Highbury Manor; then passing up about the middle of, and across Rotherfield Street, over the south side of Shepperton Street, following the course of Frog Lane south-

* See *ante* p. 7, *in note*. By Indenture dated the last day of March, 1648, made between Sir John Woollaston, Knight, and others, being "persons trusted by several ordinances,—with the lands and possessions of Archbishops and Bishops, and with the sale thereof, for the use of the Commonwealth, in such sort as therein mentioned, of the one part, and Sir Thomas Fowler, of Islington, in the County of Middlesex, Knight and Baronet, of the other part," the said Trustees granted and sold to the said Sir Thomas Fowler "All that rent resolute of seven shillings and four pence yearly, issuing out of the Manor of Barnesbury, payable to the late Bishop of London, at the feast of St. Michael, yearly; and all that fyne being half of a Knight's fee, payable to the said late Bishop or his Assignes, by the Lord of the said Manor of Barnesbury, upon death or alienation, mentioned in the particular thereof to be the yearly value of ten shillings. And all that right and benefit accrewing out of the said Manor to the said late Bishop, by his late rights of wards and marriages, with the perquisites thereof, mentioned in the said particular to be communibus annis of the yearlie value of thirtie and six shillings. And all that Court Leete to be kept upon the said Manor of Barnesbury, views of frank pledge, fynes, issues and amerciaments, common fynes, wayfes, estraies, felon's goods, deodands, escheats, reliefs, herriotts, perquisites, and profits of court,—and late were parcel of the possessions of the late Bishoprick of London." *Claus'* 1648, p. 19, No. 42.

† This pasture comprehended (*inter alia*), Great Colemans, Little Colemans, Holme Field, The Great Prebend Field, The Prebend Field, The Longfield in Frog Lane, and Crab-tree close.

east to the Barleymow, then up to the Lower Road, taking in both sides of Paradise Place, and so following the course of the Lower Road to Pullin's Row.*

The Prebend Manor.

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell this Manor, as part of the possessions of a Dean and Chapter, was disposed of by the† "Trustees" appointed to this work of sacrilegious devastation, as attested by the following survey:—

" Middl'x
The Mannor or
Prebenda of
Iseldon al's
Islington. } " A Survey of the Manor of the Prebend of Iseldon
al's Islington, with the rights, members, and ap-
purtenances thereof, lying and being in the county
of Middl'x, late parcel of the possessions of the late

Prebend of Islington, made and taken by Us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the month of October, 1649, by virtue of a Commission to Us granted (grounded upon an Act of the Commons of England, assembled in Parliament, for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends, and all other offices and titles of, or belonging to, any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel within England and Wales,) under the hands and Seals of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed, (viz.)—

The rents of assize due to the Lord of the said Mannor, by the several tenants being copyholders of inheritance at fines certaine, are per annum, fower pounds, fourteene shillings, and fower pence iij xiiij iij

We are informed that there will be three years rent due to the Lord of the said Mannor the five and twentieth day of March next.

Memorandum. All the customary tenants hold together in the said Mannor as followeth, viz:—

Messuages or tenements in all fourty-six and

* Pullin's Row, which seems to have been built on the waste, is within the Prebend Manor, although the ground behind the same is a detached portion of the Manor of Highbury; this detached portion is of a quadrangular form, and comprises the ground within a straight line drawn from the north-east end or corner of Pullin's Row, at the back of Charlton Crescent, down to Frog Lane, and thence south-west to the City Gardens, and taking in all within the parochial boundary line there, to the Blue-coat Boy, and thence, north, following the line of the High Street, up to the end of the back of Pullin's Row.

Pierpoint's Row, Camden Place, Camden Street, Little Camden Row, also stand upon what was the waste of the Manor, as does the large building opposite Pullin's Place and Rufford's Buildings, recently a Bazaar, but now occupied as an Upholsterer's Show Room; forty years since the ground behind Pullin's Row was occupied as a grass farm for cows, a business that had been long previously successfully carried on by one Pullin and his descendants.

† And Rooks Committee-men and Trustees.—*Hudibras*, part I., canto I., l. 76.

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Manor.

ninety-eight acres of pasture or meadow ground, be it more or less.

Memorandum. The aforesaid tenants pay to the Lord of the said Manno^r a fine certain upon every alienation or descent, viz.,—6*s.* 8*d.* for every messuage or tenement, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for every acre of land. Only the Company of Clothworkers pay their fine once in every twenty years, being 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which will become due 1660.

At the Court Leet the tenants of the Manno^r of Canbury do service.

Perquisites belonging to the said Manno^r are waiftes, straves, and felons goods.

Memo. Yt the fower pounds fourteen shillings and fower pence, Rents of Assize, before mentioned, is included in the said sum of Eleaven pounds beings intended by Us for the whole yearly value of the said Manno^r, 18 Dec., 1649.

Rich^d. Rocke,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Ben. Warden.

The Courts Baron and Courts Leet, fines and amerciaments of Courts, fines upon descent or alienation, waiftes, straves, and felons goods, and all other profits and perquisites within the said Manno^r to the Royaltie thereof belonging or appertaining, we estimate to be worth, communibus annis xj^l.

Memorandum. The customary tenants of the said Manno^r are copyholders of inheritance, and thaire rents of assize, due to the Lord of the said Manno^r, payable once every yeare, viz., the five and twentieth day of Mareh, are as followeth:—

Yearly Rents.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
William Nicholls		ij	
Benjamin Pierson		j	iiij
The Widd ^r Pitts			vj
Robert Pierson		j	iiij
John Harvey		j	iiij
John Smith		ij	vj
George Carleton			ix
The Company of Clothworkers	j	xiiij	ix
Maurice Gething		ij	xj
Sir John Miller		xviij	vij
Sir Edmond Fowler		xi	vij
Thomas Tomlinson		xiiij	
Henry Swinnerton		v	

Total iiij xiiij iiij

Exam^d per Will^m Webb, Suprv^r Gen^lis, 1649.’”

By Indenture dated 23rd March, 1649-50, made between Sir John Woollaston, Knt., and others, being by two several Acts of that present Parliament, the one intituled, An Act of the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canon Prebends, and other Offices and Titles belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, Chapel, &c., of the one part, and Maurice Gethin, Citizen, and Merehant-Taylor, of London, on the other part, the said Sir John Woollaston and others, in consideration of £275., did grant, alien, bargain, and sell unto the said Maurice Gethin, his heirs and assigns, the Prebend or late Prebend, the Manor or reputed Manor and Seigniory of Iseldon, *alias* Islington, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, in the County of Middlesex. And also all rents of assize, free rents, copyhold and customary rents, rents-seeke and rents-service, common grounds used for common ways, and waste grounds to the said Prebend or late Prebend Manor or reputed Manor, and Seigniory, belonging or in any wise appertaining, the Court Baron, or Copyhold Court, and also the Court Leet, or View of Frank pledge, to be holden and kept within the same, and whatsoever the Court Leet and View of Frank pledge doth or may appertain, all fines, issues, and amerciaments of the said Courts, or either of them. And also all waifs, estrays, decodands, goods, and chattels, debts, rights, and credits of felons, and of felons of themselves, and of all persons put in exigent, and of all other franchises, possessions, and heriditaments of what nature or quality soever they were, which the late Prebendary of the said late prebend or any other person or persons, by, from, or under the estate of any such Prebendary at any time within the space of ten years before the beginning of that present Parliament, &c., &c.—*Claus' 1650, pars 45, No. 19.*

The Prebend
Manor.

Upon the Restoration, the Church regained what had been taken from it during the Usurpation, and at the next Court day after the Restoration, the Prebendary held a Court of Survey on 25th March, 1661, when a declaration of the ancient customs of the Manor was made in the following form.

"The Prebend of Islington.	}	"The Court Baron and Survey of William Hall, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of the Prebend aforesaid there, holden on Monday on the feast of the Annun- ciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, De-
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The Prebend
Manor.

fender of the Faith, &c.; and in the year of our Lord 1661. Before John Smythe, Esquire, Steward of the Court of the Manor aforesaid, and from thence adjourned to the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord next ensuing.

Essoins. None.

The Homage. { John Holland, Esq.
John Smith, Gent.
William Procter, Gent.
Jurors.

{ George Carlton, Gent.
Philip Pierson, Gent.
Robert Pierson, Gent.
Jurors.

Default of Tenants. In the first place the Homage aforesaid,
6d. 6d.
say upon their oath, that Nicholas Lisle, Gent.; Thomas Webb,
6d. 6d. 6d.
Thomas Hall, Gent.; Robert Masey, Gent.; Maurice Gething,
6d.
Esq.; Sir Thomas Draper, Knight and Baronet; Reginald

Peckham, in right of his late wife, and relict of Nicholas Fowler, Gentleman, deceased; and in right of the heir of the aforesaid Nicholas, are tenants of this Manor, and owe Suit of Court, and at this day have made default; therefore every one of them is in mercy, as appears over each of their names respectively.

Customs of the
Manor

Customs of the Manor. Also they present upon their oath aforesaid, that the underwritten Customs from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, are and have been the Customs of this Manor, and in so far as they, or any, or either of them hath or have had any knowledge of the same Customs, or any of them the said Customs, within the Manor aforesaid, from time to time have been reasonably used,—(that is to say.)

In the first place, That after the decease of every customary tenant of this Manor, the Lord of this Manor ought to have and perceive for a fine certain for every acre of customary land, holden of the Lord of this Manor, six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England, and a like fine for the admission of every new tenant, upon surrender or alienation of their customary lands made or to be made according to the customs of this Manor.

Also that after the decease of every customary tenant, as also for the admission of every new tenant by death, surrender, or alienation, the Lord ought to have and perceive for every customary messuage or tenement holden of the Lord of this Manor, six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England, for a fine certain for every customary messuage or tenement according to the custom of this Manor.

The Prebend
Manor.

Also, that the Lord of this Manor yearly ought to have and perceive for every acre of land within this Manor, as well from free lands as from customary lands, a yearly rent of twelve pence, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel only, according to the custom of this Manor.

Also, that the Lord of this Manor yearly ought to have and perceive from every messuage or tenement within this Manor of the yearly value of twenty shillings, one hen, or three pence, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, according to the custom of this Manor.

Also, that all and singular lands and tenements within this Manor by and after the death of the tenants of the same according to the custom of this Manor, ought to descend to the right heirs of the deceased according to the course of the Common Law of England, unless by surrender thereof before then made or had, it shall have been otherwise provided.

Also, that the wives of the customary tenants of this Manor, by any custom of this Manor, are not dowable, nor dower can they claim of the customary lands or tenements within this Manor, which were of their husbands in their lifetimes.

Also, that the customary tenants of this Manor, their customary lands and tenements, may at their pleasure surrender into the hands of the Lord to the use and behoof of their wills according to the custom of this Manor.

Also, that the customary tenants of this Manor may surrender their customary lands and tenements into the hands of the Lord by the Rod by the hands and acceptance of two of the customary tenants of the aforesaid Manor, in the presence of the Bailiff for the time being; and in absence of the said Bailiff, in the presence of any other customary tenant of the Manor aforesaid, filling the place of the Bailiff for that turn, according to the custom of the Manor aforesaid.

Also, that every surrender of customary lands or tenements within this Manor ought to be presented and proffered in Court at the next court after the taking thereof, or by the Lord him-

The Prebend
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self by his Steward, or by those customary tenants who shall have taken such surrender; Unless such surrender be conditional, and also by the assent of the parties before such Court, before the Lord, or before his Bailiff, or before the said tenants by whom taken it shall have been revoked. And that if the Lord shall have intermitted his Court by the space of three years, the tenants for default of presenting such surrender shall not forfeit their own tenements.

Also, that the customary tenements within this Manor are not heriotable.

Also, that the customary tenants of this Manor, their customary lands and tenements within this Manor, may well and lawfully can set and to farm leat for the whole term of three years without any licence from the Lord in that behalf to be obtained.

Also, that for every licence to lease for any further term, the Lord ought to have and perceive for every year four pence of lawful money of England for a fine for the grant of every such licence, according to the custom of the Manor aforesaid.

Also, that the customary tenants of this Manor ought to pay to the Steward three shillings and four pence for every license granted by the Lord for the leasing of their tenements.

Also, that upon every surrender and admission of a new tenant, the Steward of the Manor aforesaid ought to have and perceive for his fee six shillings and eight pence. And for the enrolment or entering of every conditional surrender and of every surrender made to the use of the testament or will of the tenants aforesaid, three shillings and four pence, according to the custom of the Manor aforesaid.

Also, that the customary tenants of this Manor, may at their pleasure fall, lop, or top whatsoever trees growing on their lands; and also, that they may top and lop the branches of the trees growing in the wastes of the Lord before the doors of their tenements, and convert the same to their proper use without any license to be obtained from the Lord in that behalf, according to the custom of the Manor aforesaid." (*Translation.*)

The style of this Manor is "The Manor of the Prebend of Islington, otherwise Iseldon, in the County of Middlesex."

The present Lord thereof, in right of his Prebend, is the Venerable William Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London.

A Survey of this Manor was made by Richard Dent, in the

year 1824, and is in the custody of the Deputy Steward, Mr. Carvell.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes," having prepared a scheme for authorising the sale of certain lands and hereditaments, among which are enumerated "the Prebends of Islington and Oxgate in the Cathedral Church of London," the schedule whereto was dated 8 August, 1850; an Order in Council dated the 14th August, 1850^(d), ratified the said scheme, so that it is highly probable that this ancient Manor, which of late years has chiefly consisted of small quit rents, due upon a tenure highly beneficial to the owners, (as is the case with most Ecclesiastical property,) will in a short time cease to subsist, except in the name of *ISELDON* inscribed over the Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral.

(d) Lond. Gazette, 1850, vol. 2, p. 2296

Barnsbury Manor takes its name from a very ancient, and subsequently ennobled, family of the name of Bernieres, Berneres or Berners by a corruption of speech, *Barners* and *Barnes*: its adjunct of *bury* seems to denote an ancient manerial residence situated on an elevation, as is observable with respect to Canonbury and Highbury, but this Manor has also been styled in Records, *Iseldon Berners*.

BARNSEBURY
MANOR.

The site of this Manor was originally derived as a gift or infeudation from the Bishop of London in right of his Cathedral Church of St. Paul, with the concurrence (it may be assumed) of the Dean and Chapter, to the first or second Ralph de Berners, or to Hugh de Berners, who is said to have come over with William the Conqueror. Indeed, this family of de Bernieres or Berners had, previous to the reign of Henry II. (when the name of Ralph de Bernieres occurs in the Black-book of the Exchequer as the tenant of the one-half of a Knight's fee under the Bishop of London^(e)), maintained relations of tenure with the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul.*

(e) Ante p. 67, 68

*

Domesday, Middlesex, vol. i., 1276.

Terra Episcopi Londoniensis.

In OSULVESTAN HUND' tenet Ep'us Londoniensis STIBENHEDE * * * *

In eadem villa tenet Hugo de Berneres sub Ep'o V. hidas & I. virgatum terrae.—T.R.E. Canonici S' Pauli tenuerunt II. hidas et dimidiam de dominico victu suo.

Liber A. sive Pilosus penes Dec' et Cap' S'ci Pauli, folio xxij. b. —, Anno ab incarnationis dominice (sic) MClvj. Nonas Julij Radulphus de Berneriis reddidit super altare S'ci Pauli terram quam Bernardus Collumboris dedit Canonicis S'ci Pauli [&c.] :—

Barnsbury Manor

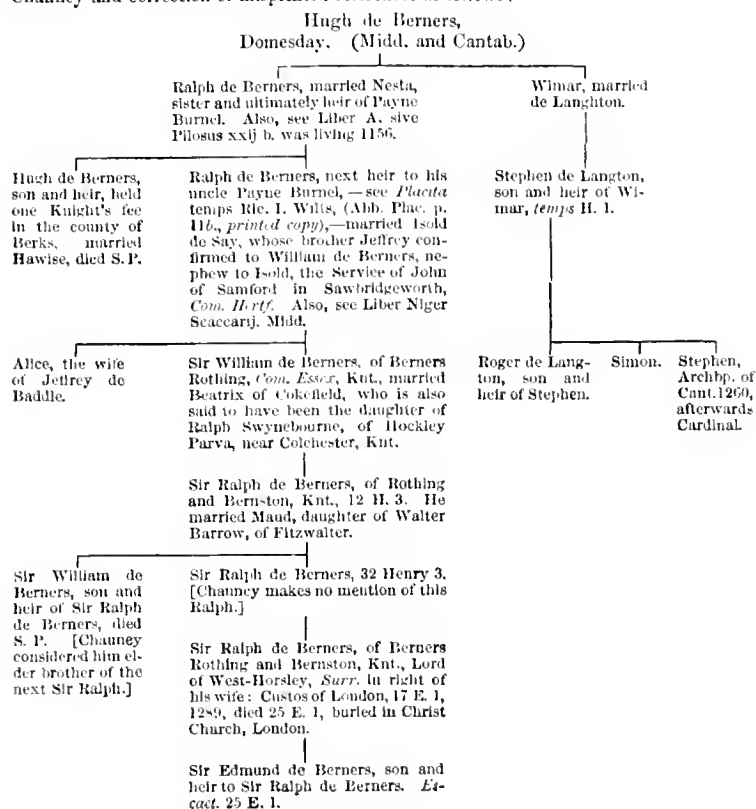
This half of one Knight's fee was holden of the Bishop of London, as of his castle of Stortford, (now Bishop's Stortford,)

"Barony of **Berners**."

"Of this family, because very ancient though not then noble, I shall take notice of what I have seen from our Public Records; notwithstanding it is but little.

"In the time of King William the Conqueror, Hugh de Berners possessed Eyresdon in *Com. Cantab.* And in 6 R. I. Robert de Berners gave a fine of 200 marks for obtaining the King's favour and restitution of his lands. In 8 Henry III. the King sent his precept to the Sheriff of Sussex, to make livery unto John of all the goods and chattels of Raphe de Berners then being in his Mannors of Bromfield, Black-Nutteleghe, and Newton, to distribute for the health of his soul.

"After that there was another Raphe de Berners, who in 49 Henry III. took part with the rebellious Barons of that age (*Esc.* 49 H. 3, m. 3), and departed this life in 25th Edward I., being then seised of the Manor of YSELTON (*vulgo* Islington) in *Com. Midd.*; West-Horsleghe in *Com. Surr.* (of the Inheritance of Christian his wife); Ikellingham in *Com. Suff.*; and of the Manors of Bernestone, Rothings, and Berwyke, in *Com. Essex*; leaving Edmund his son and heir twenty-six years of age, then in Gascoigne." Thus far Dugdale (*Bar.* ii. 196); but the Pedigree of this great family is given in Sir Henry Chauncy's *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, fo. Lond., 1700, p. 160 and 850, Bishop Stortford, 1826, p. 316. and correctly deduced up to Edmund de Berners; where the learned antiquary from some misinformation he received, states a John de Berners to have been the ancestor of Edmund de Berners's posterity, for which reason I have cited the Inquisitions and *Placita* hereafter in this note more fully than I otherwise should have done, and as the descent of this Manor of Barnesbury is identified with the Barony I give the lineal ancestors of Edmund de Berners, with some verification of Chauncy and correction of misprinted references as follows:—



in the County of Hertford, by homage fealty and certain rent for castle-guard, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

Barnsbury Manor.

Whether the site of this manor (which anciently included the

Sir Edmund de Berners had a son Ralph, who had a son John. The descent of this branch of the family, which in Chauncy's *Hist. Hertf.* i. 316, ed. 1826, is not deduced through the descendants of Edmund Berners, but from his brother John, is vouched by *Escaet.* 50 Edward III., which states that John Berners (son of Ralph the son of Edmund), died 25 August, 35 Edward 3, (anno 1361), and that James Berners, was his heir, then fourteen years of age: and particularly by *Placita* of 14 Richard 2, No. 131, and *Escaet.* 15 Richard 2, No. 181, p. 2. Whereby it was found that Edmund de Berners lately held the Manor of ISELDON, in the county aforesaid, of the Bishoprick of London as of the Castle of Storteford in the county of Hertford, by Knight's service, that is to say, by homage, fealty, and escuage, and by the service of rendering 7s.4d. yearly at the feast of Easter and St. Michael, 5s.4d. by even portions, and at the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle two shillings for the ward of the Castle aforesaid, and doing suit at the Court of the same Castle from three weeks to three weeks, and by the service of the moiety of one Knight's fee, as of the right of the Bishoprick aforesaid; and that afterwards a certain fine was levied in the Court of our Lord the King, [here the fine at page 101 is recited]. By virtue of which fine the said Edmund and Amice were seized thereof, the said Edmund in his demesne as of fee-tail and the aforesaid Amice as of freehold; and afterwards the said Amice died. And from the aforesaid Edmund the aforesaid Manor descended to one Ralph as the son and heir of the same Edmund: and from the same Ralph the said Manor descended to John, son and heir of the same Ralph: and from the same John the aforesaid Manor descended to James, son and heir of the same John which said James was seized of the same Manor of ISELDON in his demesne, as of fee-tail by form of the said fine, and of such estate was seized at the time of the judgment pronounced against the same James in the Parliament, holden at Westminster on the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the eleventh year of the reign of the now King, and of such estate died seized; which said Manor by reason of the forfeiture aforesaid, and by virtue of the judgment aforesaid, was seized into our hands. Then from the same James the right of the same Manor of ISELDON descended by form of the fine aforesaid to Richard, son and heir of the same James, at this time being under age, that is to say, of the age of ten years and upwards. That the aforesaid James at the time of the forfeiture aforesaid, and at the time of his death, held the aforesaid Manor of ISELDON of Robert Bishop of London, as of the Castle aforesaid by Knight service, and for that cause the Wardship of the said Richard, son of James, and of the aforesaid Manor of ISELDON, by reason of the minority of the same Richard, belongs to the same Bishop and pertained to him from the death of the aforesaid James. [The next recital is that the King had seized the Manor after the judgment and he averred that he ought to have the Wardship.] Mature and diligent deliberation being had upon the premises with the Justices of our Lord the King and his Serjeants-at-Law, and others of his learned Counsel in the Chancery aforesaid, as by advisement: It is considered that the hands of the said Lord the King, from the Wardship of the aforesaid Manor as also of the body of the same heir be moved; and the same Wardship be delivered to the aforesaid Bishop, until the lawful age of the said heir [&c.]. — *Pleas before the King in his Chancery at Westminster on the Octaves of St. Michael, in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, (anno 1390).*

Traverse of office found.

Escaet., 5 Henry V., No. 8. An Inquisition taken at Iseldon 4th March, 5 Hen. V. (anno 1418).—That Richard Berners held, on the day he died, in his demesne as of fee the Manor of Bernersbury, with the appurtenances, in Iseldon aforesaid, by the service of the fourth part of one Knight's fee. That the said Manor is worth yearly in all issues near the true value of the same, beyond reprises, 12l. That Thomas Lewknore, *Cheruler*, and Philippa, his wife, who was the wife of the said Richard Berners, occupied the third part of the Manor in Iseldon of the endowment of the said Richard her late husband, and that the Bishop of London has occupied the other two parts since the decease of the said Richard Berners; and that the said Richard Berners died on 6 August, 14 Henry IV., and that Margery, the daughter of the same Richard Berners, was his next heir, and that the said Margery on the 24th October then last past, was of the age of seven years and upwards.

Escaet., 9 Henry V., No. 24. An Inquisition taken at Iseldon 4 December, 9 Henry V. (anno 1421).—That Philippa, who was the wife of Thomas Lewknore, Knight, held on the day she died, for term of her life the third part of the Manor of Berners, in Iseldon, of the endowment of Richard Berners, Esquire, formerly her husband, of the inheritance of Margery, daughter and heir of the same Richard and Ph'a, the wife of

Barnsbury Manor. seite of Canonbury manor) is co-extensive with the original infeudation I am unable to discover. However, an inquisition of the lands and tenements of the fifth Sir Ralph de Berners, (*Domini Radulphi de Berners Militis*), in Middlesex, after his decease, taken the 25th January, 25th Edward I. (1297) states,^(f) "That the aforesaid Sir Ralph de Berners, on the day he died, held nothing in his demesne as of fee of the Lord the King, in the county aforesaid. Nevertheless the same Sir Ralph (*Dominus Radulphus*) on the day he died, held his manor of YSELDON with the appurtenances of the Lord Bishop of London, by the service of half a Knight's fee and two shillings rent*, payable by the year on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, at the castle of the same Bishop of Storteford, and making there suit of court from three weeks to three weeks. And there is at that place a certain capital messuage, which, with the garden and curtilage, is worth by the year 18*d.* There is also at that place, one hundred and four score acres of arable land, and they are worth by the year 30*s.*, by the acre 2*d.* Also five acres of meadow, and they are worth by the year 7*s.* 6*d.*, by the acre 18*d.* Also there are at that place, of rents of assise of the free tenants, that is to say:—At the Feast of St. Michael, 8*s.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* At the Feast of the Birth of our Lord, 5*s.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* At the Feast of Easter, 8*s.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the

(f) Esceat 25 E. 1.
No. 39

John Feriby. After stating the third part of the land and rents and tenants' dayworks which are particularly specified, the Jury stated that there was in the said third part, 3*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* of a certain customary rent, called *le larder silver*, payable at the feast of St. Martin, in the winter only; the tenure is found as in the former inquisition, and that the aforesaid Margery, the wife of John Feriby, the daughter of the aforesaid Richard Berners, and the aforesaid Ph'a was her next heir, and was of the age of thirteen years and upwards.

I have not continued the pedigree of Berners beyond the period that the family possessed this Manor, but the reader is referred to Collins's *Claims on Baronies*, where he will find *sub tit.* Barony of Berners, the subsequent history of that Baronage.

There is also a statement of lineal ancestry, deducing the title to the Barony up to the time of Henry VII., from a document written at that time, given at length in Arthur Collins's *Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments on Claims concerning Baronies*, &c., folio, London, 1734, p. 333, (Barony of Berners), as follows, viz.: (*Translation*) "MARGERY, WIFE OF JOHN FIRST LORD BERNERS.—Be it remembered that there was a certain Giles de Berners, Knight, in the time of King Richard the First, who had Ralph de Berners, Knight, in the time of King John, who had Ralph de Berners, Knight, who married Christine, the sister of the Lord Hugh of Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, and of Westhorsley, in the time of Henry, the son of King John; and he gave to the said Ralph de Berners and Christine, his wife, and the heirs of them the Manor of Westhorsley; and they had issue between them lawfully begotten, Edmund de Berners, Knight, in the time of King Edward, the son of King Henry, and the said Edmund de Berners had John de Berners, Knight, in the time of King Edward the son of King Edward, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Stoner, Knight, Chief Justice of our Lord the King, who entailed the Manors of Westhorsley, YSELDON, and Iclyngham to them and the heirs between them lawfully begotten." The intelligent reader will note how this account differs from the preceding.

* The rents and services are not always stated with precision. The rents anciently payable, appear by the documents recited in the preceding note; also note at p. 90.

Baptist, 5s. $\frac{3}{4}d.$ The sum by the year 36s. 3d. Also there is Barnsbury Manor.
 at that place, of foreign rent by the year, at the feast of Easter,
 from the tenement of Sir Thomas of the Meuse of East Smith-
 field, Knight, one pair of gilt spurs or 6d. Also of rent of the
 Customary [Tenants] at the feast of St Michael 17s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ At
 the feast of the Birth of our Lord, 17s. 11d. At the feast of
 Easter, 17s. 11d. And at the feast of St. John the Baptist,
 17s. 11d. The sum by the year, 71s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ Also of rent of
 Customary [Tenants] by the year, at the feast of the Birth of our
 Lord, 48 hens, and are worth by the year, 4s., the price of a hen,
 1d. Also there are at that place 48 Customary [Tenants] and they
 ought [to perform] in the Autumn 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ works [or days works]
 and are worth by the year 18s., the price of a work, 1 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ Also
 the aforesaid Customary [Tenants] ought to reap in the Autumn
 18 acres of corn, and is worth by the year, 12s., by the acre, 3d.
 Also the said Customary [Tenants] ought to carry hay in the
 meadow for one day, and that work is worth by the year, 2s.,
 the price of a work a halfpenny. Also the said Customary
 [Tenants] ought to hoe the corn for one day, and is worth by
 the year, 2s., the price of a work a halfpenny. That the pleas
 and perquisites [of court] there, are worth by the year, 6s. 8d.
 The Jurors also on their oath said that Edmund de Berners was
 the son and next heir of the aforesaid Ralph de Berners, who
 was in parts of Gaseony, (*in partibus Vasconie*) and was of the
 age of twenty-six years and upwards. The sum total £9. 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}d.$

“Thereout they pay to the castle of the said Bishop of
 Storteford, 2s. And so the said Manor is worth by the year,
 £9. 0s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ”

This Edmund de Berners on the Octaves^(g) of the Holy Trinity,
 in the 31st year of King Edward the First, levied a fine in the
 King's Court [then] at York, wherein he with his wife Amice,
 [or Amy] were plaintiffs, and Roger Berners and John de
 Neville were deforciant, of the Manor of Ikelyngham with the
 advowson of the church of the same Manor in the county of
 Suffolk, and the Manor of ISELDON, with the appurtenances, in
 the county of Middlesex; whereby the said Roger and John
 granted to the said Edmund and Amice the said manors and
 advowson to have to the same Edmund and Amice and the heirs
 of the said Edmund, of his body begotten, to hold of the chief
 Lords of that fee. And if it should happen that the aforesaid
 Edmund should die without heir of his body begotten, then
 after the decease of them the said Edmund and Amice, the

(g) *Placita in
 Cane' 14 R. 2,
 No. 131.*

Barnsbury Manor. aforesaid manors and advowson were to remain to Richard de Berners and his heirs.—Continuing the genealogy in the words of Dugdale from the point where my citation from him terminates in the last preceding *note*, p. 98.

(h) Dugd. Bar. ii.
196.

(b) “From whom (*i.e.* Edmund de Berners) descended Sir James de Berners, Knight, a great favourite to King Richard the Second, who was beheaded as a traitor by the judgment of parliament. To whom succeeded Richard his son and heir, which Richard had the reputation of a Baron of this realm, though nothing of his creation or summons to parliament (that I could ever see) doth appear thereof. And married Philippa the daughter of Edmund Dalingrig, but departed this life in 9 Henry V., leaving issue Margery his daughter and heir, first married to John Feriby, Esquire, and afterwards to John Bouchier, fourth son to William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe,” who (i) “had summons to parliament in 33 Henry VI. (and afterwards) by the title of Lord Berners.—And departed this life 16 May, 14 Edward IV. (anno 1474) leaving John his grandson, viz., the son of Humphry his eldest son, (slain at Barnet Field on King Edward the Fourth’s part) his next heir, at that time seven years of age, and Margerie his wife surviving, who died on Monday next after the Nativity of our Lord, the ensuing year, viz., 15th Edward IV., (Anno. 1475) being then seised of the Manor of West-Horsley *in Com. Surr.*; Bernersbury in *ISELDON*, *in Com. Midd.*; Berners in Ikellingham, *in Com. Suff.*; Estley; Chighenhale-Tany; Chighenhale-Zoyne; Norton; Southorpe; Northorpe; Berner-Mershe; Pole-Mershe; Berners-Roding; Beamont-Crippinge; Berners-Berwyke; and Springfield, *in Com. Essex.*”

(k) *Claus'* 18 II. 7,
pars unica, No. 55.

Sir John Bourehier, Lord Berners’ grandson, and also heir to Margery whose second husband we have seen was John Lord Berners, was the last of this family who possessed this Manor, for by (k) indenture of bargain and sale, dated the 20th September, 18th Henry VII. (Anno. 1502) he bargained and sold “All the Manor called Bernersbury in the county of Middlesex, and all the other lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments to Sir Reynold Bray, Knight, for the sum of six hundred pounds.” And by another deed of release^(l) dated the 24th November in the same year, the same Sir John Bouchier Lord Berners, describing himself as “Johannes Burghchier de Berners Miles,” released to William Bishop of Lincoln and others, to the use of “Reginaldi Bray

(l) *Claus'* 18 II. 7,
pars unica, No. 59.

militis," all his right estate, title, &c., of and in the Manor of Barnsbury Manor. Bernersbury in the county of Middlesex.

Of this Lord Berners, Dugdale remarks^(m), "that he was a (m) Dugd. Bar. ii. 132. person not a little eminent for his learning," and gives a list of the works of which he was author and translator. He died 16th March, 1532, being then Lieutenant of Calais and the Marches.

From Sir Reginald or Reynold Bray this Manor came with other property to Sir William Lord Sandys or Sands, whose family, as Dugdale⁽ⁿ⁾ in his Baronage informs us, were "persons (n) Dugd. Bar. ii. 303. of superior rank amongst the gentry in Hantsshire. The principal seat of this family having been anciently at The Vine near Basingstoke, *in Com. Sutht.*, was for a time possessed by that of *Brocas* in marriage: but this Sir William Sands recovering it, new built the Manor-house, and by the marriage of Margerie the only child of John Bray, brother and heir to Reginald Bray, (of whom our historians make mention with no little account for his eminent services to King Henry VII. [also see Dugd. Bar. ii. 311.],) much increased his estate. Sir Reginald going to Blackheath Field (in 12 Henry VII.), left this Sands as his heir; and after that battle purchased a thousand marks per annum lands more, whereof he made no disposition, so that they fell to him in her right. Whereupon great controversy arising betwixt Edmund Lord Bray and this Sir William Sands, who claimed by virtue of the will, and Bray as his nephew and heir male; a determination therein was at length made by the King and the Lords of the Council, that they should part them equally.—In 14 Henry VIII. he was Treasurer of Calais. 27th April, 15 Henry VIII. he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this Realm by the title of Lord Sands. He died 34 Henry VIII. leaving Thomas, his son and heir."

From Lord Sands this Manor next came to Robert Fowler, for by indenture of bargain and sale "made the first day of July, 31 Henry VIII. (anno 1539), between The Right Honourable Lord William Sandys Lord Chamberlayn, and Thomas Sandys son and heir apparent unto the said Lord Sandys and heir both in deede and right unto Lady Margery Sands, late wife of the Lord Sandys which Lady is now deceased, on the one party, and Robart Fowler, Esquire, Vice Treasurer of Calais, on the other party," it was witnessed "that the said Lord William Sandys Lord Chamberlain, and Thomas Sandys, and every of them, for the some of eight hundred pounds lawful money of

Barnsbury Manor. England" bargained and sold "for them and every of them, their heirs and assigns, and the heirs and assigns of every of them, unto the said Robart Fowler, his heirs and assigns, for evermore all that his or their Manor or capitall messuage or Lordship called ISELDON BERNERS, otherwise called BERNERS-BURY, set, lying, and being in Islington, in the county of Middlesex, unto the said Robart Fowler, to his heirs and assigns for ever, unto the only use and proper behouff of the said Robart his heir and assigns for evermore."

(o) *Claus.* 34 H. 8,
p. 2, No. 18.

Robert Fowler^(o) was not very long Lord of this Manor, for on the 4th November, 34 Henry VIII. (anno 1542), William Fowler, of Stepyng parva in the county of Lincoln, Gentleman, cousin and heir of Robert Fowler, late of Islington in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, for five hundred and seventy pounds sterling, by Thomas Fowler, of the town of Calais, Esquire, to him in hand paid, &c., gave, granted, and by that his charter confirmed to the same Thomas Fowler his Manor of BARNORSBURY with all lands, tenements, &c., belonging, situate, lying, and being in Islington aforesaid, which said manor, lands, and tenements, and other the premises the said Thomas Fowler lately bought and purchased of him the aforesaid William Fowler, to have and to hold the said manor, lands, &c., to the aforesaid Thomas Fowler, his heirs and assigns, to the use and behoof of the same Thomas Fowler, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief Lords of that fee, by the services therefor due and of right accustomed.

This Thomas Fowler died at Calais in or shortly after the year 1555, and left, by his wife Alice, an only son, Edmund, upon whom the Manor was entailed and who in 1552 had married Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas Hendley of Ottham, in the county of Kent, Esquire, and died 16th February, 1560, leaving Thomas Fowler, afterwards Sir Thomas Fowler, his son and next heir, and who was at the time of the taking of the Inquisition *post mortem* of 3rd June, 2 Eliz. (1560)^(p) of the age of three years, five months and five days, him surviving, who thereupon became seised* of this Manor

(p) *Escaet.* 2 Eliz.
p. 1, no. 126, (25
March).
Escaet. 2 Eliz. p. 2,
no. 21, (3 June).
Piac. in Canc^r 2
Eliz. Bond. 6, no.
21

* It was found by Inquisition dated the 25th March, 2 Eliz. anno 1560, that Edmund Fowler, Esquire, died on the 16th February, preceding: and that Thomas Fowler was his son and next heir at the time of taking of that Inquisition of the age of three years and eleven weeks. The Manor of Barnardsbury otherwise Bernerdesbury, within the parish of Isclon, was therein found to be holden of the Lady the Queen, as of her Manor of Stortford then in the hands of the said Lady the Queen by reason of the Bishoprick of London being vacant.

By another Inquisition, dated the 3rd of June, in the same year, it was found that

and died January 14th, 1624, leaving his son Thomas, who was created a Baronet 21 May, 1628, and who enjoyed this Manor

Barnsbury Manor.

Edmund Fowler, Esquire, died, as in the last recited inquisition is mentioned, that Thomas Fowler was his son and next heir, who was at the time of taking that inquisition of the age of three years five months and five days, and the tenure was found in the same form with the addition that the Manor was holden by the service of a moiety of one Knight's fee.

Pleas in Chancery, Trinity Term, 2nd Eliz. (1560), after reciting the firstly recited inquisition, state as follows: "And now at this day, that is to say, on the 17th day of June, in this term of the Holy Trinity, in the 2nd year of the reign of the said Lady the Queen that now is, before the same Lady the Queen in her Chancery comes Alice Fowler, widow, late the wife of Thomas Fowler, Esquire, deceased, father of the aforesaid Edmund, by H. G. her Attorney, and demands oyer of the aforesaid inquisition, and it is read to her, which being read and by her heard and understood, the same Alice complains that she by colour of the inquisition aforesaid is grievously vexed and disquieted, and this unjustly; because by protestation she saith that the inquisition and the matter in the same inquisition contained and specified are not sufficient for law, &c.; yet for plea, nevertheless, she saith that the aforesaid Thomas Fowler, Esquire, deceased, long before the decease of the aforesaid Edmund was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the aforesaid Manor of Barnersburie, otherwise called Barnerdishurie, within the parish of Iseldon otherwise called Islington, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, in the said county of Midd'x: and so being thereof seised he, by his certain writing bearing date the 3rd November in the 6th year of Edward the Sixth, late King of England, in consideration of the marriage to be solemnized between the aforesaid Edmund Fowler abovenamed, the son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Thomas, of the one part, and Mary Hendley, one of the daughters of Thomas Hendley, of Otthame, in the county of Kent, Esquire, of the other part; gave and granted to the aforesaid Edmund and Mary a certain annuity or yearly rent of 40*l.* issuing out of his said Manor of Barnersburie otherwise called Iseldon Barners. To have and perceive the said annuity to the said Edmund and Mary during the life of the said Mary: and if the said Mary should have any issue of her body, &c., at the time of her death surviving, that then the said annuity should be further continued, and should be to the said Edmund for life, and after his decease to the next heir begotten of the body of the said Mary by the said Edmund, and to the heirs of the body of the said next heir lawfully begotten, until the said Manor should descend or fall to the possession of the heir of the said Edmund; and afterwards the said Thomas Fowler so, of the Manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances, being seised, at Islington aforesaid, made his last will in writing bearing date the 20th March, 1555, as follows, in these words in English: 'Item, I gyve unto Alice, my wife, out of my Manor of Barnersberie the hole overplus of rente which shall growe to be dewe unto Thomas Fowler from the feast of Saynt Michael Tharchangel next for to coome which shall be over and above three score poundes yerelie, which my soone Edmund Fowler must receyve to his owen use, which is accordinge to my promyse with hym made appering by indentures, which I will that she shall have and enjoye during her life natural, and during ten years next after my decease; and after my decease and my wyfe's, and the ten years being ended, I will that the hole of my Manor of Barnsburie shall remain fully and holie to my soone Edmande Fowler if God so sende him so long lyfe or elles to the heyres of his bodie lawfullie begotten, according to my promise made unto Mr. Thomas Hendley appering by indenture; and for lacke of such heyres of his bodie lawfullie begotten then I will that Jane Fysher, my daughter, shall have and enjoye the same Manor of Barnersburie to her and to her heyres of her bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and for lacke of such issue to remayne to the righte heyres of me Thomas Fowler for ever. Item, I will that Alice, my wyfe, shall have and enjoye her dower of all my lands within the Marches Calles [Calais], and of all my copieholde landes or firkholde being or lying within London or Islington. And I will that Edmonde Fowler, my soon, shall sutler Alice, my wife, after my decease to inhabit and dwell in the howse in Islington during her naturall lyfe, with the garden and orcharde withoute painge of any manner of rente for the same.' And reciting the decease of the said Thomas Fowler at Calais, and the descent of the Manor to his son Edmund Fowler as his son and heir and his seisin thereof in fee-tail, and the leases he made, viz.:

"24 Oct., 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary. Lease to William Iremonger and Lawrence Shales of one field, called The Thistell field, by Northe Little Kynges Leas, containing 15½ acres; another field, called Meaden Knowles, containing 16 acres and 70 perches; and also another field, called The Great Barnesberie field, 63½ acres and 2 perches, for ten years.

Barnsbury Manor. until his decease in 1656, when in default of issue male this Manor came to his daughter and heir, Sarah, the wife of Sir Thomas Fisher, Baronet: upon her decease this Manor passed to their daughter Ursula, the second wife of Sir William Halton, Baronet, in whose male heirs this Manor remained till the decease of Sir William Halton, the fourth Baronet, February 12, 1754, when pursuant to the devise contained in his will dated 13th January, 1753, William Tufnell (who afterwards assumed the name of Joliffe) entered into possession of this Manor and enjoyed the same till the year 1797, when he died unmarried and without issue, leaving his brother George Forster Tufnell, who entered, and died in 1798, leaving his eldest son William Tufnell his heir in tail male and three younger sons. The entail created by Sir William Halton's will was barred by a recovery suffered by Mr. Tufnell who, dying 26 April, 1809, left issue at the time of his decease, two sons and one daughter, viz., Henry Tufnell, Edward Carleton Tufnell, and Maria Tufnell. By his will dated 30 July, 1805, and proved in the Pre-

"*Same date.* Lease to Michael Wrighte of one field, called the Oakfield, 5 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches, and one other field, called the Thistle field, 12 acres, for ten years.

"*Same date.* Lease to Richard Thornton of one field, called The Mote field, 5 acres; another field, called White Apron field, 7 acres, 20 perches; another field, called the Little field by West, 2½ acres and 44 perches; another field, called Howlett's field, 7 acres 68 perches; for ten years.

"4th April, 6 Edward 6th. Lease to said Richard Thornton all that field called Pynfolde field lying and being in Islington, for seven years.

"And reciting that the said Edmund Fowler so being seised of the reversion of all and singular the premises for the dower of the aforesaid Alice his mother, coming to her of all the lands and tenements, late of the aforesaid Thomas Fowler, her husband, be the same Edmund by his deed indented, dated 3rd November, 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, assigned, limited, and moreover gave and granted to the aforesaid Alice, his mother, the reversion of the before-mentioned demised premises, and also one meadow, called the Long Meadow the Greater, containing 8 acres in the tenure of Thomas Wilkes, lying in Isledon aforesaid, parcel of the said Manor of Barnersburie, to have and to hold the said reversions and the meadow aforesaid to the said Alice for life;—and reciting that the lessees had attorned—by virtue whereof the aforesaid Alice at the date of the inquisition aforesaid was seised of the premises demised and the aforesaid meadow with the appurtenances in her demesne as of freehold, until the same Alice by colour of the inquisition aforesaid had been removed and expelled from her possession of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, and this unjustly. Without this that there can be had any other record besides the record of the inquisition aforesaid, by which it can be made evident that the said Edmund Fowler died seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the said Manor, and other the premises with the appurtenances, in manner and form as by the inquisition aforesaid it is found, and without this that the aforesaid premises as is aforesaid severally demised and afterwards to the same Alice for her, her dower assigned and appointed, or the aforesaid Meadow called Long Meadow, or any parcel of the same at the time of the death of the aforesaid Edmund were or was parcel of the said Manor of Barnesburie aforesaid: or that the same Edmund on the day of his decease was seised in his demesne as of fee of the same Manor and the said premises and members or parcels of the same Manor as by that inquisition and this unjustly is above supposed. All which the said Alice was ready to verify, &c.—[The pleadings ultimately conclude by the Court allowing the Traverse by Alice Fowler of the inquisition, and decreeing that the hands of the crown should be removed from the premises and the said Alice restored to her possession.]" (*Translation and Abstract.*)

rogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury 16 May, 1809, Mr. Tufnell devised his Manor of Barnsbury, together with the demesne lands or farm at Holloway to Trustees, in trust to pay and apply the rents and profits thereof to his wife Mary until such time as his eldest son should attain twenty-five years, and then to him such son for his natural life, and after his decease to pay and apply the rents and produce thereof to the use of the eldest son of such son and his heirs for ever: the will contained provisions under which if there should be no son of the testator or such son should die under age, this Manor was to go to Mr. Tufnell's brother John Charles Tufnell for ever; but if Mr. Tufnell should die without a son, or such son should die a minor or before marriage, the same should go to the same Trustees in trust for Mrs. Tufnell for life, and after her death to his brother John Charles Tufnell for life, and afterwards to his eldest son John Charles Fowell Tufnell for life, and at his decease to his eldest son and his heirs for ever; but if John Charles Fowell Tufnell should leave no son, then for William Tufnell the second son of Mr. Tufnell's brother John Charles Tufnell, for life, and after William Tufnell's death for his eldest son and his heirs for ever.

Barnsbury Manor.

Henry Tufnell, Esquire, is the present owner of the Manor. The extent of the Manor has been estimated according to a survey taken about sixty years since, at viz:

	A.	R.	P.
In Rents and Services	121	2	28
In Demesne	121	0	19
In all	242	3	7

The demesne lands of the Manor are situated near the three mile stone at Upper Holloway, and in 1822 are stated in the first schedule* of a personal act of parliament, 3 Geo. IV. Cap.

* THE FIRST SCHEDULE before referred to; containing the Particulars of the Demesne Farm at *Holloway*, belonging to the Manor of *Barners* otherwise *Barnersbury*, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Graves.

PREMISES.	QUANTITY.
	A. R. P.
Close of Land, called The Six Acres - - -	6 - 13
Close of Land, called the Gutter Field - - -	11 1 -
Close of Land, called The Great and Little Hill Field -	16 3 20
Close of Land, called The Hanging Field - - -	9 3 4
Close of Land, called Middle Field and Terry Wiskin -	12 3 2
Close of Land, called The Ten Acres - - -	11 - 16
Stable, Tenement, Cowshed, and other Buildings, situate on a Close of Land, called The Homestead - -	- - -
Close of Land, called The Four Acres - - -	5 - 25
Close of Land, called The Seven Acres - - -	7 3 16

Barnsbury Manor. 18. [24 June, 1822,] intituled "An Act for enabling the trustee under the will of the late *William Tufnell*, Esquire, to reduce the fines for the copyholds held of the Manor of Barnsbury, devised by his will, as an encouragement to the tenants to build thereon; to grant building and repairing leases of the devised estates, and for other purposes." And these demesne lands that extend from the front of the Great North Road backward to Hagbush Lane, and partly to Maiden Lane, are now the houses and land known as Tufnell Park. Barnsbury Manor is bounded by the Back or Liverpool Road, (commencing at the point where it falls into the High Street at the Turnpike, and so up to the end of Hagbush Lane, at the Adam and Eve), and by Hagbush Lane, on the west; and by the High Street, Upper Street, and the High Road to Upper Holloway at the point where the boundary of the little Manor of Clerkenwell commences from front of the road, on the east. There are some detached portions of Barnsbury Manor lying higher up and abutting on Maiden Lane where the private road called the Tufnell Park Road enters Tufnell Park from Maiden Lane. The style of this Manor is "The Manor of Barners, otherwise Barnsbury in Iseldon, otherwise Islington, in the county of Middlesex," and the courts are holden at the King's Head in the Upper Street, in the name of The Honourable Anthony John Ashley Cooper, the trustee appointed 23 May, 1830, by virtue of the personal act of 1822, in the place of Thomas Creevey, an original and surviving trustee under Mr. William Tufnell's will. There are no free tenants, and the entire Manor being pure

Ante p. 26

Close of Land, called The Upper Hanger, or Shoulder of Mutton Field	-	-	-	-	7	-	20
Messuage at Holloway, West side of Turnpike Road leading to Highgate [called "Manor House" and occupied as a School.]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
So much of the Out-buildings behind the said Messuage, as consist of a Barn, Brew-house, and Stable, and measuring in length from the back of the said Messuage, about ninety-four feet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Also, the Stack-yard, Home-stead, Court-yard, and Garden contiguous to the said Messuage	-	-	-	-	3	2	22
Paddock, called The Moat Field [presumed to be the scite of the ancient Manor House]	-	-	-	-	2	3	36
Paddock, called The Lime Field	-	-	-	-	5	2	31
Slip of Waste adjoining the Road	-	-	-	-	1	-	24
Close or Paddock, called Mead Field, or Seventeen Acres	17	1	15	-	-	-	-
Slip of Waste, adjoining the Road, now in three pieces	1	-	3	-	-	-	-

A. 119 3 7

MUNDEFORD ALLEN.

RICHARD DENT.

By a private Act, 8 Geo. III. cap. 3, William Tufnell Joliffe, Esq., was enabled to grant building leases of the demesne lands.

copyhold of inheritance, the fines are at the will of the Lord, which, interpreted by the custom, is two years improved rent upon an admission upon descent, and one and a half years rent upon alienation; a small quit rent is also payable yearly in respect of each tenement. The course of descent is at common law, but widows are not entitled to dower. Upon enfranchisement under the Statute 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. § 3, one sixth part of the value of the property has been taken for the consideration, the personal act before alluded to, reducing the fine upon ground devoted to building purposes, to one third of the annual value of the buildings erected.

Canonbury Manor takes its name from its having been in ancient times parcel of the possessions of the Prior and Canons of Saint Bartholomew, London, where their Prior had a manerial residence, as the word *bury* denotes. This conventual acquisition may be traced to an early date, as in charter of 37 Henry III. (15 June, 1253)^(q), confirming the gifts of various lands to this Convent, there occurs a ratification of "all the lands and rents and all the appurtenances which they have in the vill (or town) of Iseldon, of the fee (or fief) of Ralph de Berners." That by this general description the present Manor was denoted is shewn by an (r)inquisition of office taken before the Escheator and returned into Chancery in the 47 Edward III. (1373) and wherein the jurors say "That the Prior and Convent of Saint Bartholomew of Smithfield, London, have appropriated to themselves, without license of the Lord the King, all the lands, rents, and tenements which they have in the vills (or towns) of Iseldon and Kentish Town, which said lands, rents, and tenements consist of one Manor called CANONESBURY, which they heretofore purchased of Ralph de Berniers, and of one messuage called LE COTELERS, which messuage, together with one hundred and six acres of land and four acres of meadow to the said messuage pertaining, they purchased of Henry the Heyward of West-smithfield, and Roger of Creton, the chaplain, and are worth yearly, the said Manor and messuage, ten pounds;" so that it appears that the house and lands called Cutlers, that were situate at Canonbury and became portion of this Manor, were originally portion of the Manor of Barnsbury, together with four acres of meadow land at the southern extremity of the Manor, and were not originally included (except as to the service thereof) in the grant from Ralph Berners to the Convent, he having previously subinfeudated those from whom Heyward

CANONBURY
MANOR.

(q) Cart. 37 H. 3.
Cart. 6 R. 2, n. 7,
per inspeximus,
Dugd. Mon. li. 166,
386, ed. 1661.

(r) Escaet. 47 E. 3.
No. 80, second
numbers.
Escaet. 8 E. 3, No.
19, second num-
bers.

Canonbury Manor.

(s) *Escaet.* 8 E. 3,
No. 19, second
numbers.

and Creton took, who^(e) in 8 Edward III. (1364) gave this estate to the Convent to found an anniversary for the soul of one John of Kentish town, and this will account for the Manor being, after the dissolution of the Monastery, frequently styled "Canonbury and Cutlers."

The Convent being dissolved by surrender 25 October, 31 Henry VIII. (1539) was immediately granted out, together with the Manor of Highbury, to Thomas Cromwell* then Earl of Essex, Lord Privy Seal and Lord Chamberlain, on whose attainder, 19 July in the following year (1540), they were seized by the King, who charged this Manor with an annuity of twenty pounds payable to Anne of Cleves^(t), the innocent cause of Cromwell's disgrace and ruin, and who received this annuity until her decease in 1557. In the meantime the Manor remained in the hands of the Crown from which it was first departed by Edward VI., who in the first year of his reign granted it to John Dudley^(u) formerly Viscount Lisle, and at that time Earl of Warwick, and shortly afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who re-conveyed it to the King by deed 18 July, 1550, and two years after that time accepted it again from the King, the grant^(x) expressing the motive to be (inter alia) "in consideration of the scite and precinct of the late Monastery of Tynemouth and of the Castle of Tynemouth" by the following description: "All that our house and mansion of our Manor of Canonbury, otherwise called Canbury, in our county of Middlesex, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances. And also the scite, pale, circuit, ambit, and precinct of the same Manor, and all and singular houses, barns, &c., &c. And also one close within the

(t) *Pat.* 32 H. 8,
p. 6, m. 29, (20
Jan., 1541).
*Minister's Ac-
counts*, 36 H. 8,
in *Off. Cur'* Aug.

(u) *Pat.* 1 E. 6,
p. , m. 14.

(x) *Pat.* 6 E. 6,
p. 7, m. 17.

* The grant to Lord Cromwell is not inrolled, but the fact appears from the grant to Dudley, the description, in *Pat.* 1 E. 6, p. 9, m. 14, [35], being thus: "All that our Lordship and Manor of Canonburie, otherwise called Canburie, in our county of Middlesex, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; to Thomas Cromwell, late Earl of Essex, of high treason recently attainted and convicted, recently belonging and pertaining, and as parcel of the possessions and revenues of the same late Earl lately being; and also all that our close of land in Canonbury, in the parish of Islington, within the pales by the barn and stable near the scite of the Manor of Canonburye aforesaid; and all those 7 acres of pasture in Canonbury aforesaid in the close lying on the east side of the same pale, one other close of pasture in C. aforesaid containing 2 acres on the north side of the same pale, and one little close of pasture in C. aforesaid called the Howe, containing 1 acre and 1 rood lying between the said 7 acres and the meadow called Canonbury Mead; one other close of pasture or meadow, called Canonbury Mead, in C. aforesaid, containing 15 acres; one close of pasture called the Mydle Field, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Cromwell, late of Earl of Essex, of high treason attainted and convicted; and also all those our crofts, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, closes, and hereditaments whatsoever in C. aforesaid, now or late in the several tenures of William Hobson, Robert Fowler, Thomas Parage, John England, John Ferrer, Edward Castells, John Hoggeston, John Chauncy, and Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, or their assigns, late being parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said Thomas Cromwell, late Earl of Essex."

pale there, lying near to the barn or stable of the aforesaid Manor of Canonbury; one other close lying on the eastern side of the same paling containing seven acres, and the meadow called Canonbury Mead; one other close of pasture or meadow called Canonbury Mead containing fifteen acres; and one other close of pasture called the Middle Field late being in the tenure or occupation of the said Duke of Northumberland or of his assigns; and also those our two crofts of land and pasture in Canonbury aforesaid, lying on the western side of the aforesaid house and mansion and containing thirteen acres, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Percy, gentleman; and our two other crofts of land and pasture lying on the north side of the aforesaid house and mansion; and one parcel of land in Canonbury aforesaid, containing six acres: all which said premises in Canonbury aforesaid are parcel of the aforesaid Manor of Canonbury, and lately were parcel of the lands and possessions of the aforesaid Duke of Northumberland." November 8, 6 Edward VI. (1552). (*Translation.*) The Duke of Northumberland was shortly after the accession of Queen Mary in the following year (1553), attainted, and consequently this Manor became the subject of royal grant, for Queen Mary immediately granted the mansion house, together with the demesne lands as previously described, to David Broke, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Katherine his wife, (whom the patent declared⁽¹⁾ to have been her suckling nurse,) for their lives and the life of the survivor, and in the next year the Queen granted⁽²⁾ to the same persons a beneficial lease for twenty-one years, of rents issuing from other the demesne lands, together with the lands called the Great Cutlers and Little Cutlers, which had since the time of the dissolution of the Convent been separately dealt with*, but which from this period became

Canonbury Manor.

(1) Pat. 1 Mar.,
p. 11, m. 2.(2) Pat. 2 Mar.,
p. 2, m. 15

* The lands called Cutlers appear as to part of them to have been granted by Henry VIII. to Giles Heron of Shacklewell, (the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More) who being involved in the ruin of his father-in-law, Cutlers reverted to the Crown and were leased by Pat. 34, H. 8. p. 10, m. 27. [1.] to John Smyth by the description of three fields, parcels of the Manor of Cutler, lying and being in the parish of Iseldon, in the county of Middlesex, whereof the one is called the Little or Further Cutler, containing sixteen acres of land, the second called the House Field or Barne Field, containing five acres of land, and the third is called Rydymer, containing three acres of land; which same fields were parcel of the lands and tenements late of Giles Heron, Esquire, of high treason lately attainted—for twenty one years. By Pat. 37, H. 8. p. 12, m. 20. The Crown leased to Thomas Wriothesley, Knt., Lord Wriothesley, and Chancellor of England, one close of pasture sixty acres, and one meadow thirty acres, called Great Cutlers, lying at Iseldon, in Com. Midd., in the occupation of Ed. Castle; and also diverse closes of land and pasture lying and being in Kentish Town, called

Canonbury Manor.

(a) Pat. 3 & 4
Phil & Mar. p.
9, m. 7.

(b) Pat. 12 Eliz.
p. 9, Sept. 11.

united in tenure and passed as portion of Canonbury Manor. On June 10, 1556, Queen Mary granted^(a) the Manor, (the possession whereof was expectant upon the determination of the last mentioned grants for life and years,) to Thomas Lord Wentworth, who, by indenture 1st February, 12 Eliz. (1570), first mortgaged and then very shortly afterwards^(b) sold the same to John Spencer, Citizen and Clothworker of London, (afterwards Sir John Spencer,) for £2000, who dying in 1609 the Manor descended upon his daughter and heir Elizabeth, the wife of William the second Lord Compton, created March 30, 1618, Earl Northampton, in whose family and descendants the Manor has ever since remained,—The Most Noble Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, Marquis of Northampton, Tenth Earl of Northampton, Earl Compton, of Compton in the county of Warwick, and Baron Wilmington, of Wilmington in the county of Sussex, being the present Lord thereof. Sir John Spencer appears to have occupied the mansion or manor house of Canonbury for some period before his decease, but from the year 1605 it is plain that Lord Keeper Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere (created Viscount Brackley), resided here, for there are patents of that and a subsequent period bearing date *T. R. apud Canbury* and *Dal' apud Canbury*—*anno regni suo*—.

Sir Francis Bacon (created Lord Verulam and subsequently Viscount St. Albans), when Attorney General in 1616, became lessee from Lord and Lady Compton of the "Mansion house and garden thereunto belonging called Canbury House," together with some adjacent fields; and in 1625 Sir Thomas Coventry (created Lord Coventry), when Attorney General, and also during his subsequent elevation as Lord Keeper, made Canonbury House his residence from 1625 for several years, and Canonbury House during the remainder of that century was also occupied as a residence of grandeur and importance, as in fact it had been and existed, before it came to the hands of Sir John Spencer: but its subsequent occupation and history

Iremongers; one close of pasture at Iseldon abutting upon Canonbury Mead on the south, 18 acres; two closes altogether abutting at Iseldon aforesaid upon the Slaughterhouse (*le Slaughtor house*) containing 10 acres; another close of arable land at Iseldon, abutting upon Hoppyng Land, 5 acres; one close of pasture at Iseldon, lying near Hoppyng Land; one close of pasture at Iseldon called Lyttle Mylfold by the Hermitage, (*juxta le hermitage*) containing 1 acre. By Pat. 1, Mar. p. 12, m. 8. The Crown leased to Thomas Gent, Gentleman, all that open field of pasture (*illum campum pasture*) called Great Cutlers, 45 acres; all that close of land called Middle Cutlers, 12 acres, abutting northward upon the said open field (*campum*) called Great Cutlers.

will be adverted to when I notice Canonbury as one of the places in Islington to which my "perambulation" extends.*

Canonbury Manor.

* The following are in the possession of the widow of the late Richard Percival of Highbury.

Mortgage, 1 Feb. 12 Eliz. 1570. Between Thomas Wentworth, Knight, Lord Wentworth of thone partie, and John Spencer, Citizen and Clothworker, of thother partie; in consideration of 2000*l*. the said Lord Wentworth bargained and sold unto said John Spencer, his heirs, and assigns, for ever ALL that the Mannor of Canonburye *alias dict'* Canbury *alias dict'* Canbery and Cutlers, in the parishes of Islington *alias* Iseldon and Kentestowne, in the Countie of Midd', with ALL the rights, members, and appurtenances. —And ALL that the ferme of Canonbury *alias* Canbury *alias* Canbery and Cutlers in Islington *alias* Iseldon and Kentestowne: And ALL and singular his messuages, lands, &c., in the townes, fields, parishes, or hamlets of Canonbury *alias* Canbury, Islington and Kentestown, in the said County of Middlesex: And ALL the state, right, title, &c., subject to a lease made by said Lord Wentworth 19 May, 7 Eliz. 1564, unto William Richthorne, Gent., for 21 years, upon which a rent of three score and fower pounds 1*l*. 4*s*. and a half-penny was reserved, and the chief rents due to the Lord or Lords of the fee. Proviso for redemption on payment by said L^d Wentworth of the said sum on the last day of April, at the dwelling house of the said John Spencer, situate and being in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, in the City of London. Inrolled in Chancery same day.

Lease, 22 Jan. 42 Eliz. 1599, by Sir John Spencer, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of London, to John Criche, Citizen and Dyer of London, of ALL those his 2 closes as they be now parted, severed, and divided, lying and being in the parish of Iseldon *alias* Islington Com. Midd', and abutting upon the Orchard of the now dwelling house of Thomas Fowler, Esquier, there (with a reservation of wood and right of hawking, hunting, fowling, and fishing, and a right of way to the Manor house of the said Sir John Spencer commonly called Canburie House, in the said parish): for the term of 21 years at the rent of 22*l*. payable at the dwelling house of the said Sir John Spencer, known by the name of Crosbie Place, in the parish of St. Helen Bishopsgate within Bishopsgate.

Lease, 18 April, 5 Jac. 1603, from Sir John Spencer to William Lambe, of Iseldon *alias* Islington, in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Inholder, of ALL those his closes of meadow or pasture ground lying together as the same are now parted, severed, or divided, known by the names of *Great Cutlers* and *Little Cutlers*, and *Burne Close*, lying in the parish of Iseldon *alias* Islington Com. Midd'. And also ALL that his little close adjoining to the said closes called *Cutlers*, &c.: payable at the Mannor house of the said Sir John Spencer, called or known by the name of Canbury *alias* Canonbury, in the parish of Iseldon *alias* Islington, &c.

Lease, 31 Aug. 1605, from Sir John Spencer to Elizabeth Riggess, of Iseldon *alias* Islington, in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, widow, of ALL those two closes lying next beyond Canbury Mead adjoining upon the King's highway leading towards Kingsland, containing 24*a*. 3*r*., being parcel of the demesnes of the Mannor of Canbury *alias* Canonbury. —And also one other close lately called *Conduit field*, and now called *Buckfield*, divided into two closes lying between the lands of W^m Wrothe called *Little Weryngs* on the south parte, another way leading towards Hygate towards the west, Poundfield towards the North, Oakefield towards the east, and the land of the said William Wrothe called *Great Weryngs* towards the east and south, containing 10½ acres, being parcel of the Manor of Hybury, in the said parish of Islington Com. Midd' for 21 years.

Lease, 19 June, 1616, from Sir William Compton, Knight, Lord Compton, and the Lady Elizabeth Compton his wife, to William Lambe, of Islington, Gent., of ALL those three several closes of meadow and pasture grounds known by the name of *Fulplashes*, in the parish of Islington: And also ALL those closes of meadow or pasture ground called or known by the name of *Great Cutlers* and *Little Cutlers* and *Burne close* — ALL that his little close adjoining to the said two closes called *Cutlers*. —And also ALL those two closes lying next beyond Canburie Mead, adjoining upon the King's highway, leading towards Kingsland, containing 24*a*. 3*r*. parcel of the demesnes of the Manor of Canonburye *alias* Canburie.

Lease, 7 July, 1 Car., 1625, from The Rt. Hon^{ble} William Earl of Northampton and The Lady Elizabeth, his wife, Countess of Northampton, to Sir Thomas Coventry, Knight His Ma^{ty}'s. Att^y. Genl. After reciting that the said Earl and Countess by the description of Lord and Lady Compton by indenture 15 Feb., 13 Jac., 1616, had let to The Right Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Verulam Viscount St. Albans, by the name of Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, His Ma^{ty}'s. Att^y. Genl. ALL that the Mansion House and Garden

Canonbury Manor.

Ante p. 23

This Manor is of a triangular form, and is bounded on the west by the Upper Street, on the east by the Lower Street and on the north by the road from Highbury Place to Balls Pond Church, formerly called Highbury Lane and now Hopping Lane and Balls Pond Road. The course of descent is Gavelkind, the fine upon alienation and descent is certain, viz. 6s.8d., and a quit rent of 4d. is payable yearly upon every tenement. A Survey taken in 1806 states the total extent thereof at 173a. 1r. 26p. The land occupied by the free tenants 3a. 2r. 26p. and that by the pure copyholders 26a. 1r. 1p. The waste of the Manor consists in the triangular plot of land called Islington Green 1a. 0r. 6p. The residue is demesne land and occupied by the lessee of the Marquis Northampton who also holds a free estate near the end of Hopping Lane comprising Balls Pond Terrace and the land behind called Northampton Park, comprising 11a.0r.37p., thirty years since occupied as a nursery ground, anciently called *The Hoppings*; this last piece of land lies within

thereunto belonging called *Canbury House*, in the parish of Islington,—and one close of pasture ground adjoining to the west side of the said garden containing 4a.; one close called *The Pinfold* containing 5½ acres; *The Poole Court* containing 3a.; the ground within the pale and the wall, containing 11a.; one close called *The Conduit Close* adjoining to the east gate containing 10a., adjoining on the north side to Hieburie and on the south side to the Brickwall containing 7a.; one other close adjoining to the foresaid close and adjoining on the north side to Hieburie Lane containing 4a.; one other close adjoining and abutting on the foresaid Hieburie Lane which parteth Canburie and Hyburie containing 4a.; one other close abutting south on Canbury Meadow and west upon Pinfold Close containing 5a.; one meadow called Canbury Meadow bounding on the south side with the lane that goeth from Islington to Kingsland containing 17½a.; for 40 years from Lady 1617, if the said Sir Wm. Compton and Sir F. Bacon should so long live: it was witnessed that the said Earl and Countess had demised to the said Sir Thomas Coventry the said premises for the remainder of the said term of 40 years.

Mortgage, 3 & 4 Sept. 1650, from James Earl of Northampton to Thomas Powis and William Littleton, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquires, of ALL those fields or parcels of land situate in Islington within the Manor of Canonbury, Com. Midd', viz., Two fields called *Dyers Fields* containing 8a.; two other fields called Long Meadow and Townsend Fields containing 8a.; one other parcel of land called Barnes Close, lying by Mayden Lane, containing 5a.; [this piece of land lying in what was then loosely described as Kentish Town has caused the previous descriptions of the Manor or demesne lands to state that it or they lay in Iseldon and Kentish Town;] three other fields called Organwell Fields containing 8a.: to secure 800*l*.

Mortgage, 14 Dec., 13 Car. 2, 1661, from said James Earl of Northampton to Ralph Suckley of The Doctors' Commons, Lond', Gent., of ALL that capital messuage or Mansion House, commonly called *Canonbury House* alias *Canbury House* situate and being in the parish of St. Mary Islington, Midd. And ALL that tenement or house called *The Turrett House* sit. and being at the end of the Court Yard.—And also ALL that Park, or enclosed ground called The Park, inclosed with a brick wall, containing 16 acres; subject to the leases granted of the Capital House and the Turrett House to Arthur Dove and Edward Ellis: to secure 1751*l*.

Lease, 20 June, 15 Car. 2, 1663, from James Earl of Northampton and Mary his Countess to Edward Fawcett, of Islington, Innholder, of ALL those two closes or parcels of pasture ground, one of them being heretofore divided by a former channell of the New River, and containing 15a. 1r. 1p. by measure, the other containing 6a. 3r. by measure, which said closes are parcel of the lands called or known by the name of the Fullplashes and are situate in Islington: for 7 years.

the boundary line of Highbury Manor and was probably acquired by Sir John Spencer, when occupier under the crown of the demesne lands of Highbury.

There is a copyhold estate in this Manor to which William Tufnell, the late Lord of the Manor was entitled, being part of the property devised by the will of Sir William Halton, already cited, consisting of the premises contained in the first and second parts of the second schedule of the Personal Act 3 Geo. IV. cap. 18. [24 June, 1822] recently referred to, and to which estate Henry Tufnell and Edward Carleton Tufnell were (c) admitted as tenants in common, on 21 March, 1828, consisting of the property at present known as the Tufnell Estate, situate in Cross Street, Halton Street, Astey's Row, Pleasant Row, Thatched-House Row, and of other buildings adjacent; all built upon the site of the ancient residence, garden, and homestead of the Fowler family; and it appears to have been occupied by them, from, if not previous to, the reign of Edward VI., when the name of Robert Fowler occurs in the grant to Dudley Viscount Lisle (d) as one of the tenants of the demesne lands of the Manor, and in the will of Thomas Fowler, [1555] a (e) desire is expressed that his wife should dwell "in the house in Islington during her natural life, with the garden and orchard," rent free, and this description of the residence appears to be identical with "the orchard of the now dwelling-house of Thomas Fowler," mentioned in a lease dated 1599, cited in the *note* at page 113, which house and garden remained as a memorial of that family till March 1, 1850, when the house, at that time divided into three tenements Nos. 40, 41, and 42, Cross Street, was pulled down, and is the scite now occupied by a sectarian chapel.

The Manor of Newington-Barrow, otherwise Highbury, takes its name from lying in that part of Newington distinguished by the Barrow, Camp or Mound, that also gave the name to one of its earliest possessors Bertram of the Barrow*, whose descendant Dame Alee of the Barrow, gave it to the hospital or priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England, as already noticed, (f) this Alice being also a descendant of that Dereman who is named in Domesday Book (g) as the owner of one half hide in Iseldon.

Highbury is the more modern appellation, denoting, as well its elevated situation as also that on the brow of the eminence

Ante p. 197.

Ante p. 108.

(c) Rot. Maner' de Canonbury.

(d) Ante p. 110, *in n.*

(e) Ante p. 105, *in n.*

HIGHBURY MANOR.

(f) Ante pp. 60, 61.

(g) Ante p. 56.

* It is more literally correct to read *Barowe*, as it was anciently written, and I may here note that this word is also denominative of a wood. (See Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, Book iv., chap. 3.) Many other places are called Barow and Barrow.

Highbury Manor

was first erected the country retirement of the Grand Prior. It was not unusual for the superiors of monastic houses to have their places of retreat in some of the outlying Manors, and some of these same places were called by the name of the abbot who first erected them, of which Gorhambury may be mentioned as an instance. This Manor was anciently said to lie in Iseldon, Newington, Tollington and Stroud, and, in later times, at Holloway, which place comprehends part of what is properly called Tollington, and so described in Domesday Book. The earliest mention, after Domesday, that is made of the seite of this Manor is in the already cited charter of Bertram of the Barrow, and his son Theodric or Tierrie,^(b) which charter seems to me to contain the nucleus of those possessions of the Hospitallers subsequently increased by Dame Alice Barrow's gift, now forming this Manor, as I have before observed.

(b) *An.* pp. 61—65.

The date of the gift of this Manor or Lordship by Dame Alice Barrow may be consistently referred to about the year 1271*, in which year this benefactress to the Priory charged some portion of her property in this Manor with a rent of seven marks^(c) in favour of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell, which sum (£4. 13s. 4d.) was duly accounted for to the Crown at the time of the dissolution in the ministers accounts^(k) as an out going.

(c) *Cott. MSS.*
Nero E. vi. fo. 62.

(k) *Ante* p. 76.

(l) *Statutes of the*
Realm, iii. auth. ed.

By Statute 32 Henry VIII. c. xxiv.^(l) (1541) the Incorporation of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in England or Ireland, was dissolved, and this Manor was given by Henry VIII, or was intended to have been bestowed† upon Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, (who also received a grant of Canonbury Manor) but of this Manor he was never possessed, for on 19 July, in that year, he was attainted and all his possessions became, consequently, forfeit to the Crown; whereupon the demesne lands, rents, and services of this Manor, came to be disposed of in the ordinary manner as land revenue of the Crown, viz., By grant

* In 1286 The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, obtained a grant of Free Warren in Newington, in the Charter "Neweton," so that the probability is that the gift of Alice Barowe had not long preceded the obtaining this privilege from the Crown. See *Cart. 14 Ed. 1, No. 8. MSS. Cotton, Nero E. vi. fo. 62.*

† The only authority that I can find for saying that Cromwell, Earl of Essex, had a grant of this Manor is "Record in the Augmentation Office," which reference Nelson (p. 131) affords, and Lewis (p. 68), who copies Nelson even to his misprints, also gives. I assume that in the late Mr. Caley's time (he was Keeper of the Augmentation Office Records till his decease in 1834 and furnished Nelson with his references to records) there existed some "particular of an intended grant" to Cromwell of Highbury Manor, but upon my searching recently for this "particular" none such was discovered. The Minister's Accounts of St. Bartholemews (p. 110), and the Statement in *Pat. 1 Edward 6, p. 2, m. 14, (p. 85, in n.)* shew clearly enough that the Grant of Canonbury Manor had passed the seal, but that such was the case with regard to the grant of Highbury Manor there is now no evidence whatever.

14 April, 32 Henry VIII., (1541) Sir Thomas Wrothe had a lease of the "seite and capital mansion or tenement of the Manor of Highberye, &c.; and on the 19 June, 33 Henry VIII., (1541) the Crown demised to Sir Henry Knyvett, for 21 years at the rent of £6. 4s. (*inter al'*) "that field (*campum*) or close of meadow called Danbottome, *alias* Danebotton, *alias* Dainebottome, containing 12 acres; and all that close of meadow land called Longemeade, containing 19 acres, lying in the parish of Iseldon, parcel of the Manor of Newington Barrowe, otherwise Highbury."^{*} The residue of the Manor was, early in the following reign and in pursuance of a direction contained in Henry the Eighth's will^(m), allotted to the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen, together with other Lordships and Manors for her life⁽ⁿ⁾ by the description of "All that our Manor of Newenton *alias* Newington Barough, *alias dict'* Newington Barowe, *alias dict'* the Manor of Highbury."[†] There was added to this grant the following, viz., "all that pasture and land called Le Mantells Commandrye beside (*juxta*) Iseldon *alias* Islyngton[‡];" "and also all that our seite, circuit, ambit, precinct, capital messuage, and house, late of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, situate at Clerkenwell, in the aforesaid county of Midd', called Seynt John's *alias* Seynt John's house at Clerkenwell, lately belonging to the Priory of St. John (&c.) now dissolved." Queen Mary, in furtherance of the raising religious houses, (a measure she was, by reason that the Abbey lands had been mostly departed from the Crown, unable to perfect,) restored, together with other lauds, to the said Prior and Confreres^(o) "That Capital House and the seite of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, situate and being near (*prope*) Clerkenwell, and all that our house and gate, called the Gate House, of the same late Hospital."—"And all that our wood and wood land, called Grete St. John's Wood, lying

(m) Rym. Fed.
xv. 116.

(n) Pat. 2 Ed. 6,
p. 5, m. 32.

(o) Pat. 4 & 5
Phil' & Mar.
14, m. 1.

* By Pat. 30 Eliz. p. 4, *mem.* 14, Francis Coote took a lease for 21 years (*inter alia*) of the same parcels which as to those mentioned in the text are described as "being late parcel of lands and possessions assigned to our late very dear sister Mary, late Queen of England, before her accession to the Crown, and afterwards by the same our sister given to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, let on ferme to Henry Knyvett, Knight, by indenture" (as above); and were afterwards demised in reversion to Thomas Duke of Norfolk by letters patent, 20 Feb., 2 Eliz., for 21 years at the same rent, and subsequently demised by letters patent, 4 May, 10 Eliz., to Robert Wiseman in like manner.

† The following passage in King Henry VIII. will is the one referred to in the text, "Further our will is that from the first houre of our death untill such time as the said Consaillours can provide either of them [our daughters Mary and Elizabeth] or both, sum honorable marriages, they shall have each of them three thousand pounds, *ultra reprises*, to live on."

‡ The Commandry Mantels formed portion of the Manor of St. John of Jerusalem.

Highbury Manor.

without and near to (*extra et prope*) the Park of Marybone, in our County of Midd'."—"And also all those our Lordships and Manors of Hackney and Newington otherwise Highbury, and our Grange of Highbury;"—"And our one messuage or tenement and one garden, and one croft of land to the same tenement adjacent, and our one house, called *Le Shepecote*, and our one close of land to the same house adjacent, situate in Iseldon aforesaid, heretofore in the tenure of John Mantell*, and now or late in the tenure of Richard Clowdesley, to the said late Hospital lately belonging, And all those works of the customary tenants, in Iseldon and Hollowayc, of the yearly value of 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, &c. The reincorporation and restoration of the Hospitallers was not of long duration, for in two years afterwards, 5 May, 1559, an Act^(p) was passed in the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth for re-annexing all Religious Houses to the Crown, and thereupon Sir Thomas Wrothe^(q) obtained a new lease of the "scite of the capital messuage, Manor, and Grange of Higheberye," together with some demesne lands described as "those gardens and lands, called Castell Hill and Marisden, containing 2 acres, one close of land, called Cockshott fylde containing 3 acres, one close of land and pasture, called Snorefylde otherwise Bushfylde, containing 100 acres; a close of land adjacent to the Barn, 1 acre; a close of pasture called Okefylde otherwise called Millefylde, 50 acres; a close of pasture called Pyttefylde, 44 acres; 2 closes of land and pasture, called Newenton fylde and Howsewellshott, 36 acres; a close of land and pasture called Hildfylde, 18 acres; a close of pasture called Thistelfylde, 16 acres; a close of pasture called Rushefylde, 20 acres; an open field [*campum*] of land and pasture called Condett fylde, 10 acres;—The lease was renewed

(p) Statutes of the Realm, iv. 397, *auth. ed.*

(q) Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 7, m. 39.

* In the Lansdowne MSS. No. 200, is a Parchment Book intituled *Registrum Sti. Joh'is Jerl'm de dimissionibus*, wherein are entered various leases from the Prior and Convent to their tenants, vizt., on the 23 June, 1482, this John Mantell who is described as Citizen and Butcher of London obtained a lease of "our certain grange situate upon the scite of our Manor of Highbury called Highbury Barn, with one garden and the castell Hyllys there, with two small closures lying on the north side of the said garden containing, &c., 5 acres. Also our open field (*campum*) called Snowrefeld otherwise Bushfelde," Fo. 6; and another subsequent lease whereby they demise "Their Graunge place builded upon the scite of their Manor of Highbury called Highbury barne with a garden and castell Hilles there, and with two litle closures containing, &c., 5 acres lying upon the north part of the said garden, together with a field called Snorefeld otherwise Bushfelde."—Fo. 18. William Sharpe of Iseldon, Yeoman, anno 1496, had a lease granted him of "Three acres of pasture pertaining to our Manor of Highburye, late in the tenure of Alan Newman of London, Goldbeater, of which pastures one was called Myllefeld; one other, Newton feld; and the third Huswellshot," —Fo. 42. To this person also were, anno 1497, leased the "aftermaths of two meadows pertaining to our Manor of Highbury, of which meadows one is called the Longmele and the other Danebotham."—Fo. 45.

to Sir Thomas Wrothe^(r) and after his decease to his sons Richard, Thomas, Edward, John, Gerson*, and Peter, for the same term of 21 years^(s), and these persons surrendered their lease in favour of Sir John Fortescue, who received^(t) a new lease of the foregoing, and also a lease for sixty years from Michaelmas 1605 of the woods at Highbury by the description of "All that our wood and all those our woods, underwoods and woodlands, called Highbery Wood, in the County of Midd'x, and also all those woods, underwoods, and woodlands, known by the name of Little St. John's Wood, parcel of our said Manor of Newington Barrowe;" and while I am upon the subject of the woods which had been theretofore let separately and were excluded from the next grant of the Manor, I may at once conclude what I have to say about these woods: which is

By a Survey^(u) made in the month of September 1650 by order of the Parliament after the dethronement and decapitation of King Charles I., Highbury woods were stated to consist of viz., "All that piece or parcel of wood ground, commonly called or known by the name of Little St. John's Wood, lying and being in the Parish of Islington, in the County aforesaid [Midd'x], bounded south and west with the Long Meadow, lying between Hibiery wood, and the aforesaid wood, and north on the New River; containing by estimation, 35 acres, and are worth, per annum, each acre, 18s. 4d.

Annual value.

A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
35	0	0	23	6	8

"All that piece or parcel of wood ground commonly called or known by the name of Hibiery Wood, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Islington and county aforesaid, bounded south, east, and west with the land belonging to the Mannor of Hibiery, and north on the aforesaid Long Meadow, containing by admeasurement 43 acres, 2 roods, 16 poles, and are worth per annum each acre, 16s. 8d., in all.

* This Gerson Wrothe obtained in 1 Eliz. an Act of Naturalization, he being born in Germany, whither his father had fled for his religion in the time of Queen Mary. See *Statutes of the Realm* (auth. ed.) 1 Eliz. c. 24. Also see what Fuller in his *Worthies* (p. 188 ed. 1662,) remarks concerning this Sir Thomas Wrothe and his ancestors who had long ranked high among the gentry of Middlesex; the family residence was Durands at Enfield. Sir Thomas Wrothe had been appointed by Henry VIII. Usher of the Privy Chamber to his son Prince Edward afterwards Ed. VI., and in 15 Eliz. recovered the arrears of his annuity granted him in 38 H. VIII. in respect of this office. *Plowd.* 452. Strype also notices Sir Thomas Wrothe, but he seems to attribute Sir Thomas's appointment to the King's uncle, the Protector Somerset, whereas the grant of his office was of earlier date.

Highbury Manor.

(r) Pat. 14 Eliz.
p. 10, m. 35 [15].

(s) Pat. 27 Eliz.
p. 7, m. 32.

(t) Pat. 36 Eliz.
p. 11, m. 26.

(u) Parliamentary
Survey of Crown
Lands in Augmen-
tation Office Mid-
d'x, No. 45.

Highbury Manor.

A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
43	2	16	36	6	8

“The trees standing and being in the aforesaid woods are in number 371 which we value in the grosse to be worth £148 8s. 0d.

“We find that Queen Eliz. by Letters Patents, 29th May, 36th of her reign, did grant unto Sir John Fortescue Knt., all the woods, underwoods, and woodgrounds called by the name of Highbury Woods and Little St. John’s Wood, with their appurtenances, for the term of 60 years, commencing at Mich’ 1625, (Except and always reserved all great trees in the aforesaid woods growing, being timber, and all such fair saplings of oaks, apt and fit to make timbers). Also sufficient stadles in every acre of the aforesaid two woods according to the statute in that case made and provided.”—“Yielding and paying £4 11s. 8d. yearly, viz., for Hibery Wood 5ls. 8d., and for Little St. John’s Wood 40s.

“The said Sir John Fortescue by Indenture 14th August 1598, 40th Eliz. did bargain, sell, and set over the premises to Sir John Spenceer, his heirs and assigns, and by several mesne assignments the premises came to Sir Henry Mildmay, Knt., in right of his wife Lady Ann Mildmay; so that we find Sir Henry Mildmay to be the immediate tenant, and hath yet to come and unexpired in the same lease 35 years at Mich’ next, the present rent being £4 11s. 8d. And the improvement after the end, expiration, and determination of the said lease,

55*l.* 20*d.*

“MEM¹—We have valued the aforesaid wood ground, as it may be improved by plowing, and stocking up, and converting into tillage.

“One moiety of Hlibery Wood is lately stockt up.”

These woods were in the next year, Dec. 1651, sold by order of Parliament to Henry Mildmay, Esq., and Richard Clutterbuck of London, Merchant, but were given up to the Crown upon the Restoration.

The subsequent disposal of the scite of these woods is to be collected from the Reports of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenue; the first of which was ordered to be printed in 1792: from this Report we learn that “certain lands called Highbury Wood, and Little St. John’s Wood, near Islington, had been let (upon surrender) to John Dawes, Esq., by lease, dated 6 Dec., 1776, expiring 6 Dec.,

1807; that the yearly value *per* latest survey was £150., the fine paid for the last lease had been £378., and that the old rents were { £2. 11s. 8d. } and the new rents £18. 15s." Highbury Manor.

From subsequent reports it appears that on August 25, 1812, £7. 13s., the land tax of "a farm called Little St. John's Wood, at Highbury" was redeemed, as well as £3. 7s. 6d. land tax on "a farm called Cream Hall, formerly Highbury Wood." (x) *Appendix to 2nd Report*, p. 4.

Cream Hall Farm was on Jan. 22, 1818, conveyed by the Commissioners under the description of "A Messuage and several parcels of land containing 45*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.* called Cream Hall Farm, at Highbury, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, formerly called Highbury Wood," to Jesse Gregson, Esq., for 7,000*l.*, the annual value £350., computed at 5*l.* per cent., on the consideration money. There was then eighteen years to run of an unexpired term of years; the annual value by the then last preceding survey was £220. (y) *Appendix to 3rd Report*, p. 62.

Little St. John's Wood was next sold.* The commissioners report that they had given directions "for the sale of a small estate in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and within the Manor of Highbury, called Little St. John's Wood, containing about 45*a.* and a half of grass land, then holden by John Walker, Esq., for a term that would expire at Michaelmas then next [1836] at a rent of 193*l.* 9s. per annum:" (z) 15th Report, pp. 4, 5.

Dates of Contracts.	Middlesex.	Purchasers' Names.	Purchase Money.	Annual value per Surveys for last Leases.
1836 Dec. 20	Certain Lands at Highbury, Part of the Little Saint John's Wood Estate, containing	Will' Bradshaw	250	£ s. d.
	<i>a. r. p.</i> 1 2 2			
"	Certain other lands there, Part of ditto	John Musgrove	335	
"	Do. do. 1 1 29	Tho ^s . Lefever	165	192 8 1
"	Do. do. 8 3 27	Isaac Walker	925	
"	Do. do. 1 1 0	John Ward	210	
"	Do. do. 2 0 12	Geo. Alliston	225	
"	Do. do. 15 3 31	Benj ⁿ . Ambler	1,700	
"	Do. do. 0 3 37	James Peachey	105	
" 30 1837	Do. do. 2 1 34	Tho ^s . Oliver	295	
May 23 App. to 15 Report, p. 33.	Do. do. 3 3 14	Benj ⁿ . Ambler	385	17 17 11

(App. to 15th Report, p. 33.)

Highbury Manor. an estate at Highbury called Little St. John's Wood, containing 11a. 3r. 2p. (exclusive of ground set out for new roads, late in lease to James Walker, at a rent of 193*l*.9*s*. per annum), had been sold in lots at the auction mart, on 6 Sept., 1836, and had produced in all the sum of £4,595.^(a)

^(a) 11th Report,
p. 4, 5.

Henry, Prince of Wales, appears to have had this Manor bestowed upon him; but no grant that I can discern ever passed the great seal: during his short possession (for he died in 1612) a survey was taken by Rooke Church, an eminent surveyor of that time, which bears date July, 1611, intituled "The plot of the Mannor of Newington Barrowe, parcel of the possessions of The High and Mighty Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earle of Chester, &c., taken in July 1611 by *Rooke Church*."

By this Survey the Manor was described to contain 985 acres, 2 roods, and 18 perches, whereof 113 acres and 3 roods were holden by free tenants, and 114 acres, 3 roods, and 14 perches by the copyholders; the demesne lands being stated at 407 acres and 4 perches. The Survey itself contains various minute particulars, and the Ground Plot accurately delineates the scite of Little St. John's Wood and Highbury Wood, Highbury Barn, Highbury Castle with the Moat, &c., &c.

After the decease of Henry Prince of Wales, the Manor was with other portion of land revenue, on 10th January, 14 Jac. (1625)^(b) granted upon lease for 99 years to Sir Francis Bacon, Knt., at that time the King's Attorney General and also Chancellor to Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., and others his law officers and ministers, in trust for him, which lease, upon his accession became merged in the Crown, and he, by letters patent, dated at *Canbury*, the 15th September, in the fifth year of his reign (1629)^(c) upon the nomination of Sir Allen Apsley, at that time Lieutenant of the Tower, and one of the surveyors for vitualling the navy, and to whom this Manor had been, together with other landed possessions of the Crown, assigned, in satisfaction of £20,000., parcel of a larger sum wherein the king then stood indebted, granted the same*, (with

^(b) Recital in Pat.
+ Car. p. 9.

^(c) Pat. + Car.

* This Patent describes the Manor and the Domesnes, rents and services as they then existed with great precision, vizt., All that our Manor of Newington Barrowe otherwise Highbury, in the county of Midd'x, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances:— And also all those our rents as well of free as of customary tenants in *Tollington* and *Stroud*, in the same county by particular thereof attaining to 48*s*. per annum; and also all those our rents as well of free as of customary tenants in *Ischlen*, in the same county, by particular thereof amounting to 31*s*.6*d*. per annum: And also all those our rents as well of free as of customary tenants in *Newington Greene*, in the same county, by particular thereof amounting to 27*s*.6*d*. per annum: And also all those our

the exception of Little St John's Wood and Highbury Wood,) Highbury Manor
 to William White, William Steventon, and John Perkyns of London, gentlemen, who appear to have been trustees for Sir Allen Apsley, and in order to enable him to pay the sum wherein he stood indebted, to those persons, who, upon his credit, had furnished provisions for the navy, and it appears that these trustees conveyed the Manor to Thomas Austin, of London, Cheesemonger, as a purchaser thereof, he being a creditor of Sir Allen Apsley, to the extent of £3,000., for victuals delivered by him for the use of the navy, and who had previously obtained a mortgage from Sir Allen, upon other property as a security for the debt, which being satisfied, and Sir Allen dying, leaving numerous debts undischarged, his creditors set on foot an investigation of the transactions between Sir Allen and Austin, they being interested in the disposal of the Manor to the full extent of its value, and upon this inquiry "it did appear unto his said Majesty and council, that the said Thomas Austin had not really and *bona fide* paid one penny consideration for the said Manor of Newington-Barrow," and the confusion induced by the great rebellion, was alleged to have prevented the order of the King and council for Austin to reconvey the Manor being carried into execution. Upon the restoration, the creditors of Sir Allen renewed their suit, and Charles II. having satisfied Sir Allen's official liabilities, in 1670, caused a Bill to be brought into Parliament*

works of our customary tenants in the following vills valued at the several sums following, vizt., in *Tollington* at 14s. 11½*d.* per annum; in *Stroude* at 16s. 5*d.* per annum; in *Newington* at 16s. 4½*d.* per annum; in *Ischden* at 11s. 11*d.* per annum; and also for the hay-making of the aforesaid customary tenants 39s. 4*d.*; and all those several rents of or for the same works payable yearly altogether amounting to 4*l.* 19s. per annum; and all those 47 hens of the customary tenants of the aforesaid Manor to be yearly taken, vizt., for every hen 3*d.*; and all that the value of the said hens attaining to 11s. 9*d.* per annum: And also all that the scite and capital messuage or tenement of the Manor of Highbury in the said county of Midd'x: And all edifices, &c: And also all tithes of grain and hay, and all other tithes whatsoever, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of £50: And also all that our field or meadow called Danebottom, containing 12 acres,—Longmeade 19 acres—a piece of land of the yearly value of 4*d.*,—all perquisites of court, valued at 41*l.* 7s. 2¾*d.* (Excepted, nevertheless, all those woods called St. John's Wood and Highbury Wood)—Which said Manor of Newington Barowe, otherwise Highbury, and other the premises altogether by particular thereof are mentioned to be of the clear yearly value of 109*l.* 19s. 3¾*d.*—and were heretofore parcel of the possessions of the Lady Mary, some time since Queen of England, before her accession to the crown of the realm of England, and afterwards by her given to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Translation.

* See the two *Cases* on behalf of "His Majesty's right to the Manor of Newington Barowe" preserved among the *Tracts Relating to Counties*, in the British Museum. 12, El. (No. 5.)

14-16

Journals H. Lords. 11th Novr. 1670, vol. xii., 362*a*, 369*b*. *Hedie*, 1^a, *vice lecta*

HILBURY MANOR

for vesting this Manor in himself, but this measure was opposed by the heir of Austin, and the Bill was dismissed. The next I find is, that Sir John Austin, of Durhams, in the county of Middlesex, Baronet, for the consideration of £10,500. conveyed the Manor and demesne lands, to James Colebrooke, of London, Esquire, for the residue of a term of 2000 years, by deed* dated 18th February, 1723, from whom it came to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., whose life interest was sold Feb. 16, 1791, to Mr. Jonathan Eade, of Stoke-Newington, who subsequently acquired the inheritance, and, from the will of that gentleman, who died Sept. 26, 1811, the title is devolved to the present owner.

The site of the Manor consists of two distinct portions; the southernmost contains the ground within a line from the south end of the house No. 1, in Pullin's Row, (an ancient water-course fed by a pond at that place,) to the parochial boundary, and then takes in, from that point, all within the parochial boundary, following the same, in a southerly direction, to the City Gardens, and from thence to the Goswell Road, keeping the same boundary line up to the "Blue Coat Boy," and round the corner up the High Street to No. 1, Pullin's Row. This detached portion of the Manor is not included in the Survey of 1611. The northernmost part of the Manor is bounded at the south end thereof by the Prebend Manor, (which lies between the two divisions of this Manor,) and takes in all the ground comprised within the Lower Road (commencing at Paradise Place and terminating at Ball's Pond) on the north-west, and the parochial boundary on the east, beginning on the east from

est Billa. "An act for re-investing the Manor of Newington Barrowe in his Majesty." Upon reading a Bill, intituled "An Act," &c., this day, the first time in this house,

It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, That *Thomas Austin*, the son and heir of *Thomas Austin*, to whom the said Manor of *Newington Barrowe* was heretofore sold by the trustees of *Sir Allen Apsley*, deceased, shall be heard by his counsel, at the bar of this house, on *Monday*, the one-and-twentieth day of *Nov'r*, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, what he hath to offer concerning his interest in the said Manor of *Newington Barrowe*

Monday, 21 Nov. 1670.

Whereas upon reading a Bill, intituled "An Act," &c., the first time in this house, It was ordered, That *Thomas Austin* [*here the previous order is recited*]; the house having fully heard Counsel this day at the bar, as well on the behalf of the King's Majesty as on the behalf of the said *Thomas Austin*.

After due consideration had, of what was offered on either part, It is ordered and adjudged, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the said Bill, intituled "An Act for reinvesting the Manor of *Newington Barrowe* in His Majesty," be, and is hereby dismissed this house.

* A Memorial of this Deed was registered with The Registrar of Deeds in Midd'x, 6 March, 1724, Book i., No. 132. The names of the following Fields occur among others that then were the demesnes of the Manor; vizt., Longmeadow; Ring-cross fields; Long field; Page's field; Oaken field; Pond field; Pitt field; and The Castle Yard 2 acres; lying at or near to Highbury and Stroud Green.

the Rosemary Branch, and so following in a northerly direction the parochial boundary by Islington Common, thence, easterly, to Kingsland, and then northwards, by the parochial boundary, to Newington Green, and by the Green Lanes' Road to Gypsy Lane, formerly Boarded River, over the New River into Blackstock Lane, and keeping the same boundary line by Stroud Green, thence up to the northernmost end of the parish, and from thence westerly, across by Mount Pleasant, to the top of Duval's Lane or the Hornsey Road, thence descending southward by the same lane or road to where it falls into the Great North Road at Holloway, and thence following the latter road to the end of Highbury Place, and south-easterly through Hopping Lane to the point where the Lower Road terminates at Ball's Pond.

Highbury Manor

Lands in this Manor descend according to the custom of gavelkind, being equally divided between male heirs in the same degree of consanguinity; and in default of male heirs, among females in the like manner. The copyholders pay a fine uncertain, it being arbitrary, and at the will of the lord. No heriots are now demanded, nor have there been any paid for some centuries, but 6*s.* 8*d.* appears to have been once paid on that account, in the reign of Henry VIII. Widows are not entitled to dower of the copyhold.

The demesne lands have been departed with during the last century. Sir George Colebrooke, himself, sold the old mansion called Highbury House, or Highbury Castle, situated within the Moat, about 1780: and, in fact, upon the Manor being submitted to sale by auction, (18 June, 1856,) the quit rents upon some pieces of copyhold land, of no extent but of adventitious value, were stated at £3. 8*s.* 10*d.*; while the annual value of these quilletts was estimated by an auctioneer's valuation at £1362. The land holden by the free tenants has long since been conveyed by lease and release, and the rents and services due thereon extinguished; so that the Manor has ceased to exist except as a 'Steward's Manor,' the only emoluments being those derivable from the casualties of death, alienation, and escheat, accruing from that inconsiderable portion of the Manor still remaining copyhold.

The Manor of St. John of Jerusalem takes its name from the original possessors, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England; and, being chiefly situate within the parishes of Clerkenwell and Islington, may be said to represent their landed possessions in these parishes.

MANOR OF
ST. JOHN OF
JERUSALEM.

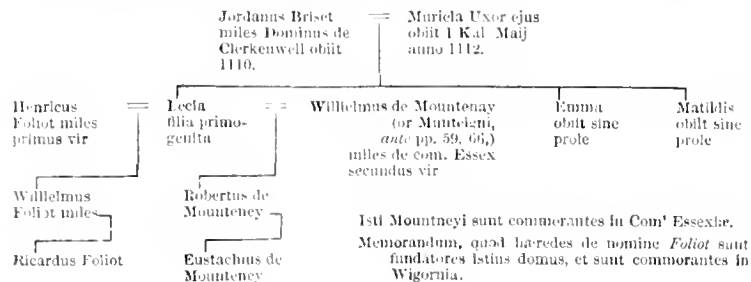
Manor of St. John
of Jerusalem.

All that Jordan Briset, the founder of their house and hospital in Clerkenwell, who was styled "Dominus de Clerkenwell," and who, from such description, it may be assumed, was the lord of that fee in the reign of Henry I., actually possessed, cannot accurately be distinguished at the present time; but it seems evident that sometime after the foundation of the house at Clerkenwell, the Hospitallers obtained by gift from Thomas, who was also known as Gilbert Foliot*, a descendant of Henry Foliot, the first husband of Lecia, the eldest daughter of Jordan Briset†, the Commandry Mantels, and from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, their other possessions in Islington and Holloway: and I consider that these acquisitions were made subsequent to the first year of King John's reign, who at that time gave the Hospitallers a charter reciting and confirming the grants they had previously obtained; for I find nothing in that charter that relates to the possessions lastly alluded to. However, what they were possessed of in Islington and in Holloway at the time of their dissolution, sufficiently appears from the ministers accounts, and the fact of the Court Leet of this Manor not extending into the parish of Islington seems to indicate that the portion or division of this Manor that lies in Holloway was not originally comprised within the ancient Manor of St. John's, Clerkenwell.

We have already seen that in pursuance of Henry the Eighth's will, some of the Clerkenwell possessions of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, together with the services of the copyholders in Iseldon and Holloway were assigned for the maintenance of the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen Mary, and that

* The same statement is less distinctly made *ante* p. 66, which the reader will kindly reform by the present.

† A memorandum appended to the Pedigree in the Cartulary of the Priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell, shews that the Foliot family were considered by that Religious House the "Founders" thereof. See *Registr' Hospitalis S. Joh. Jerlm MS. Cotton, Nero E. vi. fo. 1.*—Mon. Angl. ij. 505, ed. 1661.



these possessions were restored to the Priory, but ultimately upon the accession of her sister, Queen Elizabeth, reannexed to the Crown and the Priory suppressed, when the present Manor once more became the subject of royal revenue, and so continued till the last year of King James, who contracted to grant the same, together with other possessions of the Priory, in fee-farm, but he dying before the completion, his successor, Charles I., by letters patent, dated at Westminster, the 24th May, in the first year of his reign (Anno, 1626) granted to Robert Dixon and William Walley^(d), gentlemen, and to their heirs in fee-farm, at a rent of 17*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, this Manor by the description of "All that our Manor of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, called the Manor of Clerkenwell, *alias* St. John's, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex; and all that our Manor of Clerkenwell, *alias* St. John's, Clerkenwell; and also all those our rents of assise of the free tenants of the same Manor, following, that is to say," [here are described some free-rents issuing out of tenements in Clerkenwell, St. Giles', Cripplegate, and St. Clement Danes]. "And also all those our rents of assise, as well of the free as of the customary tenants, in Iseldon and Holloway, parcel of the Manor aforesaid, and the soil and ground of the lands and tenements of the same customary tenants, by particular thereof amounting to £4. 4*s.* 9½*d.* *per annum*; as also the services therefore to us due and belonging. And all those the works of the customary tenants in Iseldon and Holloway aforesaid, by particular thereof amounting to 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*; as also those rents for the works of the said customary tenants in Iseldon and Holloway payable yearly." And since the date of this grant the manor has remained in private hands, being divided into two equal moieties, the present owners thereof deriving title from the two daughters of Christopher Wase, of Upper Holloway, who died in possession of this Manor in 1643.

Manor of St. John
of Jerusalem.

(d) Pat. 1 Car.
p. 2, no. 4.

There is a Court Leet holden for this Manor, as well as a Court Baron, and a customary Court, on Holy Thursday; but the jurisdiction of the Leet does not extend beyond the limits of the parish of Clerkenwell,—and with regard to the Court Baron the free tenants have long since ceased paying their pence, and there are but few copyholders to do suit to the Customary Court, as is the case with the adjoining Manor of Highbury. Such lands as can be shewn to be subject to the custom of the

Manor descend in Borough-English, whereby the youngest son of a copyholder inherits; or, in default of issue, the younger brother. The fines are arbitrary, and at the will of the lord, whose custom is to take two years improved rent on a descent, and one year and a half on alienation. No heriots are taken. Widows are entitled to dower of the copyhold.

Such part of the Manor as lies within the parish of Clerkenwell, includes so much of that parish as is not comprehended within the prebendal Manor of Cantlows, or within what was, till recently, called the Cold-bath-fields Liberty; the other part of the Manor that lies within the parish of Islington, consists of two sub-divisions or portions, the one bounded on the east by Duval's Lane, or Hornsey Road, on the north by Hornsey Lane to the top of Highgate Hill, and on the west by the high road down to the Holloway end of Duval's Lane. The other portion is bounded on the south by the Pentonville portion of Clerkenwell parish, and at Battle Bridge by the high road; on the west by Maiden Lane up to one field above the west end or corner of Hagbush Lane; on the north by a detached portion of Barnesbury Manor, and on the east by the boundary line of the same Manor, following the course of Hagbush Lane, to where it falls into the Liverpool Road at the Adam and Eve, and thence southerly to Sermon Lane.

Ante p. 26

MANOR OF
CLERKENWELL.

The Manor or Lordship of Clerkenwell, not unfrequently styled "The Manor of St. Mary, Clerkenwell," to distinguish it from St John's, Clerkenwell; appears from most early times to have been a portion of the possessions of the Nunnery of St. Mary of Clerkenwell, (*ante*, p. 50,) and over which that convent exercised Manerial Jurisdiction. In confirmation of the remarks I have already made, I cite an inquisition taken after the decease of Robert Foster, who died 11th May, 2 Richard III.; (*anno*, 1485) whereby it was found(e) that certain persons his feoffees were seised to the use of the deceased (*inter alia*) of 31 acres of land, in *Tolyngton* and *Holeway*, in the county aforesaid, [Middlesex] holden of the Prioress of Clerkenwell, in the right of her church, but by what services the jurors knew not.

(c.) Escaet' 1 Hen.
VII., no. 13.

The present seite of the Manor comprehends about 110 acres, mostly lying in front of the high road on the ascent to Highgate Hill at, and taking in, St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, and beyond Whittington Stone, to Gordon Place, where it extends across to Maiden Lane, being bounded on the south by Barnesbury Manor; on the north by the last field in Maiden Lane,

another detached portion of Barnsbury Manor; on the west by the Manors of St. John of Jerusalem and Barnsbury, and on the east by the High or old Great North Road, leading from Highgate to London; and belongs to the Marquis of Northampton, and chiefly consists of pure copyhold land, subject to the usual incidents of that tenure, viz., two years improved rent upon descent, and one year and a half of like rent upon alienation, the course of descent being according to the common law.

I noticed at pages 88 and 89, in speaking of a piece of land that had aneiently belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Spital, that it originally formed parcel of land called Yveney, and had, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to Thomas of Stortford, whose son, William of Cranho or Gravenho in Essex, had sold to Peter of Newport, Archdeacon of London, what the same Peter had afterwards given to St. Mary Spital, London, for the charitable purposes there expressed. The other part of this land, called Yveney, in or previous to the year 1239, had been dealt with by the same Thomas of Stortford, the Precentor of St. Paul, London, in favour of the Dean and Chapter, by the following deed^(f) viz.:

(f) *Liber A. sive
Pilatus, penes Dec'
& Capl' S'ci Pauli
Lond', fo. xv.*

“To all the faithful of our Holy Mother Church,—Master Thomas of Stortford, Precentor of St. Paul, London, sendeth greeting in the Lord in the true salvation. Having regard to the mercy of Almighty God, and placing confidence in the prayers which the Catholic Church unceasingly pours forth in public, for the health of the quick and for the repose of the dead who die in the Lord true professors of the Christian faith. Touching certain possessions that I have acquired at Craweho, in the county of Essex, and at Yveney in the County of Midd'x; I have thus appointed and ordained, that is to say; That William of Fleet, to whom I have granted the aforesaid lands to be holden by inheritance, and his heirs or his certain assigns, shall render on the anniversary day of my decease, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, 8s. 4d., from the land of Craweho, to the Canons in the service on the anniversary of my said death, to be distributed to those present; and from Yveney, yearly one mark, on the Eve of the Assumption, to be distributed by the Dean and Chapter to the Clerks of the choir. But if it shall happen that the said William shall die without heir or certain assign, I will that the aforesaid lands of Craweho and of Yveney, with all their appurtenances, shall revert to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, saving the services due from the

Yveney. aforesaid lands, so, nevertheless, that the entire profit that shall arise from the land of Crawcho shall accrue to the portion assigned for the pittance to the canons present in the service on the anniversary day of my decease; and the entire profit that shall arise from the land of Yveney shall accrue to the portion assigned to the clerks of the choir. In witness whereof, I have to this writing set my seal. These being witnesses," &c.

(Translation.)

(g) *Ibid.* William of Fleet, by another deed^(f), confirmed this charter, which, from the fact of its being attested by Reyner of Bungey, at that time Mayor of London, is referrible to the year 1239.

(h) *Ibid.* In the margin of the book, Liber A. sive Pilosus^(h), containing the transcripts of these ancient deeds, occurs the following memorandum, written in an ancient hand, viz., "Note: that from Yveney there is due to all the clerks of the choir one half-mark yearly; now at this time the canons of Bishopsgate pay that half-mark on the day of the Assumption at the Antiphona *Christus super celos*, all the choir being present, and the said canons have xiiij. acres of that land of Yveney, through Peter of Newport, and so there remaineth the House of Yveney to the Dean and Chapter."

(Translation.)

The Dean and Chapter, in dealing with this part of their landed property, appear to have usually let the same to some one of the prebendaries for life, by the description of their *Manor of Iveney*; and I observe in one of the latest entries in their Ancient Cartulary⁽ⁱ⁾, that in 1314, Henry de Saracenis, one of the canons, granted his interest to another of his fellow-canons in his "Manor of Iveney, which he held of the *curtesy* of the Dean and Chapter," for a pecuniary consideration. And among the ancient Charters and muniments of the Dean and Chapter preserved in the Cathedral, as their proper place of custody, are the following leases for life of this Manor of Iveney, viz.:

(i) Liber A. sive Pilosus, fo. l.

(Translation.)

"This is the covenant made between the Chapter of the Church of St. Paul, London, of the one part, and Master John of Appelby, the Dean and a Canon as also a prebendary of the said Church of the other part, that is to say; That the said Chapter, their Manor of Iveneye nigh London, which is called the Grove, with all its appurtenances and increase of the greater tithes of the Church of St. Giles to the same Manor belonging, to the same Master John of his due and according to the course of his residence, which in our said Church of St. Paul, London, he has completed, by the decease of Sir John Wade, the last firmar of the same, have set, and to farm let; to hold of the said

Chapter so long as the same John shall live and be a Canon of the Church of St. Paul, London, and shall well keep to the underwritten ferme: Yielding therefor yearly, four marks sterling at the four accounts of the Chamber of our Church, by even sums, that is to say, in each account to the use of the said Chamber, ten shillings, and to the use of the new building, three shillings and four-pence, the first payment commencing at the account of St. Martin, next ensuing the date of these presents. And the said John the Dean, the buildings whatsoever to the said Manor belonging, so long as he shall hold them in as good state as he received them or better, at his own proper charges, shall sustain; and also the wood of the said Manor, and the fence of the same, without waste and destruction, shall duly cause to be kept, saving to himself housebote and haybote. And it is to be known that at the time of the death of the said John Wade, the last firmar of the same Manor, the same Manor suffered great ruin in the buildings, and in the covering and in the fencing, so that every one passing by was able to enter the Manse and Manor aforesaid, there being no fence; and moreover the same John Wade committed great waste and destruction in the wood belonging to the said Manor in his time," [the said John of Appelby binds himself to repair these defects]. "Given in our Chapter House of St. Paul, London, the 3rd October, in the year 1383."

Another such lease was "made between the reverend men, Sir Richard the Dean, and the Chapter of the Church of St. Paul, London, of the one part, and Master William of Loutheburgh, a Canon of the said Church and Prebendary of the Prebend of Islington in the same, of the other part; that is to say, That the said Dean and Chapter their Manor of Yveney, nigh London, which is called the Grove [as in the preceding]. Dated 6 March, 1357."

The last lease I shall cite is of a different character, and fixes the time when Yveney ceased to be woodground, although it has ever since retained the name of a Grove or Little Wood, viz.:

"This Indenture made between Thomas More, the Dean and the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, of the one part, and John Hert the elder, John Hert the younger, and John Lorymer, of Iseldon, in the county of Midd'x, of the other part, Witnesseth, That the aforesaid Dean and Chapter of their common assent, and like, will have given, granted, and sold to the aforesaid John, John, and John, All that the wood and

(Translation.)

Yveney.

underwood of that coppice, called Yveney Grove, in the parish of Iseldon, in com' Middx', and all the trees whatsoever, with all the stocks of the same, growing there and being, to have and to hold all the aforesaid wood and underwood called the coppice, called Yveney Grove in the parish of Iseldon, and all the trees whatsoever, with all the stocks of the same, together with free ingress and regress in the aforesaid coppice [*grovetum*], for themselves, their servants, and carriages to prostrate, cut down, root out, stock up, and to void forth, carry out, and take away all and singular the premises, at all times they please, from the feast of Easter, 8 Henry IV. [Anno 1407,] up to the end of seven years thence next ensuing, at a rent of 16*l.* sterling, by payments of 40*s.* at set terms in the years 1408 and 1409," the lessees covenanting to root out and stock up the trees, and to level the ground of the coppice, so that the ground might be fit for being ploughed and sown within the first four years of the term. The lessees, with "Adam Holway, of Iseldon," entered into a bond for performance of the covenants of this lease, which bore date "in the Chapter House of the aforesaid Dean and Chapter, on the morrow of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 8th Henry IV. (Anno 1407)."

(k) 'Taus' 1649,
p. 35, No. 28.

The last fact I can obtain respecting this capitular possession, coming within the scope of this present Work is, that by indenture^(k) dated 28th September, 1619, made between Sir John Wollaston and others, trustees under two several acts, the one intituled "An Act for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends, and other Offices and Titles, of or belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chappel within England and Wales," and the other intituled "An Act with further Instructions to the Trustees, Contractors, Treasurers and Register for the Sale of the Lands and Possessions of the late Deans, Sub-Deans, Deans and Chapters," &c., of the one part, and Thomas Webb, of Islington, in the county of Midd'x, Yeoman, of the other part.—The said Trustees, in consideration of 79*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, bargained and sold to the said Thomas Webb, ALL that field or parcel of meadow ground, with the appurtenances commonly called or known by the name of Egen Grove, *alias* Broomefield, now in the tenure or occupation of the said Thomas Webb, situate, lying, and being within the parish of Islington, *alias* Iseldon, within the county of Midd'x, aforesaid; abutting upon a certain lane commonly called Hide Lane, towards the east, and upon the lane leading from Kingsland to

Islington, towards the west, upon the parsonages fields towards the north, and upon the Spittle field towards the south, containing, by estimation, six acres; together with cleaven small trees growing upon the said ground; with all ways, hedges, &c. All which said premises late were parcel of the possessions of the late Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, and are mentioned in the particular thereof, to have been, by indenture bearing date the 13th May, 1637, demised by Thomas Wynnisce, late Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's aforesaid, and the Chapter of the same, to Ann Clerke, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, widow, for and during the terme of twenty-one years, from the 15th March then last, under the rent of 23*s.* 4*d.*, and two capons or 5*s.* in money on lieu thereof, thereby reserved and to be upon improvement of the yearly value of 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, over and above the said yearly rent reserved. And the reversions, &c.

Yveney.

The Dean and Chapter regained possession immediately after the restoration, and have been owners of this land ever since, and, having let the same upon a building lease about forty years since, it now forms the seite of a populous neighbourhood. The exact position of this land, which in later times has been known as the Bromfield or Even-grove Field, is clearly pointed out by the parliamentary conveyance as extending from the east side of the Lower Road, near its terminating point at Ball's Pond, to the ancient lane or road leading from Hoxton to Newington Green, called in ancient times, Seveney Street, Hide Lane, and also Minching, corrupted to Mining Lane.

Ance pp. 33, 37.

The Parsonage Fields mentioned in the Parliamentary Conveyance are identical with that portion of the glebe land of the vicarage situate at the corner of the Road from Ball's Pond to Kingsland, whereon are built the houses called "North Place" and "Strahan Place." What remained of Yveney Grove is said to have consisted of somewhat more than six acres. There is among the Landsdowne MSS., in the British

* This lane was part of or a continuation of Hide Lane, the ancient way from the end of Hoxton Old Town to Newington Green, passing the Rosemary Branch. Hide Lane is pointed out in that Map or Survey of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, taken in the year 1745 by Peter Chassereau, Surveyor, and being taken for parochial purposes, has been on that account deemed very accurate. There is in Hide Lane a row of houses, now called *Hide Place*. This lane took its name from its leading towards The Hyde or The Hydes, lands so called from very ancient times, and belonging to the Nunnery of St. Mary, Clerkenwell; being, in fact, the same half-hyde of land that belonged to Dere-man of London, as recorded in Domesday Book, as I have shewn (*ante* pp. 59 and 60), thus justifying the remark, that the names of many lands, mentioned in Domesday Book, are not unfrequently preserved in obscure localities to the present day.

(m) MSS. Lansd.
Mus. Brit. 364,
PLCT. LXXX. A

Museum, a book containing some ancient memoranda respecting the possessions of the Dean and Chapter, among which *Isley Grove* is described as follows^(m) : viz.,

	£	s.	d.
"Rent per annum at Xtmasse and Midsomer . . .	1	0	0
"Two Capons at Easter, or	0	5	0
"To John Pawlet vi. of December, 1692, from Micha's past for 21 years, rent 20s. at Xtmasse and Mids. 2 months unpaid voyd. 5s. or 2 capons at Easter. Alien[ation] Bond 20s."			

(page 223.)

HOLLOWAY LAZAR
HOUSE OR SPITAL.

A little above the point where the Kentish Town Junction Road falls into the Great North Road, at Upper Holloway, viz., at the foot of Highgate Hill, on the left-hand side of the road from London, there is a piece of ground, in front of which the Whittington Stone is placed, and whereon have been built (1852) two streets, called "Brunswick Road" and "Salisbury Road," and some houses fronting the high road. Upon this ground there once stood a Leper House, Lazar House, or Hospital for the reception of persons afflicted with leprosy, every vestige of which has long since been destroyed. Stowe, in his *Survey of London*, speaking of "Leprose People and Lazar Houses," specifies certain *Lazar Houses*, "built without the city some good distance; to wit, the Lock without Southwark, in Kent Street; another betwixt the Mile's End and Stratford Bow; one other at Kingsland, [of which presently,] betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington; and another at Knightsbridge, west from Charing Cross. These four I have noted to be erected for the receipt of leprons people sent out of the city;" and the accounts of St. Bartholemew's about the middle of the sixteenth century, contain items of charge for the removal of general patients to all of them, including this Lazar House at Upper Holloway*; but the decline of this dreadful disease had caused this institution at that time to be converted to other purposes. This house was in one sense of royal foundation: Stowe notices it in connection with his account of "Leprose People and Lazar

* These Lazar-houses, upon the extinction of leprosy, became gradually converted into houses for the reception of patients labouring under complaints of a virulent or presumed infectious character. "Of those in the neighbourhood of London, seven remained in 1547, when the Charter was granted to St. Bartholemew's; and in 1550 the Hospital-accounts contain charges for the conveyance of patients to Lazer-Houses at Mile end, Hammersmith, Finchley, Southwark, Knightsbridge, *Highgate*, and *Kingsland*. With each person were sent, a mattress, a bolster, a coverlet, and a pair of sheets.—Note G to p. 13 of *Records of Harvey in Extracts from the Journals of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholemew*. London, 12mo., 1846, by James Paget, Lecturer of Physiology in the Hospital.

Houses," which I cannot do better than cite in his own words, viz.: "Finally, I read that one William Pole, Yeoman of the Crown to King Edward IV., being stricken with leprosy, was also desirous to build an hospital to the honour of God and St. Anthony, for the relief and harbouring of such leprous persons as were destitute in this kingdom, to the end they should not be offensive to others in their passing to and fro; for the which cause Edward IV. did by his charter, dated the [24th day of February, 1473, in the] twelfth of his reign⁽ⁿ⁾, give to the said William for ever, a certain parcel of his land, lying in his highway of Highgate and Holoway, within the county of Middlesex, containing sixty feet in length, and thirty-four in breadth." The remarks of Stowe embody the language of the patent, and shew that this old chronicler and patriarch of topography had himself perused the record he cites, an example topographers of a modern date would do well to imitate.

Holloway Lazar
House or Spital.

(n) Pat. 12 E. 4,
p. 2, m. 6.

The intention of William Pole was soon carried into effect; for five years afterwards, in 17 Edward IV., October 26th [1477], that king in right of his foundation as donor of the land, gave and granted to Robert Wilson^(o), who although described as a saddler of London in the grant, appears also by the language of that instrument, to have been a disabled soldier, and also afflicted with leprosy, "the new lazarus house at Hygate, which we lately caused to be constructed by William Pole, not long since one of the yeomen of our crown, now deceased, to have and to hold the same house with the appurtenances, of our gift and of our alimoign, to the said Robert Wilson, for the term of his life, without any matter or account therefor to us to be yielded or paid."

(o) Pat. 17 E. 4,
p. 1, m. 1.

The next grant that occurs was made to John Gymnar and Katherine his wife, dated the 9th December, 1498, the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VII.; and to those persons was thereby expressed to be given^(p) "the keepership (*custodiam*) of a certain Hospital, with a certain Chapel of St. Anthony, being between Highgate and Holwey, in our county of Midd'x, to have and to enjoy the same keepership to the aforesaid John and Katherine, during their lives and the longest liver of them." No allusion is made in this grant of leprosy, nor is the Lazar House styled other than an Hospital, from which the reader may infer that neither the grantees nor the inmates were lepers, and that leprosy was then fast declining.

(p) Pat. 5 H. 7,
p. unica, m. 18.

The next notice I can discover of this 'Spital, for such it had

Holloway Lazar
House or Spital.
(cp. P. S. 24 H. 8,
Feb. 4.

become, is a Privy Seal, dated February 4th, 1533, 24th Henry VIII., whereby Symon Guyer⁽⁹⁾ had a grant for life of "the Spytyl House of Holowey, Middlesex." The poverty of the institution, not long before this period, is evidenced by a bequest in the will of William Cloudesley, of Islington, dated 13th of January, 1517, viz.: "Item. I bequeath to the poor lazars of Hyegeate, to pray for me by name in their bede-rolle, 6s.8d." So that it may be assumed that the Spital was mainly supported by offerings in the Chapel of St. Anthony, and that the "lazars" considered themselves in the nature of a religious fraternity: if that were the case, the Reformation extinguished the Chapel of St. Anthony, and the influx of patients from the hospitals of London must have altered entirely the nature of the asylum; indeed, the appointment to the Mastership of this Spital, if we may judge from the formality and length of the grant, must have subsequently been considered an object of emolument, for on 23rd March, 1563, the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, she, "in consideration of his service in the wars of our Progenitors⁽¹⁾, and in consideration of his age, gave and granted to William Storye the Governorship (*gubernationem*) of our Hospital or Almshouse at Highgate, in our county of Middlesex, commonly called the Poor House or Hospital of Highgate within the parish of Islington, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and also the Keepership and governance of all the poor persons from time to time in the same house being: to have, hold, and enjoy the Keepership and governance of the Hospital or House aforesaid, and of the poor persons aforesaid, during his natural life, without account of yielding or paying any other thing therefor to us, our heirs, or successors. Provided always that the aforesaid W. Storye, during his natural life, shall find and provide for all the poor persons in the House aforesaid, from time to time, being, victuals as other governors or keepers of the Hospital or House aforesaid heretofore have from time to time been accustomed to do; and that he will repair, sustain, and maintain the said House in all necessary reparations so often as need or occasion shall require." From this it is evident that the Hospital had entirely lost its character of a mere Leper house, as well as any religious association derivable from the Chapel; for, as I have already observed, the Reformation had swept away St Anthony, long before the date of the present appointment: however, in common parlance, the house retained the name of "Spital House," as well as that of Poor House, and so late as

(9) Pat. 7 Eliz.
p. 4, m. 92.

1605 an inmate (presumably an infant) is entered in the parish register* as *lazer of our Spittle*, and from the pages of "that book, where to be born and die,—of rich and poor makes all the history," it may be collected that the inmates of this Spital, were, at the end of the sixteenth, and commencement of the seventeenth centuries, of the same class that were upon the enactment of the first Poor Law Act and since, provided for in the parish workhouses, and the keeper, ruler or governor was commonly termed the guider or guide, in fact some person of medical knowledge or whose previous pursuits may have qualified him for such a charge, although, in the present instance, nothing can be collected from the grants to shew that the governors of this 'Spital were in a medical sense qualified for their office.

Holloway Lazar
House or Spital.

Upon Storey's death, in March, 1584, a similar grant passed

* The Parish Registry contains numerous entries of burials from "the Spittle Howse." The Plague in 1577, 1578, 1579, and 1593, sent some of its victims from this place. I have selected the following as illustrating the history of this Spital, viz.:—

"Francis Joanes, from the Spittle Howse, was buried ye 4th day of Feb^r, 1574.

"John Chandler, from the Spittle Howse at Hiegate, was buried ye 10 May, 1576.

"A Dome Child, from the Spittle Howse at Upp' Holloway, was buried ye 30 July, 1576.

"Thomas Martyn was buried the 6 Sept., from the Spittle Howse at Upper Holloway, 1576.

"Elizabeth Gates, widow, was buried the 10 day of Sept., from the Spittle House at Holloway, 1576.

"Susan Mytler, from the Spittle House at Upper Holloway, was buried the 6 Dec. 1579.

"Elizabeth Griffen was b^d from the Spittle House at Hiegate the 20th day of March 1580.

"William Storey, Gwyder of the pore-howse at Upper Holloway was buried the 30th day of March a^o 1584.

"Jerome Tedder was buried from the same howse the 23rd March 1584.

"A pore man from Spittle howse at Upper Holloway was buried y^e 15 June 1584.

"Ralph Buxton was buried from the Spittle howse the 30 October 1583.

"Joane Bristowe from the pore howse at Hiegate was buried the 1 Oct^r, 1583.

"Thomas Patton was buried from the Spittle howse the 24th Jan^y 1582.

"A Crisom childe from the Spittle Howse was buried the 4th day of May 1593."

P. (*plague*) Anne the daughter of Thomas Watson guyde of the Spittle Howse at Hiegate was b^d the 5th of Sept. 1593.

The month of September, 1603, seems to have been remarkably fatal to the inmates. Among the entries of that month occur,—

"Arthur Hull was b^d from the Spittle Howse 1 Sept. 1603.

"Three Children from the Spittle howse, Sonnes of Arthur Hull b^d 13 Sept. 1603.

"Elizabeth Hull was buried from the Spittle howse the same 13 Sept. 1603.

"Ann Symonds from the Spittle howse b^d 15 Sept. 1603.

"Jerome Coxo the Innocent [*i.e.*, a harmless idiot] was buried from the Spittle Howse the same 15th Sept. 1603.

"Elizabeth — a childe putt to y^e Spittle Howse by Mr. Struggs the Butcher was b^d the 5th day of Oct. 1603.

"William Lynacre of the Spittle House was b^d 25 March 1603.

"Edward Evans from oure Spittle Howse was b^d 26 Nov^r, 1607.

"Richard Jordan from the Spittle was buried the 13 June 1610.

"Dorothy Radyett from the Highgate Spittle b^d 8 July 1630."

A Baptism occurs—"Elizabeth Slatewell, lazer of our Spittle, was baptised at the Spittle the thirde day of Sept. 1605," and this is the entry referred to in the text.

Holloway Lazar
House or Spital.
(s) Pat. 26 Eliz.
f. 14, m. 35.

(t) Pat. 31 Eliz.
p. 8, m. 32

the Great Seal (July 14th) in favour of John Randall^(*), to whom, in consideration of his infirmity, the Keepership was granted in precisely the same terms; and on June 9, in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth [1589], he received a second grant^(†) and appointment in the words of his previous grant, but with the addition of "all and singular orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever to the same Almshouse belonging or appertaining; and together with the same house heretofore used, letten, or granted, or as part, parcel, or member of the said Almshouse, heretofore being; with all other rights, members," &c. With a proviso that if he should at any time abuse his Keepership or the poor persons aforesaid, or should not demean himself properly, the appointment should be void.

The reason of Randall's re-appointment may perhaps be accounted for by the following entry in one of the books of Exchequer Decrees, viz. :—

*"Adhuc De Termino Sancti Hillarii Anno 27^o R. R. Eliz.
Iovrs 16^o die Febr^{ij}.*

"Midd'x. It is ordered by the Court, that if Robert (*sic*) Randall, who sueth in this Court by English Bill against John Gage and X'topher Robinson for landes which he supposeth to belong to the Spittell House at Highgate do not reply to their answer to-morrow, *sedente Curia*, that the said defend^t shall be dismissed this Court for the matter."

I assume from this, that Randall finding that the Hospital had formerly possessed some land, sued on the Equity side of the Exchequer for its restitution and recovery, but that his patent not passing any land beyond that on which the House stood, he was impeded in his litigation; and what was the termination of his suit I have not discovered.

(u) Pat. 32 Eliz.
f. 12, m. 29.

Randall died in the following year, and thereupon Thomas Watson, on June 3, 1590, received an appointment^(u) upon the same terms that were expressed in the same words contained in the grant to his predecessor,—“his infirmity” being the consideration of the grant.

(v) Pat. 2 Jac.
p. 13, m. 38.

Watson was succeeded by William Stockwell, who, in the second year of James I., 22 January, 1605, received the appointment and grant^(v) in the same form of records as his immediate predecessors, and for the same cause, “his infirmity.”

I find no further patents or grants upon record; but it is incidentally mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey appended to

that cited in page 119, that John Harbert, Chirurgion, had a grant for life of this Spital from Charles I.; but that at the time of making the Survey, September, 1650, he was dead. The Survey itself of this "Spittle House," is as follows, viz.:

Holloway Lazar
House or Spital.

"An Addieonall Survey^(w) of all that messuage called or known by the name of the *Spittle House*, situate and being neere the roadway leading from London, lying between Highgate and Holloway, in the parish of Islington, built with tymbre and Flemish wall, and covered with tyle, and newly whitewashed, consisting of one small kitchen, and another small roome adjoining, also on the south end of the said house; two more small roomes below stayres, and two very small chambers over them; And over the aforesaid (*sic*) hall and kitchen, three more small chambers: Also one orchard and garden very well planted, which said house standeth on a pleasant hill in a good ayre. The ground whereon the house standeth, together with the orchard and garden, contain by estimation about two roods, and is worth per annum *ix^d*.

(w) Parliamentary
Survey of Crown
Lands in Augmen-
tation Office,
Midd'x. No. 45.

"Mem^{da}. Th' aforesaid spittle howse was granted by the late Kinge to John Harbert, Chirurgion, for and during his naturall life. The said Harbert is dead, and we return it in possession to the estate."

The conclusion is, that after the Survey, this portion of crown land was sold, for by indenture enrolled in Chancery^(x), dated 21 January, 1653, and made between William Steele, Esq., Recorder of London, Tho. Cooke, William Bosseville, and others, being persons trusted by an Act of that present Parliament, intituled, "An Act of the Commons in Parliament assembled for Sale of All the Manors and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King of England, or Queen, or Prince," of the one part, and Ralph Harrison, of London, Esq., of the other part, It was witnessed, that in consideration of 130*l*. 10*s*. paid by said Ralph Harrison, the trustees bargained and sold to him "All that messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of the Spittle House, situate and being near the roadway leading from London between Highgate and Holloway within the parish of Islington, in the county of Midd'x, and all houses, onthouses, &c., containing in the whole by estimation two roods, more or less, of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, and of the yearly value of nine pounds."

(x) Claus^s 1653,
p. 10, nu. 1.

Thus much have I been able to learn concerning this forgotten Leper House.

THE WHITTING-
TON STONE.

Facing the high road, at the edge of the foot path or causeway, some feet in advance of the spot where, in the same situation, a stone of similar appearance with the present had formerly stood, bearing an inscription to the memory of Richard Whittington's Mayoralties in 1397, 1406, and 1419, now stands what is called The Whittington Stone. The nursery tale of Whittington and his Cat needs no repetition here; all I purpose to do, is to shew, that one part of the tale associated with the foot of Highgate Hill, is a mere fiction, and to inform my reader, that the original stone is associated with the Lazar House and Chapel that once stood on the adjacent field.

(y) Vol. xciv., pt.
II., p. 200.

A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*(^y) in September, 1824, in alluding to the story of Whittington, observed, "A stone at the foot of Highgate Hill was supposed to have been placed there by him, on the spot where he had heard Bow bells. It had a pavement around it of about eighteen feet in circumference: this stone remained until about 1795, when one S——, who was a parish officer of Islington, had it removed and sawn in two, and placed the halves on each side Queen's Head Lane, in the Lower Street Islington; the pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the Blue Last public house, (now the Marlborough Head,) Islington;" whereupon, it is added, some of the parishioners, expressing their dissatisfaction, Mr Finch, a mason, was employed to place another stone in its stead, upon which the inscription "WHITTINGTON'S STONE" was cut. Another correspondent of this Magazine who subscribes "LAPIS"(^z), also remarked, "Some Land, I have always been told, lying on the left-hand side, on ascending the hill, and probably just below the stone, is held on the tenure of keeping the stone in repair; and when the officious interference of S—— removed the stone and *pavement surrounding it*, a new one was immediately placed there of *smaller dimensions*, though it was never known by whom." I have been informed by the late Richard Percival of Highbury Park, (a gentleman extremely conversant with the antiquities of this his native parish, and who carefully collected every memorial that could illustrate its history,) that the substituted stone of 1795, in fact consisted of three stones, viz., the stone called Whittington's and the two bases that were placed in order to keep the Whittington Stone upright, and to make it in appearance as similar to the ancient stone as the altered circumstances would allow; but that this second or substituted Whittington Stone was removed in May,

(z) Id. p. 290.

1821, by order of the Churchwardens of St. Mary Islington, at a cost of 10*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, when the late new stone was erected a few feet backward from the point where it now stands, but in the same position, on the edge of the causeway, in a bend of that side of the road, which until it was straightened in 1853, had owed its sinuous form from the space occupied by the preceding pavement and stone. I may here notice that the Field in front whereof this stone has stood, is in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Clerkenweil, called the Field Lazarette and Lazareot Field, although it has in latter times been known as the Block-house Field, an appellation evidently associated with the use to which this road-side stone had been applied.

The Whittington Stone.

The observations of LAPIS that seem to indicate a traditional connection between the Field Lazarette and the Stone are confirmed by an old view of Highgate from Upper Holloway, taken from what is now the corner of the Kentish Town Junction Road, and looking up towards Highgate, for in this print the Stone is represented by the left side of the road, and appears as the base or plinth of a cross, with part of the pillar of the cross remaining, viz. :



and I therefore have little doubt but that what was formerly called Whittington's Stone was the remains of a way-side cross in front of the Chapel of St. Anthony, erected for the purpose of attracting the notice of the traveller to the wants of the unfortunate objects of the Hospital and as a means of soliciting the alms of the charitable. I also notice that in Ogilby's *Survey of the Roads in England and Wales*, in the

The Whittington
Stone.

Map of the road from London to Holyhead*, "Ye diall" occurs at the foot of Highgate Hill on the left-hand side of the road; which fact also suggests the idea that upon the pillar of the cross a dial had been placed; and in Emanuel Bowen's *Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improved*, 1720, p. 51, the word "diall" appears at the same point. But to return to the print, which is a quarto-sized print from a drawing by Chatelain, engraved by W. H. Toms, and published March 25, 1745; it is still extant†, but not frequently to be met with, except in a worn state. In a copy of this view, in octavo size, in *The Beauties of England*, 1776, vol. i., p. 30, Whittington's Stone is also represented from the same point of view as the preceding, very distinctly, as a pediment, on which stands a smaller stone in the shape of a pyramid surmounted with a small cross, probably the result of some recent repair in which the original state of the Stone was not lost sight of, viz.:



Considering, that according to a note of Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A.; in his edition of *Stowe's London* (1842) p. 91, the earliest relation of Whittington's adventures is to be found in a book published so late as 1602, (*Johnson's Crown Garland of Roses*), and that the existence of what served for a wayside resting place has been shewn to have in all probability commenced at a period long subsequent to Whittington's prosperous career, the

* *Itinerrarium Angliæ; or, a Book of Roads, &c.* London, folio, 1675. *Independant Roads*, No. 10.

† 1. A long quarto-sized print, "Chatelain delin't." W. H. Toms, sculpsit. A Prospect of Highgate from Upper Holloway. Published March 25, 1745, according to Act of Parliament, and sold by the proprietor, W. H. Toms, in Union Court, near Hatton Garden, Holborn."

2. The same print, a little cut down. "Published according to Act of Parliament, 1752. A View of Highgate from Upper Holloway. Vue de Highgate du Côté du haut Holloway. London, printed for and sold by C. Dicey & Co., in Aldermay Church Yard."

3. The same print. Same title. "London, printed for Robert Sayer, Map and Print-seller near Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street."

4. An octavo book print in *The Beauties of England*, 1776, vol. I., p. 30. "A View of Highgate from Upper Holloway."

conviction follows that his road-side musing is, like the rest of the tale, of no real foundation, but has obtained credence from the air of probability with which the narrative is invested—that of a wanderer resting himself at the foot of a hill upon a well-known seat—and therefore the fact of Whittington sitting upon Whittington stone must be treated as standing on no better authority than a popular fable.

At the south end of Islington, but in the adjacent parish of Clerkenwell, at the north-east end of St. John's Street Road, a little above the spot where Alice Owen's Almshouses lately stood, before the change of their location to their present site, stood a religious edifice called a Hermitage, which in the latter days of Papal superstition here had a far different signification than the appellation seems now to import, for the inmate of such an edifice was not required to segregate himself from the haunts of men, but merely to live singly therein and perform the religious offices of his order in the chapel or oratory annexed to the Hermitage, and in which the "religious person" also dwelt. In the present instance, as we learn from the will of Richard Cloudesley, dated in 1517, the present Hermitage stood at Islington town's end, and consisted of a new chapel, in fact it had not then been founded more than six years by the Knights Hospitallers of St John, who in the year 1511 instituted and collated* one Robert Baker by the following instrument(*), viz.:

(a) Registrum Sti
Joh'is Jerlm de
dimissionibus.
Cott. MSS. Claud
E. vi. fo. 93
Ante p. 21.
(Translation)

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing indented shall come, Brother Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and the Confreres of the same Prior, send greeting, in the Lord, everlasting. Whereas our beloved brother in Christ, Robert Baker, Hermit of the Order of St. Paul the first Hermit, under the invocation of our Saviour and his forerunner St. John the Baptist, the patron of our order, doth intend to build one Hermitage upon our land nigh [*juxta*] Iseldon, within the diocese of London, and the same Hermitage he hath begun to build and doth purpose to complete the buildings so commenced by divine assistance: we therefore fully commending, in the Lord, the purpose and pious devotion of the aforementioned Hermit, have granted and limited, and do grant and limit, by these presents, to the aforesaid Hermit, a certain measure of feet of assise particularly specified

* The endowment of this Hermitage seems to have been parallel with the case of that Hermitage at Bedminster, near Bristol, which Lord Berkeley founded in 21 Ed. III., and collated one John Marks thereto for life. *Smythes Berke ej MS.*, fo. 357.

The Hermitage

(to Ante pp. 21, 22.

on the back of these presents, be it more or less, as the metes and bounds of the Hermitage with the appurtenances do purport and demonstrate, that is to say, at the end of our field or pasture called Woodmansfeld, abutting upon the place where the two roads meet^(b), and the cross that stands in the King's highway, at the end of Iseldon aforesaid. And that he may be able to finish the aforesaid Hermitage so begun by God's assistance and by the alms of the faithful, we do give and grant such Hermitage begun and completed with the appurtenances within the bounds and metes aforesaid, to the same Hermit Robert Baker for the term of his life; Together with all alms and oblations offered or to be offered in the chapel of the same Hermitage, and all the appurtenances, for the term of his life. And the same Hermit shall repair the said Hermitage and Chapel, in all things and by all things, and with all their appurtenances, and shall bear all the burdens of the same during his life aforesaid: but the said Hermit being dead, We the aforesaid Prior and Confreres for us and our successors, do promise by the aforesaid, to give and collate the said Hermitage with the Chapel and the appurtenances, so often and when the same shall be vacant, from time to time, at all future times, to one Chaplain, or to one fitting and well-disposed Hermit, who for the term of his life shall govern the said Hermitage with the Chapel and the appurtenances to the glory of Almighty God, and the honour of our order (*Religionis*). And the same Chaplain or Hermit shall perceive and have for ever of our collation of the aforesaid Prior and Confreres, and our successors, as patrons and founders of the Hermitage aforesaid, the oblations there offered and to be offered for his support and for the reparation and maintenance of the Hermitage aforesaid, and for supporting the charges of the Chapel there, with all the appurtenances. And the same Chaplain or every future Hermit shall be bounden by these presents continually to pray for the happy estate of the most Serene Prince and our Lord the Lord Henry the Eighth, the present King of England, and for the soul of the same most Serene King when he shall have departed from this life; also for the good estate of our order of St. John of Jerusalem, and for the soul of the said Hermit Robert Baker for ever. In witness whereof as well our common seal as also the seal of the aforesaid Hermit Robert Baker to these present indentures are interchangeably appended. Given at our House of St. John of Clerkenwell, in our chapter there assembled, the tenth day of

July in the year M,CCCC. and eleven, and in the third year of the reign of the aforesaid most serene our Lord King Henry the Eighth.” The Hermitage.

That this Hermitage or Chapel was completed, and from the importance of its patrons and founders, enjoyed the superstitious confidence of the inhabitants*, is evident from the following extract from the will of Richard Cloudesley, dated 13th January, 9 H. VIII., anno 1517, who thus alludes to the newly formed Oratory, viz.—

“Also, whereas I have made a surrender into the hands of the Lord of St. John’s Jerusalem in England of certain lands and tenements; that is to say, of a house and nine acres of land, late Barells, and a close called Sibley’s Field, to the intent that said Lord shall grant again the said lands and tenements to Robert Fowler, gent’, John Burton, Robert Middleton, Richard Bayley, John Smith, Denis Ashpoll, and John Nutt, to the performance of this my last will: and to the intent I would be prayed for perpetually; I will that the said Robert and others abovenamed shall within a month after my decease name and appoint an honest sad priest to sing for my soul, my father and mother’s souls, and all Christen souls, in the New Chapel called the Hermitage at Islington towns end. And that the said priest shall say three times in a week, ‘placebo’ and ‘dirige’ for my soul and all Christen souls; and that every mass he sayeth, he shall say ‘de profundis’ for my soul and all Christen souls, and pray openly and specially for me by name. And I will that as long as the said priest is of a good and sad disposition, and keep his service truly, that the said Robert and others abovenamed shall suffer the said priest to have the whole rent of the said lands and tenements, bearing the charge to the Lord and keeping the reparations.”

Although the field at the extremity of which this Hermitage or Chapel stood was included in the Ministers’ Accounts upon the dissolution, and passed to the Crown†, yet the building was not

* Hermits were favourite confessors; they lived in chapels or oratories at the ends of bridges, at the gates of towns, in churchyards, where they not unfrequently performed the secular office of toll gatherers. Although professed monks were chosen to those Hermitages that were endowed as an ecclesiastical benefice, yet there were also numerous Pseudo-Hermits, “Great loobies and long (*i. e.* tall) that loth were to swynke (*i. e.* earn their living by labour), as the *Vision of Piers Plowman* tells us. And see Fosbrooke’s *British Monachism*, 3rd ed., Lond., 8vo. 1843, pp. 370—380.

† Ante p. 79, where it is accounted for as yielding a rent of 76s. 8d. from the assign of John Yerdeley, for the farm of three fields of meadow now one enclosed field, whereof one is called Wodmanfeld, one other Shepecroft, and the other Lambartcrofte, lying in Iseldon. These three fields are already mentioned, at p. 22, to have been leased to John

The Hermitage.

Pat. 12 Eliz.
1. J. m. 20.LADY OWEN'S
ALMSHOUSES,
CHAPEL, AND
SCHOOL.

dealt with till Queen Elizabeth, by patent dated 12th February, in the 12th year of her reign (*anno* 1570), granted to Mynde and Hall (*inter alia*,) ("all that our house, cottage, or tenement, called the Hermytage, situate and being near the town of Iseldon, in the county of Midd'x, with all and singular edifices, walls, and buildings, and also the gardens adjacent, and other their appurtenances, heretofore in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Cozen of London 'Bocher' deceased, and afterwards in the tenure of Henry Stavely or his assigns, and now in the tenure or occupation of Bartholomew Brokesby gentleman or his assigns, and late being parcel of the lands and possessions of the late dissolved House or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and also to the same lately belonging and pertaining." From the Calendar of the Patent Rolls we are informed that this House was at that time known as "The Hermitage of St. John's," and consequently imparted the name of "Ermitage Fields," not only to the field called Wodmansfeld, but to the two fields called Lambarteroft and Sheeperoft, which had been laid thereto, so as to form one enclosure. These fields described as not exceeding eleven acres, were in the following reign destined to a pious purpose by Mrs. Alice Owen, the widow of Thomas Owen, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, who upon part of these fields built the Almshouses, Free Chapel and School, now well known as "Lady Owen's Almshouses and School," and which stood on the east side and in front of St. John's Street Road, between the Red Lion and the Crown and Woolpack facing the high road, until 1841, when they were re-erected upon an adjoining seite in the rear. This Charity is administered by the worshipful Company of Brewers, London, to whom by deed dated 22 November, 1609, Mrs. Owen granted the Almshouses she had erected by royal licence upon these fields of her own purchase, for the maintenance of ten poor aged widows of the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell: no mention is made in this deed of a School, but in 1613 Mrs. Owen made certain rules and orders, as she had been by a second royal licence empowered to do, for the good government of a Free School and of the Almshouses she had erected

Gowde, in 1509; by the same Register (fol. 242 b.) that these fields were let, 7 July, 1524, to John Yardly, whose assign occupied them at the time of the dissolution of the Priory of St. John's. William Stamford, Esq., became the owner of these three fields of pasture, which he had royal licence to assign to Sir Edward North, Knt., Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation; *Pat.* 37, *H.* 8, *p.* 12, *m.* 1: they were subsequently purchased by Mrs. Owen, and her Almshouses, Chapel, and School were built on that part thereof which adjoins the Hermitage.

at Islington, and whereof she had nominated the Master Wardens and Commonalty of Brewers, London, to be Governors.* By these rules and order she directed that the schoolmaster should have for his habitation, rent free, the school house and garden, and should be paid £5. quarterly, and that the charges of repairing the school should be borne by the Company, and that

Lady Owen's
Almshouses,
Chapel, and
School.

* Pat. 6 Jac. p. 18. n. 2. The King to all to whom, &c., Greeting; whereas we are credibly informed that in our Towns of Islington, Iseldon, Clerkenwell, and St. James of Clerkenwell, in our county of Midd'x, there very many indigent and old widows extremely necessitous; and whereas Alice Owen of London, widow, late the wife of Thomas Owen, late one of our Justices of our Court of the Bench of Common Pleas at Westminster, being moved with pious compassion, hath humbly besought us to the end that we might deign to give her our Royal Licence that she, the same Alice may and be able to purchase a certain closure or parcel of land within the towns and parishes aforesaid, or either of them, now called *Ermitage fields*, and heretofore called Woodmanfield, Sheepcrofte, and Lambecrofte, not exceeding the quantity of eleven acres of land, and thereupon to build one or more houses for the dwelling of ten poor old widows, and of the same to found a certain Hospital for such widows, to endure for ever, and to purchase other messuages, houses, lands, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of 40*l*., and to grant the same to the Master Wardens or Guardians and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Brewers of the City of London and their successors for the perpetual maintenance of the aforesaid poor widows, and that she may make orders, laws, and rules, &c. 12th June [1608].

(Translation.)

Pat. 8 Jac. p. 38. n. 8. Reciting letters patent 12^o Junii 6^o Jac' and licence for purchasing certain closures or parcels of land lying contiguous within the towns or parishes of Islington, Iseldon, Clerkenwell, and St. James in Clerkenwell, in the county of Midd'x, or either of them, at that time called Ermitage Fields, and theretofore called Woodmanfeilde, Sheepcrofte, and Lambecrofte, not exceeding the quantity of eleven acres of land, holden of us, our heirs, and successors immediately in chief by knight's service, and thereupon to build, &c. And, whereas we are credibly informed that the aforesaid Alice Owen, according to our aforesaid licence and the true intent in the aforesaid letters patent contained, hath erected, builded, and founded upon the aforesaid closures called Ermitage Fields, ten houses for the dwelling of ten poor, old, and indigent widows of the towns and parishes aforesaid, and of the same hath made one Hospital, and in the same houses hath placed ten poor widows; And that the aforesaid Alice Owen hath procured to be granted to the same Master Wardens or Guardians and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Brewers of the City of London and their successors for ever, for the maintenance of the aforesaid old, poor, and indigent widows, as well the aforesaid closures called Ermitage Fields as also other lands, tenements, and hereditaments: And whereas also the aforesaid Alice Owen hath humbly besought us that we may be willing to graciously and favourably extend to her our licence, that in the aforesaid closures called Ermitage Fields we should design to erect, found, and establish one chapel and house for the dwelling of one good man, being a minister of the Word of God, who may be able to read to the aforesaid widows the Sunday services and the Sacrament where he can sow the seed, according to our laws of England, and instruct them in the true worship and fear of God, and teach the sons and daughters of the poor abiding in the said town and parish of Islington, Iseldon, Clerkenwell, and St. James of Clerkenwell, in the county of Midd'x aforesaid, and about the neighbouring parts, to read, write, cast accompts (*computare*), and sing the Psalms now usually sung in the English Church: And also that the same Alice may and can grant, or procure to be granted other messuages, houses, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of £30 to the aforesaid Master and Wardens, &c., and their successors for ever, for the perpetual maintenance of the aforesaid Chapel or School and the minister, master, or pedagogue of the same: And also that the aforesaid Alice, during her natural life, and the aforesaid Master Warden, &c., for the time being, after the death of the aforesaid Alice, from time to time may and can make and grant orders, laws, and rules concerning the nomination, placing, amoving, direction, and disposal of the aforesaid Chapel or School, and also of the Minister, Master, or Pedagogue of the same, and of the aforesaid messuages, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid. [All which was granted by the patent.] The style of this foundation is declared to be "The Free Chapel and School of Alice Owen of London, widow of Thomas Owen, late one of the Justices of our Court of the Bench, in Islington, for the instruction of children (*pueris*)."
3rd July [1610].

(Translation.)

Lady Owen's
Almshouses,
Chapel, and
School

the lease of any lands she had or should appoint, should be granted not upon fine, but for the best rent that they might obtain, for the better maintenance of the said poor widows and school. And she directed that the master should be able to teach grammar, fair writing, cyphering and casting of accompts, and that there should be thirty children in the school, twenty-four being chosen from the poor inhabitants of the parish of Islington, and six from the parish of Clerkenwell.

It has been reported to the Commissioners of Charities that the School is always full, and that when vacancies occur, there are numerous applications for admission. The School consists of the children of decent tradesmen being most needy, who are taken indiscriminately from both parishes; they are taught reading, writing, and accounts, and the master is ready to teach the Latin tongue to those whose parents require the same, but it is stated that this branch of education is not required by parents, and in fact the master receives private scholars, to whom he imparts a classical education [a circumstance tending to discourage any parent of a child "upon the foundation," from requiring a liberal education to be given him]. The number of poor widows is ten, who are chosen from Islington parish.

The master enjoys a salary of about £40. per annum, together with 1*l.* per annum, from a bequest of a Mrs. Lovejoy, and 10*s.* as custos of the School and Almshouses, and for reporting repairs: he also occupies the School House, rent and tax free, and receives 24 sacks of coals. Fuller in his *Worthies* notices the origin of Mrs. Owen's "foundation" thus: "Alice, daughter of Thomas Wilkes*, was a poor maid born in Islington, where her cap [the outward covering of her head, or hat] was casually shot through with an arrow without any hurt to her head. (") She was afterwards thrice married to wealthy husbands, (whereof Justice Owen, the last,) and built at Islington, near to the place of her deliverance, a proper Almshouse well endowed," p. 179, ed. 1662.

* The name of this man occurs in a deed dated 3rd November 1556, as tenant or occupier of a field at Islington, within Barnsbury Manor. See note, p. 106.

There are entries in the Parish Register of Burials that mention the name of Wilks, viz.:—

A pore woman that died in Mr. Wilks his barne 2 May 1577.

A pore woman was buried out of Mr. Wilkes his barne the second of Januar' 1580.

Henry that did dwell at Mr. Wilkes was buried the 16 Dec^r 1586.

Joane the daughter of Robert Wilks was buried the 19th of September 1591.

Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. Christopher Wylkes was buried the 16th March 1597.

Mr. Robert Wilkes was buried the 7th August 1598.

Thomas Wilkes sonn of Christopher Wilkes buried 15th August 1603.

Ellen Wilkes sister of the said Christopher Wilkes buried the same 15th August 1603.

Mrs. Owen is said to have been a milking at the time of her exposure to the random shot of the archer exercising himself in the open fields, and *tradition* has gone so far as to state that "she declared that *if she lived to be a lady*, she would erect something on that very spot of ground, in commemoration of the great mercy shewn by the Almighty in that astonishing deliverance:" however, the three arrows that were conspicuously fixed upon the gable front of the old School House, coupled with Fuller's narration, who cites Stowe for its confirmation, sufficiently attest that Mrs. Owen remembered her deliverance, a motive quite as powerful as the supposed vow, to urge the prosecution of her charitable intentions late in life.*

The Houses erected about 1812 in St. John Street Road, and called *Hermitage Place*, preserve the memory of the Hermitage of St. John and the Hermitage Fields.

Mrs. Owen's providential escape† induces me to notice that the open grounds to the north of London, as well as the other fields or plains in the suburbs, were devoted to the practice of archery, as the burlesque titles of "Duke of Shoreditch," "Marquis of Hogsden," "Marquis of Shacklewell," "Marquis of Islington," "Marquis of Clerkenwell," and "Earl of Pancridge," denote‡: but in particular the open level fields called

ARCHERY IN
FINSBURY FIELD

* Mrs. Alice Owine was buried the 14th November, 1643.—*Parish Register*.

† The effect of a random shot appears not to have been the only casualty incident to the use of the long bow. In the Parish Register occurs the following entry of burial, viz.: "Edward Hurlock (kil'd by the *horne of a long bowe* thrust into his eye) was buried June 7, 1620."

‡ These names seem to have originated from King Henry VIII. addressing "one Barlo yet remaining to shoot, being one of the King's guard; to whom the King very graciously said, 'win them all, and thou shalt be Duke over all archers.' This Barlo drew his bow, and shooting won the best. Whereat the King greatly rejoiced, commending him for his skill in archery, and for that this Barlo did dwell in Shoreditch, the King named him Duke of Shoreditch." *A Remembrance of the Worthy Show and Shooting by the Duke of Shoreditch, &c., upon Tuesday, the 17th of September, 1583.* There is in the Parish Register the entry of the burial of *Raffe Barlo*, anno 1572; but whether this were the Duke of Shoreditch I have nought but conjecture to aid me.

The last notice I find of the bow being used as a warlike implement is in *Rot. Pat.* 16 Car. p. 13. n. 12.

Pepys says, in his *Diary*, 12 May, 1667, "Walked over the fields to Kingsland and back again, a walk I think I have not taken these twenty years; but puts me in mind of my boy's time, when I boarded at Kingsland, and used to shoot with my bow and arrows in these fields. A very pretty place it is." (Vol. iv., p. 40, 2nd edit.) Sir William Davenant, in one of his poems, viz., *The Long Vacation in London*, written about the period to which Pepys refers, alludes to the shooting matches between the attorneys and proctors of that day:—

"Each with solemn oath agree
To meet in Fields of Finsburie
With loynes in canvas how-case tied,
Where arrows stick with mickle pride;
With hats pinned up and bow in hand,
All day most fiercely there they stand,

Archery in Finsbury Field.

"Finsbury Field," that extended from Peerless Pool to Islington Common, were peculiarly distinguished in the annals of this

Like ghosts of *Adam Bell*, and *Clymme*,
Sol sets for fear they 'll shoot at him."

The last two lines contain a humorous allusion to a passage in one of the ballads of *Robin Hood's Garland*, called "Robin Hood and Queen Katherine"—"*Measure no marks for us most sovereign liege,—We'll shoot at sun and moon.*" In the same Ballad, or rather in some copies, for all do not have them, is the following verse:—

"The King is into Finsbury Field
Marching in battle 'ray,
And after follows Robin Hood
And all his yeomen gay."

Adam Bell, Clymme of the Clough, and William of Cloudesly, the reader need hardly be reminded, are some of those heroes of ballad history, whose identity and existence it will be quite as easy to determine as that of Robin Hood himself. See Percy's *Reliques of English Poetry*.

The Artillery Company, of whom Hatton, in his *New View of London*, 1708, speaks as then "having perhaps been a Nursery of Martial Discipline near two centuries," and also distinguished by royalty as well as by "divers of the prime nobility and gentry," who had been members thereof,—"*do by Prescription march over all the ground from the Artillery Ground to Islington and Sir GEORGE WHITMORE'S, breaking down gates, &c., that obstruct them in such marches.*" (*A New View of London, &c.*, 2 vols., 8vo., Lond., 1708. *Introd.* xxxviii.) This privilege was granted by King Henry VIII., or I may suggest, confirmed, (for in all probability they had previously existed as a Fraternity,) and this King, in the 29th year of his reign, incorporated them with a power to establish the perpetual Fraternity of St. George, with licence to shoot at all manner of marks and butts, and at the game of popinjay and at all fowls (except in the Royal Forests, &c.). An indemnity was provided in favour of the Fraternity, any one of whom, after having pronounced the word, *fast*, happening to kill or hurt any one passing between the archer and his mark, was thus held not accountable. (*Pat.* 29 H. 8, p. 5. m. 1.) King James also authorized the Company, by his special licence, to reinstate the archer's marks as they had existed in the reign of Henry VIII., and King Charles I. by a similar instrument recognized their privileges. (*Pat.* 3 Jac., p. 16, *dorso* and *Pat.* 8 Car. p. 8. n. 12. (*dorso*.)

Finsbury Fields had various lengths marked out in them by wooden marks and rovers, the latter being of stone, varying from one to near four feet in height, marked distances from nine score to near twenty-score yards, and the archer's division of the Artillery Company were, till the year 1791, in the full exercise of the privilege of causing all obstructions, that prevented one mark being seen from the other, to be removed.

Shooting at these distances or lengths was called *Roving*, to distinguish it from shooting "round compass," viz., at a standing mark, as at butts or target, and the marks or stones were termed *rovers*; hence "to shoot at rovers," became a metaphor for any random or experimental trial of wit in discourse or conversation, as *Butler* in his *Hudibras* represents Widow Thomson, saying,

"Love's arrows are but shot at rovers,
Though all they shoot, they turn to lovers."

Part III., Canto I., line 941.

Addison, in his *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Medals*, Dial. I., p. 21, makes use of the expression, "shooting at rovers," in a similar sense.

King Edward VI. in his *Journal*, April 6, 1550, writes thus; "I lost the challenge of shooting at *rounds*, and won at *rovers*;" which shews that the youthful monarch was a good archer, for this kind of shooting required not only much skill and considerable strength, but also a knowledge of distance: Hollinshead and Ascham lamented the disuse of this powerful mode of shooting, and stigmatized shooting at a fixed mark as the corrupter of archery.

Other places than Finsbury Fields were also noted for this exercise, namely, Tothill Fields, St. James's Fields, Hyde Park, Mile End, Clerkenwell Fields, Hogsden or Hoxton Fields, &c., and numerous places to which the word "Butts" is affixed, such as Lambeth-Butts, Newington-Butts, attest the common and public practice and exercise of that formidable weapon, the long-bow.

Islington also had its Butts, and the late John Nichols, F.S.A., Edinb. and Perth, in *The*

manly and warlike exercise, at a time when the strength of the kingdom was said to stand upon archers. Archery in Finsbury Field.

There was an ancient drift-way from Peerless Pool, at the back of Old Street, that led to Islington Common, that is to say, by what is now Winekworth Buildings, at the turnpike in the City Road, passing by the end of Hoxton Old Town, and leading to the White Lead Mills, the seite of the "old" Rosemary

History and Antiquities of Canonbury House at Islington, 4to. Lond. 1788, No. XLIX. of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, p. 9 in n., has stated so pertinently what concerns these Butts as well as the locality I have been describing, that I cannot consider this note perfect unless I add Mr. Nichols's remarks, reminding my reader that he was the first who gave the Antiquities of Islington to the public in a connected form; "To the S.E. of Newington Green, a pleasant walk, known by the name of King Harry's Walk, runs into the Balls' Pond Turnpike Road: and nearly opposite to its *embouchure* stands a stone, which marks the bounds of the parishes of Hackney and Islington. This stone is at the corner of a little common, in which not many years since were standing two Butts, which are now nearly levelled to the ground, and little posts set up in the place of them. Along this common is an ancient foot-path to London, which leads by the side of an extensive White-Lead Manufactory, in the possession of Samuel Walker and Co., very considerable Ironmasters at Masborough, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, who erected here in 1786, a curious Windmill, for the purpose of grinding lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common Windmills, viz.: 1st, That the brick-tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side of the flyers, and on the opposite a gallery, which serves as a great gnomon, if it may be so called, whereby the whole top is turned round at pleasure, so as to bring



the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and 2ndly, that instead of four, the usual number of flyers, this is furnished with five. This Manufactory was formerly a public-house, well known in all this neighbourhood as 'The Rosemary Branch,' and in 1783 a new *Rosemary Branch* was erected just beyond it, at the meeting of the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and Islington." Thus far Mr. Nichols. And here I may observe, that the old "Rosemary Branch" appears in both the maps of Finsbury Field alluded to in the text, and probably was what Isaac Walton would have termed "a good honest alehouse," and where many a Finsbury archer slaked his thirst, and amused himself at shovel-board, in the same manner as the characters described in chap. xvi. of Walton's *Pastoral*. "But to return to the *Rosemary Branch*:" (in the concluding words of Mr. Nichols's note,) "a drift-way leads from hence between fields, which we apprehend to be those *Finsbury Fields*, that Mr. Barrington has honoured with his notice in his *Anecdotes of Archery*, in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 57, to a certain row of houses, inscribed *Winekworth's Buildings*, 1766, opposite Peerless Pool, in the City Road."

Archery in Finsbury Field

(c) Highmore's Hist. Artillery Comp. p. 49.

(f) Archaeol. 1783, vii. 66.
(g) Gent. Mag., vol. cii., pt. 1, p. 209.

(h) Malcolm, Londin. Red. iv., p. 26.

(i) Lewis' Hist. Islington, p. 22 *in n.*

(k) Roberts' English Bowman, 1801, p. 232.

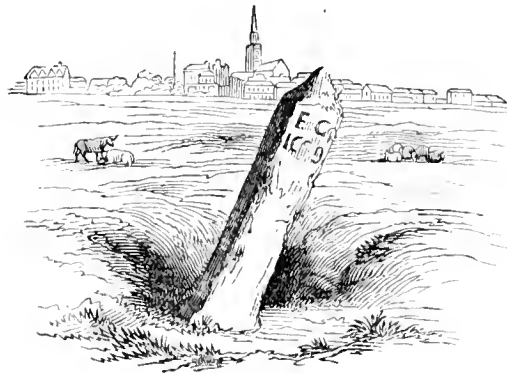
(l) Nelson, Hist. Islington, ed. 1823, p. 28.

Branch, and so onwards to the opening into the road from Ball's Pond to Kingsland, opposite the lane called King Henry the Eighth's Walk in the way to Newington Green; the fields through which this drift-way extended, were from the time of Henry VII. to the end of the last century, appropriated by the Artillery Company, who enjoyed a prescriptive^(c) right of exercising their "Archers' Division" in these fields so late as the year 1792. Finsbury Field also comprehended the space now occupied by Arlington Square, and the new buildings eastward of Frog Lane, as well as the fields on both sides of the New North Road, in the direction of the present "Rosemary Branch," at the spot where the parishes of Shoreditch, Hackney, and Islington unite. A map of Finsbury Fields is given by Daines Barrington, (as copied from one made in 1737,)* in his *Observations on the Practice of Archery*^(f); and a copy of a still more ancient map is published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*^(g). The map published in Barrington's Tract, is also preserved in *Highmore's History of the Artillery Company*; and that given in the *Gent. Mag.* was first published in *Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum*^(h). These two maps preserve great portion of the names and stations of the archers marks and rovers with their distance from each other, and according to the little book intituled *Ayme of Finsbury Archers*, they amounted to one hundred and sixty in number, and consisted of upright stones and posts fixed in the ground some three or four foot in height; the wooden marks also called *pillars* and *stakes*, bore on the top a carved device similar to an heraldic crest, of which Lewis⁽ⁱ⁾ in his *History of Islington* has preserved the representation, and were not unfrequently painted and gilded: these have long since decayed, but many of the stone rovers existed at the commencement of the present century^(k) and since, and two of them are still in existence, the one at the end of Dorehester Street, Hoxton, on the east side of the New North Road, near the Canal Bridge; the other is fixed and preserved in the brickwork of the Canal Bridge, above the towing-path^(l) on the London or south side of the Canal, bearing the inscription SCARLET. Two other stone rovers have been destroyed within the last fifteen years, viz., one that stood in the Britannia Fields, near the Pathway Canal Bridge, and a few yards northerly from where the porter's resting

* This Map, or as it is also called, Chart, was prepared by the direction of The Artillery Company in 1737, at which time 27 atones were described as then standing "on each side of a public pathway leading by the Rosemary Branch."—*Highmore*, p. 206.

block recently stood, was in the summer of 1812 broken up by some carpet-beaters, who made use of the fragments to support their poles withal; and the other stone rover that stood in what was recently the enclosed field in the New North Road, was either removed or buried about five years since in constructing the buildings at Arlington Square, and the exact place where this rover stood, is now the garden of the house, No. 24, in Arlington Street. This rover, on which were discernible the letters F G, and the date 1679, appears to me to have been called JEIHU; the name of the other, which had been battered and broken short, and was in appearance very ancient, I cannot collect, nor is it given in the Map of 1737. The following wood engraving will preserve the appearance the rover "Jehu" presented to the pedestrian as he walked from London or Hoxton on the left hand side of the New North Road, immediately after passing over the Canal Bridge, viz. :—

Archery in Finsbury Field.



JEIHU, [misprinted *John*, in Hist. of A. C.]

The rover still standing at the end of Dorchester Street as already observed, upon which appear the letters A. C. the date, 1683, surmounted by the arms of the Artillery Company in iron, let into the stone, and was called WHITEHALL, and also described in some Maps as Welch-Hall and 'Welch Ball*,' is

* Seven score and 17 yards northward of 'Whitehall' stood the rover *Pitfield*, probably coeval with 'Jehu' and 'Whitehall.'

It is said that one *Pitfield*, described as a mere Cowkeeper, but who was probably the owner of that land whereon this rover stood, was in 1746, compelled to restore this rover which he had removed; and thereupon the Artillery Company somewhat triumphantly named it *Pitfield's Repentance*. I notice that the stone 'Pitfield,' in the Map of 1737, is not called "*Pitfield's Repentance*," but that name occurs only in those MS. or other copies of that Map evidently made since 1746. To this I may observe, that the adjoining land, and whereon *Pitfield* Street, Hoxton, stands, was in Charles the Second's time called *Pitfield*, and there was at that period existing a good family of the

Archery in Fins-
bury Field

faithfully described by the following engraving or wood-cut, viz.:—



WHITEHALL

No more than twenty-four of these stone rovers appear to have been in existence in 1737, and no wooden marks are alluded to,

same name of which Sir George Pittfield of Hoxton was the head. Also, see *The History of the Artillery Company*, by Anthony Highmore, London, 8vo., 1801, p. 64, who not only collects several interesting particulars relating to the ancient use of archery, but also imparts from the books of that Company several minute and local details with regard to their repeated assertions of proprietorship in these marks, as of their right of user in these fields to exercise themselves in Archery which about 1780 experienced a revival, and about 1790 became '*quite the rage*;' but this revival was not so complete or enduring as its fashionable votaries predicated it would have been.

"On the 14th of October [1784] the Company marched to Finsbury Fields, to view their several stone marks, beginning at Prebend Mead, where the *Castle* stone stood, and thence extending to Baumes Fields and Islington Common. They removed several obstructions, and the stone parallel with *Old Absoly* to the west was named William White; that parallel with *White-Hall* to the west was named, Adjutant Clark; that due north of the last, Sir Barnard Turner; and that in the furthest Field but one to the east of the road, Major Smith, instead of *Figg-Pye*; that numbered *FG 1679*, in the further field north, and to the east of the road, Earl of Edlingham; and that on the north-west of Blackwell Hall, and south-west of John [Jehu] was named, Sir Watkin Lewes." Page 393.

"[1786] Considerable encroachments having been made upon the ancient marks belonging to the Company, the Court, on 30 July, ordered a notice to be sent to the occupiers of all the lands in Baumes and Finsbury Fields, between Peerless-Pool towards the south, Baumes-pond to the north, Hoxton to the east, and Islington to the west, wherein any of those marks were placed, to remove every obstruction to the Company's rights." Page 396.

"The Company on its march on the 12th instant [August, 1786] over Baumes and Finsbury Fields, having pulled down by the pioneers several parts of the fence of a piece of ground enclosed, about two years ago, by Mr. Samuel Pitt, for gardens and summer-houses, through which breaches the Company marched from the marks of *Guardstone* to *Arnold*, and from *Arnold* to *Absoly*, and having come to a piece of ground, lately enclosed with a brick wall by Messrs. Walker, Ward, and Co. (proprietors of the White Lead Mill), between the marks of *Bob Peak* and the *Levant*, the Company were induced to desist from pulling down or making a breach in the wall, in order to march through, on account of Mr. Maltby (one of the partners in the white lead works) having

from whence it may be concluded that the use of the *pillars* or *stakes* had been even at that time discontinued, and those who

Archery in Finsbury Field.

assured the commanding Officer of the battalion, that he and his partners, at the time of their making the said enclosure, were ignorant of the Company's right in those fields, but were willing to enter into any reasonable terms of accommodation with the Company for what they had done. One of the Archer's divisions was then ordered to shoot an arrow over the said enclosure as an assertion of the Company's right; which having done, the battalion proceeded on its march to several of the other marks, and the members afterwards dined at Highbury Assembly-house.

"In consequence of these proceedings, Mr. Samuel Pitt attended the next Court on 29th August and delivered in a statement in writing, that he had on the 18th Feb., 1784, agreed with the trustees of the parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, for the lease of a piece of ground in Hoxton Fields, behind the Shepherd and Shepherdess, about one acre and a half, for ninety-five years at £11 a year, that he had since enclosed the same and made several small erections and buildings thereon; that about two years ago he had been informed that the Company claimed the privilege of passing across some part of the ground in exercise of their ancient right so to do, to which he readily submitted, and took down every fence as desired for that purpose; that on the 12th instant the said Company thought proper to perambulate their marks in the field, by which he had sustained a very considerable injury, as it was unknown to him, when he agreed for the ground, that there would be any objection to his erecting buildings thereon, and [he] had therefore laid out a large sum of money in improving the same, which was nearly completed at the time of his receiving this damage; that he had been obliged to reinstate the fence as before not out of any contempt to this Company, but merely to secure from plunder what remained.

"He therefore now requested that the Court would point out to him some mode whereby he might satisfy them, and be permitted to enjoy the improvements he had made, as he was desirous of rendering the Company every accommodation in his power when they choose to pass over their said ground, and had no objection to a reasonable fine as an acknowledgment for any indulgence they might please to grant.

"Messrs. Walkers, Ward and Co., also applied to the Court, at the same time stating that nothing would be further from their intentions than that of encroaching on the Company's rights in the buildings they had erected at the Rosemary Branch; that what they had done there, was for the convenience of their manufactory; that they were totally ignorant of the Company having any right to go through part of the premises or they certainly should not have enclosed the late garden (now a vinegar yard), without first obtaining the Company's leave so to do; and hoped the Company would put the most favourable construction on what they had done; and that they should readily consent to anything in reason which the Company might determine upon.

"They concluded by requesting the favour of the gentlemen who were present on the 12th inst. to accept of their thanks for their polite behaviour on that day." Pp. 398—401.

"At the Court on the 14th February [1787], Samuel Pitt, the tenant whose proposals were laid before the Company in the preceding August, now offered to pay a rent-charge of £5, and to leave passages of eight or nine feet in right lines from each ancient mark, for the Corps to march through whenever they thought proper, and to affix the Arms of the Company on the avenues; a license was therefore granted to him to enjoy his premises on these terms for ninety-two years, from Lady-day then past." P. 402.

"1788. Mr. Samuel Pitt represented the injury he sustained by leaving the avenues in his premises open agreeably to his proposal of last year; a detachment from the Company viewed the spot, and agreed that instead of that inconvenience, one passage should be left from *Guardstone* to *Arnold*, and the other from *Arnold* to *Absoly*, extending in an oblique direction; and he had permission to make both paths in a direct line at at right angles with the east and west sides of his inclosure. The several stones in the Hoxton and Finsbury Fields were directed to be painted with the Company's initial letters." P. 403.

"1791. Some of the Company's ancient marks were removed or broken by the building of a row of houses on the road side in Hoxton Fields, whereby *Castle Stone* No. 1 was almost enclosed; and the long butts on the [Islington] Common were destroyed by digging gravel; thus it became necessary to remedy an evil which might have absorbed the Company's right: a detachment therefore marched to the spot on the 12th of August, pursuant to a previous notice to the occupiers and Commissioners of the roads to remove every obstruction, and to replace the marks: these objects were obtained." P. 410.

"On the 13th of August, [1792,] the Company marched to all the stone marks and

Archers in Finsbury Field

critically compare the two Maps to which I have alluded, will be able to ascertain from the local *data* I have preserved, the relative positions of all the stone rovers.

As the land on the east side of Frog Lane, in the neighbourhood of the New North Road, belongs to the Clothworker's Company as tenants of the Prebend Manor, a short boundary-stone-mark, with their armorial bearings carved thereon, stood on the left hand side of the new North Road (coming from London), which I mention, because it may have been, although a very modern stone, mistaken for a rover; the following wood engraving represents the appearance it bore at the time of its removal in 1852, in consequence of the recent buildings that now cover the site of those fields, called *Great Colemans*, *Little Colemans*, and the *Prebend Field*.



CLOTHWORKER'S STONE

However, to bring to a conclusion my remarks upon Finsbury Fields, they appear from all accounts to have been terminated by the turf butts* that stood at the end of what was Islington

placed their colours upon them and fired a volley; but found No. 1, the *Castle*, encroached upon by buildings, near Peerless Pool, and a boarded fence for a garden erecting near to it, which the Pioneers levelled, because it obstructed their march on towards the French Hospital." P. 412.

* Sir John Miller of Islington and Hoxton, Knight, one of whose residences is stated to have been the House afterwards known as the Pied Bull Inn, (see *Gent. Mag.* lxi. 17, lxx. 899.) died in 1638 seised, *inter alia*, of land called *The Hydes* (40 acres), of *Halters Field* (10 acres), and of *Butfield* (2½ acres), all lying within the parish of Islington. As *The Hydes* and other land, the property of this Sir John Miller, in Hoxton lay in close proximity to the butts mentioned in the text. *Butfield* may perhaps be referred to this locality. See the Inquisition taken after the death Sir John Miller, 1 July 16° Car' 1640, wherein the jointure he made on his marriage with Mary Griggs, his will and the names of their children are recited: Also see another such Inquisition taken after the decease of his son Michael Miller, Esq., 10 Decr. 21° Car' 1645, wherein the same facts are mentioned.—*Esc. Miscell.* B. 132, Nos. 92 and 103.

Common, at the point where the boundary lines of Hackney and Islington parishes meet, at, or very near to the opening into the road from Balls' Pond to the Kingsland, opposite Henry the Eighth's Walk, and not to have extended in width beyond Balmes House, or the fields immediately adjoining thereto on the east side, and the fields abutting upon Frog Lane on the west.

Balmes, or Baumes House, was more commonly known as *Sir George Whitmore's*, it having been the residence of that loyal and generous personage who was Lord Mayor of London, 1631-2; it was an old mansion built of brick, and with so high a roof as to have^(m) two stories of what would be commonly called garrets; the old Hall ornamented with the busts of the twelve Cæsars on brackets, was fitted up in the style of the period of James I.; it had a large garden walled in and surrounded with a moat, part of which remained in 1783, as appears by an etching of that date by Benjamin Green. This house was pulled down in 1850. Its scite was within the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, abutting upon Hackney parish. In Rocques great Map of 1741-5 in sixteen sheets, Finsbury Fields are distinguished by thirteen of the most prominent of the rovers, twelve whereof are represented as lying somewhat altogether in the fields on the London side of the *old* "Rosemary Branch," the thirteenth is placed by itself, and as opposite the Girdlers' Almshouses in an open field, since converted into a burial ground; this was the *Castle Stone* in the Prebend Mead (of Wenlocks-barn), and it was from this spot that the Finsbury Archers claimed right to commence their exercises, proceeding across to where Winckworth's Buildings now stand as already observed, the reader recollecting that the City Road was not made till 1761.

(m) Nichols' Hist. and Antiq. of Canenbury, p. 10. in n.

Ben Jonson in his Comedy of *Every Man in his own Humour**, represents his character, Master Stephen, as saying, "Because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the *Archers of Finsbury*, or the Citizens that come *a-ducking* to Islington ponds!"—these words introduce the reader to a local feature—an association of by-gone times—when the Londoners sought for amusement in the Islington Fields: Howell in his *Londinopolis*, published in 1657, speaking of the out-door relaxations of the Londoners, says: for "healthful corporal recreations and harmless pastimes London may go in the van, to any place that ever I saw yet. Go and walk in her fields, you shall see

ISLINGTON DUCK-
ING PONDS.

* Act I., Scene I.

Islington Ponds

some shooting at long marks, some at butts; some bowling upon danty pleasant greens, some upon bares; some wrestling, some throwing the barre, some the stone; some jumping, some running, some with their dogs at ducking-ponds." Islington ponds seem to have been noted in the seventeenth century as affording the Londoners the sport of duck-hunting, for in addition to one of Ben Jonson's characters, saying, "What do you talk on it? Because I dwell at *Hogsden*, I shall keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington Ponds! a fine jest, i' faith!" Davenant in the Poem I have already cited, p. 149, *n.*, also represents a London tradesman saying:—

"Where's dame?—quoth son of shop
 'She's gone her cake in milke to sop'
 Ho! ho!—to Islington—enough—
 Fetch Job my son, and our dog *Ruffe*;
 For there, in pond, through mire and muck,
 We'll cry, hay, duck—there *Ruffe*—hay, duck."

These Ponds mostly lay at the back of Islington and were fed by the springs that were plentiful in that locality, they may be said to have extended almost continuously from the fields in the Back (or Liverpool) Road, to the Lady Huntington's Chapel in Exmouth Street, Spafields, on the seite of which, more than a century since, stood a House of Entertainment known as the *Ducking-pond House**; the pond occupying the greater part of that ground which for the last seventy years or more has been the Burial-ground attached to the chapel.

A field lying on the "west side of the Back Road leading from Islington to Holloway," and whereon Felix Terrace has

* This *Ducking Pond House* appears among the objects represented in a very large print, "A new and exact prospect of the north side of the City of London, taken from the Upper Pond" [now the Reservoir at Claremont Square, in the New Road] "near Islington, August 5, 1730." The Houses and places in the foreground are described by references to figures *e.g.* 6. Sadler's Wells. 7. The Farthing-pye-house. 8. Sir Hugh Middleton. 9. The New Tunbridge Wells. 10. Mr. Israel Wilkes's. 11. The London Spaw. 12. *The Ducking Pond House*. 13. Sir John Lord Cobham. 14. Sir John Oldcastle. 15. Black Mary's Hole [a Conduit so called,] &c. (Size of the print 3 ft. by 2.) In another *folio* Print "The North Prospect of London, taken from the Bowling Green at Islington," Bowles *delin.* 1752, the same objects are represented; as also in another by Canaletti, 1753, of the same size.

Of Ducking ponds, there seems to have been no lack in the immediate neighbourhood of London. I also find a notice of some Ducking-ponds in a grant from the crown of some land in the parish of St. Botolph without, Aldgate, London, viz. *justo les Dugggng-ponds* within a certain lane in Estsmithfeld. Pat. 35, Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 30 [3].

The author of *Merrie England*, i. 111, speaks of a Ducking-pond at May Fair, in 1748. And in the *Postman*, 7 Aug. 1707, a new Ducking-pond was advertised to be opened at Limehouse. Hone's *Every Day Book* also contains a notice of this not very intellectual recreation of our forefathers.

been built, was also called *Ducking-pond field*, and this so recently as 1807.* Islington Ponds.

In the fields on which Cloudesley Terrace has been built, were also deep ponds, and close by, at the back, on the north side of White Conduit House, (now Albert Street,) and at the south end of Claremont Place, there existed a deep and dangerous pool called the *Wheel-Pond*; this pond was fed by the land springs, and the overflowings of the water received at the White Conduit, and many persons were drowned in this water either by misadventure or suicide. In the parish registry of burials there occur the following entries, viz., "Bunney, Isack; *drowned in Wheel Pond*, Decr. 31, 1677.

"Jacam, Edward; *drowned in Wheel Pond*, June 29, 1679.

"Barnes, Thomas; son of John: *drowned in Wheel Pond*, May 29, 1682.

"Robinson, John; *drowned in Wheel Pond*, July 3rd, 1682," and numerous other similar entries may be cited. About the same period Evelyn notes in his *Memoirs*, in allusion to a suicide; "It seems on Thursday last he went sober and quiet to Islington, and behind one of the Inns [most probably the White Lion] did fling himself into a Pond"; and forty years afterwards the following incident is published in the *Chronological Diary to Historical Register*, 1720. "Oct. 27, Mr. Downs, Attorney-at-Law, Pursuivant at Arms, and Deputy Chamberlain in the Talley Court at the Exchequer, drowned himself in a Pond at Islington." During the last century, similar notices frequently occur in the daily Newspapers, of persons drowned in the pond "near the White Conduit."

The Wheel Pond is shewn in a view in a volume of prints that Malcolm in the first volume of his *Londinium Redivivum* (4to. Lond. 1804) advertises as Illustrations to Lyson's *Environs of London*, and presents a view of Islington from the White Conduit. This dangerous pool remained within the memory of many now living.

Pepys, also, in his *Diary*, 27 March, 1664, notes as follows, viz; "Thence [from St. James's Church, Clerkenwell] walked through the Ducking Pond fields; but they are so altered since my father used to carry us to Islington, to the old man's at the King's Head to eat cakes and ale, (his name was Pitts) that I did not know which was the Ducking-pond, nor where I was."

* See Memorial of Conveyances, Tufnell (Wm.) to Pocock (Geo.) Registered 27 Nov. 1807, Book 8, Nos. 272, 273.

(ii. 305, ed. 1848.) Pepys's Walk was most probably by the pathway, northward from Clerkenwell to the back of Islington, and the Ducking Pond he mentions was either in the Back Road or was identical with the Wheel Pond.

ISLINGTON CONDUITS.

The water that overflowed from these ponds that were deep, numerous, and almost continuous, in former times, formed currents and watercourses both down the Back Road to Saint John Street Road*, and also over the fields to where the New River Head now is, (which itself was anciently a large pool), and downwards to the Ducking Pond House, and thence to the River Fleet. Indeed this then watery or oozy district was the place from which constant supplies of water were obtained for the Priory of St. John's and the Charter House, "sweet water," to use the words of Stowe, being in former times as great a *desideratum* with our ancestors as it is now: and first of the supply of water from the White Conduit. *Sylvanus Urban*, who in his *Magazine* has preserved so many things that otherwise would have passed into oblivion, through one of his correspondents has preserved the appearance of the White Conduit as it appeared at the commencement of, and long previous to the present century (ⁿ), and notices that "it was built as a reservoir to the Charter House, to which place water was conveyed from

(n) *Genl. Mag.*
1801, XXXI. 4161.
Plate I., fig. 1

* The water that came down St. John Street Road was conducted by a watercourse, along what is now Myddleton Street, where it was joined by other streamlets to the Ducking Pond.

"There was a Reservoir at the corner of Rosoman Street, opposite the London Spaw Public House, until the erection of the houses there about 1812. On the west side of this Reservoir was a building with which water-wheels, to aid the supply of London, were once connected: they are represented in a small inferior print, giving a north view of the Metropolis, without date, but which was probably engraved about 1780." *Cromwell's Hist. of Clerkenwell*, p. 349, *in n.*

The print Cromwell mentions is one of a number of north views of London from the Bowling Green at Islington, known to our grandfathers and great grandfathers as *Dobney's Bowling Green*. On the scite of this Bowling Green stands Winchester Place in the New Road. The Prospect House to which the Bowling Green belonged, still stands at the back of Winchester Place. I may cite a few lines commemorative of this once well known place of entertainment:

"On Sabbath-day who has not seen
In colours of the rainbow dizen'd,
The 'prentice beaux and belles between,
Fatigued with heat, with dust half poison'd,
To *Dobney's* strolling or *Pantheon*
Their tea to sip or else regale,
As on the way they shall agree on,
With syllabubs or bottled ale.

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Lond. Evening Post, August, 1776.

Died [15 March 1760,] aged about 90, the widow Dobney, many years Mistress of the Prospect House, near the Upper Pond, Islington — *Old Newspaper*.

The *Pantheon* was built on the scite of the *Ducking-pond House*, and in 1779 was from a tea drinking house turned into a chapel, under the auspices of Lady Huntingdon.

it by pipes. By a carved stone above the door it appears to have been built in 1641. The same carving exhibits the arms of Sutton (the founder of the Charter House,) his initials and the initials of one of the masters of that foundation." Stow makes mention of the Conduit at the gate of the Charter-House, but does not state whence it was supplied. This Conduit was appurtenant to the Monastery, and originated in royal licence, dated 2nd Decr., 9 Henry VI. anno 1431^(o), which granted to John Feryby, Esquire and his wife Margery, that they might grant and assign to the Prior and Convent of The House of the Salutation of the Blessed Mary of the Carthusians Order, by London, a certain well-spring (*fontem*) and 53 perches of land in length and 12 feet in breadth in the vill of Iseldon, to have to them and their successors for ever, and to the same Prior and Convent to take the said land and construct a certain subterraneous aqueduct from the aforesaid well-spring through the aforesaid land, and through the King's highway up to their aforesaid house, and to place pipes of lead for the said aqueduct under the ground and King's highway aforesaid, and elsewhere as it might seem best, &c., *non obstante* the Act against mortmain.—*Teste Humfrido Duce Gloucestr' Custode Angliæ apud Westm.*

Charter-house
Conduits.

(o) Cart. Antiq.
in Off. Augm.
vol. ii. no. 43.

This transaction could not have been completed without the sanction of the King's Council in Parliament^(p), the Inheritance of the land as then parcel of the Manor of Barnsbury being in Margery the wife of Feryby, as donee under the entail thereof mentioned *ante*, p. 101; it was therefore upon Petition of the Priory assented by Authority of Parliament that the said John and Margery, and the heirs of the said Margery, should have the herbage of the land and the 12*d.* rent reserved by them.*

(p) Petitions in
Parliament Rot.
Parl. 10 Hen. 6.
Printed copy,
vol. iv. 394 b.

* There are some documents, purporting to be original, now in private hands, that relate to the above, vizt. :—

Feoffment 9 April, 8 Hen. 6 (1430), of John Feriby, Esquire, and Margerie his wife, to the Prior and Convent, &c., of the Well-spring in the meadow called *Overmead* in Iseldon, in order to make an aqueduct of water therefrom, together with a certain piece of land there, rendering therefor yearly to them and to the heirs of the aforesaid Margery 12*d.* yearly, for all service. And Deed Poll of the same date, declaring that after the making of the aforesaid aqueduct the said John Feriby and Margerie his wife and the heirs of the said Margerie, should have the herbage and all the profit yearly arising out of the aforesaid land for ever saving a right of entry of the said Prior and Convent to do necessary repairs.

Trin. Term 17, 11. 6 (1438). Fine levied between the said Prior and Convent plaintiffs and John Feriby and Margerie his wife deforciant of the aforesaid Well-spring and land in the town of Iseldon.

On the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed V. Mary 1430 it was declared by deed of covenant between William Hilles, Prior of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in England, and the Confreres of the said Hospital and the said Prior and Convent of the said House of Carthusians, that it should be lawful for the said Prior and Convent

Charter-house
Conduits.
(q) Pat. 36 Hen. 8,
p. 12, m. 31 [6]

(Translation.)

After the dissolution of the Priory, the reversion of the seite and house thereof was granted on the 14 April, 1545^(q), to Sir Edward North, Knight, (he was created a Baron 1^o Marise,) in fee, together with "all that the Head and original Well-spring of one channel or aqueduct situate and being in a certain field in the parish of Islington, and also all and all manner of well-springs of waters whatsoever, and land-springs and sources flowing, running together or issuing forth to the said head of the said aqueduct; and also all and singular those channels, aqueducts, and watercourses underground, lying, being, or extending themselves to the aforesaid head or original well-spring, within or under the land or soil of the said field, or of whatsoever our manors, lands, and tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever, up to the seite of the said late House of the Carthusians."—To which grant were given necessary powers to cleanse the same and to repair the channels and pipes, whether of wood or leaden and constructed with brick and mortar, and to amend and renew the same, &c.

The language of the foregoing documents does not apply to the description of a Conduit as a house or building, covering and protecting the cistern or receptacle into which the water collected from the various land-springs at this place, was to flow, but is rather descriptive of an open reservoir, and therefore I am of opinion that the first construction of this Conduit is most probably to be referred to the Masters or Governors of the Charter-house in 1641, as observed by the Correspondent of *Sylvanus Urban*. It appears from all accounts to have been an arched structure, built with stone, brick and flint, and cased with white stone, from which it received its appellation of the *White Conduit*, and remained much in the state represented in the print above referred to, till about 1812, when it was suffered to fall to decay, being gradually stripped of its outer casing, and at last it was entirely destroyed in 1831, to make way for the completion of some new buildings in Barnsbury Road, as a continuation of Penton Street, formed some five years previous. Nelson^(r), who also gives a representation of this Conduit, in addition to what I have cited, adds; "the letters 'S. H.' (Suttons' Hospital) are also to be seen on several stones in the adjoining fields to the north, which point

(r) Nelson, p. 42,
ed. 1811. Plate II,
fig. 1.

of the said House of Carthusians to place leaden pipes from the head of the Aqueduct aforesaid in the meadow called *Overmead* in Iseldon unto the House of Habitation of the aforesaid Prior and Convent of the House of Carthusians without let or impediment of the Prior of the Hospital aforesaid.—*Thorpe's Catalogue of Ancient MSS.* No. 110, p. 325. See *post* p. 167, in n.

out the direction of the watercourse leading to the Conduit. For some years past the house and premises of the late Dr. De Valangin, at Pentonville, has been supplied with water from this Conduit, the Charter-house having discontinued its use." Cromwell^(s), whose remarks are referrible to the year 1827, and who also incorporates some of the intelligence preserved by Malcolm, says, "the original spring which even yet is not quite obliterated, issued from the ground at the distance of 43 perches north from the Conduit House. [The place where the Conduit stood is now the back of a house occupied as a Pawnbroker's Shop, No. 10, Penton Street, corner of Edward Street]; and was conducted into the latter by a brick channel, which was discovered a very few years since by the builders of the houses since erected all around. In the Conduit was a massy cistern with an aperture at bottom for carrying off the waste water through a pipe of the same metal. Between the Conduit and Penton Street, three wells or receptacles have been broken into at various times and re-covered; remains of two of them, the one circular, and the other square, and both of very strong brick-work, are still visible close to the railing which forms the northern boundary of the street mentioned. There was also a smaller Conduit, connected in all probability with the larger, at the back of White Conduit Gardens, and immediately contiguous to where now stands Warren Street.* From both buildings,

Charter-house
Conduits.

(s) Hist. Clerkenw.
p. 438.

* Another Conduit, one of the Highbury Stone Conduits, was also called *The White Conduit*. The present White Conduit gave name to a House of Entertainment, well-known in the last and for some portion of the present century, but which is only now remembered by a Public House called by the same name at the end of Penton Street, and built on the northern extremity of what were the grounds belonging to the Tea Garden. The old house stood on the east side of the foot-pathway from Clerkenwell towards Highbury (ante p. 42) in the line of Amwell Street, and seems to have owed its prosperity to the newly opened road about a century since.

In May 1760, William Woty, one of the Grub-street poetasters of that day, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* some lines in imitation of blank verse celebrating the "tea and cream and buttered rolls" dealt out to the visitors "in drinking tea on Sunday afternoons," not "at Bagnigge Wells," but at White-Conduit-House, "in china and gilt spoons." Woty, in his *Shrubs of Parnassus* (1760), had already noticed Bagnigge Wells in a similar strain of mock-heroic. His Effusion on White Conduit House is also given at full length in the pages of Nelson, Cromwell, and Lewis, to whom the curious in Tea Garden Archaeology must be referred.

Where the Belvedere Tavern now stands, was formerly a House of Entertainment, well known in the previous century as Busby's Folly, it appearing in Ogilby's *Itinerarium Angliæ* and in Bowen's *Britannia Depicta* (ante p. 142), and in the Map of Middlesex in Gibson's edition of *Camden's Britannia*, in 1695. To this House I have already alluded (ante pp. 40, 41). Its owner was probably one Christopher Busby, whose name is spelt *Busbee* in a token, "White Lion at Islington, 1668."

This House obtained sufficient notoriety to be included in *A Set of Views of Noted Places near London*, drawn and engraved by C. Lemprière, &c., 1731, vizt.:—"S. View of White Conduit Fields House; S. View of Busby's Folly; N. View of Sadler's Wells; S. View of the New River Head; East View of the London Spaw; S. View of Sir John Oldcastle; S. View of the Cold Bath; S. View of Canbury House." Lewis has given

Charter-house
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pipes appear to have led to the Charter-house, and were frequently met with in digging for the foundations of the houses of Pentonville. These were uniformly of lead, and in diameter about three inches, exclusive of the thickness of the metal, which was at least half an inch."

(t) Lond. Rediv. I.
(1802), pp. 433, 434,
et. "The Charter-
House."

The course of these pipes has been preserved by an old paper plan copied from one more ancient on parchment, referred to by Malcolm^(t), of whose description I shall cite a small portion. "The pipe goes north through Marcum's gardens, and thence to the garden-wall in 'the way to Oulde Street.' Near it is a cistern; it then crosses 'Woods Close,' rather approaching the road to Islington [now St. John's Street Road]; thence through St. John's Meadow, called Whitwell-beck Meadow; thence to the Nuns Field^(u).

(u) Ante p. 21,
where the situa-
tion of these fields
is described.

"It now reaches the receipts of Clerkenwell from the north-raft, and crosses the Clerkenwell pipe. Here the pipe was of oak, but cased in hard stone where it passed under the road. It then goes north on the east side of a mill-hill in the Commander's-mantle of St. John of Jerusalem" [the water from whence was conducted in the same manner by pipes to St. John's). The pipes of the Chartreux and St. John's, cross a stone gutter not far from the Conduit-head of the Nuns of St. Benedict, which was under a hedge, where, further west the Chartreuse had a large receptacle, whence a stone and brick channel conveyed the waste water to the Commanders-mantel.

a copy of the first and third of these prints (*Hist. Isl.* pp. 395, 435), and the following is taken from the print that represents the House known as Busby's Folly.



BUSBY'S FOLLY.

This House was about 1770 called "Penny's Folly," and was succeeded as a place of Entertainment by the *Belvedere* about 1780, when Dobney's was closed: but I hasten to close these remarks, which are foreign to the purpose of my work.

Close to this Reservoir and to the east was a wind vent, and head of the Conduit to the Priory of St. John. The White Conduit House, as it is termed, stands 43 perches south of the first spring, between which and it were six wells.—The pipes were cleaned in 1654; but the water was so reduced that the Governors [of the Charter House] ordered New River water to be brought for the Hospital: since which time the pipes became annually worse—and their situation is scarcely known.”

“The Society of Antiquaries have a drawing by G. Vertue, of an ancient parchment roll* in the hands of Nicholas Mann, Esq., Master, shewn them by Mr. Birch, 1747, being a Survey of the Wells and Waters of St. John Clerkenwell, and those of the Charter House.—(*Gough's British Topography*, i. p. 641.)”

As the Hospitallers were enabled to procure water from their own land in the Commandry Mantells, which lay at the foot of a slope, they needed no Royal Licences to convey water from or over other person's land, and the Cartulary of that Priory^(†) has preserved a curious memorial concerning the course of the aqueduct in the “Commaundours Mantell” which informs us that “in the year 1417, was made the Lower House of the aqueduct in the Commaundours Mantell, having from the said house (*i. e.*, a Conduit) up to the lavatory in the cloister of the said Hospital 150 leaden quills or pipes. And in 1424, was constructed the middle house of the said aqueduct, into which house (*i. e.*, Conduit) the water runs down by the valley over against the wrestling place, through a certain stone gutter. Also, in 1442, there was made a new aqueduct in the said Commaundours Mantell, and its head is found under the hedge as it now appears [*circa* 1450] in front of which head the pipes of the said aqueduct lye sixteen inches underneath the pipes of the aqueduct of the Chartreuse, and the said aqueduct goes down from the said head to the aforementioned middle [Conduit] house, having 100 quills or leaden pipes. And from the said head, going down on the west side one perch and a half and six feet, the perch containing six feet and a half, there is a river flowing forth running through the stone gutter of the length of one perch and a half and five feet into the said aqueduct through one great buy (*sic*). Also from the same side, going down from thence for 10 perches and a half, is another abundant river of waters and running through a like gutter of the length of 2 perches and a half into

ST. JOHN'S CON-
DUITS.

(x) MS. Cott. Nero
E vi. fo. 10.

(Translation.)

* Malcolm assigns the date of 1511 to this roll, which I consider to be either an error or a misprint.

St. John's Con-
duits.

a stone well, and thence into the aqueduct. And also on the east side going down from the said head of the aqueduct for 25 perches and a half and three feet, there is another stone well, having from the same well leaden pipes of 2 perches and a half to the said aqueduct. From thence going down on the same side for 10 perches there is a certain wind-vent by the aforesaid aqueduct, containing within itself a certain lesser river (*rivulum*) through a certain stone gutter, also going downwards into the said aqueduct. Then there was made a new stone gutter, that is in the said valley towards the wrestling place, having in its head a stone cistern of the length of 8 feet for collecting the streams together flowing into the head of the said valley. And that gutter is in length from the said cistern up to the aforesaid middle [Conduit] house, 606 feet. And before the door of the aforesaid middle house there is another stone fountain, collecting together all the water descending as well from the said valley as those springing out from the top of the said valley over against the said [Conduit] house. And all the beforesaid wells, together with the cistern, have need to be thoroughly examined every year, by reason of dirt and other noisome things by chance happening in the same. Of this aqueduct, made in the time of Brother Robert Botiller, a certain mason of the City of London, named John Boston, was the inventor and architect. And this work was began in the month of September, in the year above-mentioned, and was finished in the month of May following." So far of the Conduits of St. John's, which I find long after the dissolution, were made available for the purposes of the several proprietors and grantees of that conventual property, but was granted out for the service of other mansions. See Pat. 10 Eliz. p. 12, July 27 (1570), whereby the Queen granted to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, and John Tamworth, Esq., the moiety and half part of a house or other receipt (receptacle) containing in length 14 feet and in breadth 14 feet, (wherein were placed cisterns serving the watercourses and springs to the House of St. John's;) newly erected upon a close called St. Mary's Close, and the highway leading from St. John's to Clerkenwell.*

* The following grant in English, from the Crown, made 27 July 1568, to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Tamworth, Esq., one of the grooms of the Queen's privy chamber, of the half part of the "House and receipt newly erected by us" for the service of the House of Sir Walter Mildmay in St. Bartholomews Close, and the House of John Tamworth, in St. Botolph without Aldersgate, contains the following recitals: "Whereas we have searched and opened divers spring rising in one close of pasture parcel of the inheritance of one Roger Parker called *Commandry Mauntelles*, within the parochie of Clerkenwell, in our county of Midd'x, from which

The Priory of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, had from a very early period been provided with a Conduit-head, for it appears that early in the reign of Henry VI. a royal licence(?) was granted, wherein specially reciting "that whereas the Prior and Convent of the Priory of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, London, the head of whose aqueduct, within the precinct of the place of the same Prior and Convent in *Iseldon*, called *Canonesbury*, in a certain Meadow called *Cowlese*, and the water whereof

CANONERY CON-
SULTIS.

(5) Pat. 11 H. 6,
p. 2, m. 3.
(Translation.)

springs we have conveyed the waters issuing out of the same into one vaute, being in breadth 4 ft., extending from the said springs northward to the ditch of one close called Wyndmyhill close, parcel of the possessions of Wm. Riethorne, from whence the said vaute is further conveyed and deducted westward on the south side of the said close called Wyndmyhill close, to which vaute one other spring, rising on the north side of the said close, is conveyed by one other vaute extending southward in and through the said close, and so the waters rising of all the said springs are conveyed in the said vaute westward to one other close there called the Conduycke Field, parcel of the inheritance of Thomas Fowler, lying and being in the parochie of *Islingdon*, and so from thence conveyed in the said vaute in and through the ditch lying on the north side of the close aforesaid, of Roger Parker, called the *Commaundry Mauntelles*, and so into one receipt being newly made in the said vaute there, in length 9 ft. and in breadth 6 ft., and so in the said vaute conveyed westward to one Cesperall*, serving as well our Corduycke Heade of late, erected nigh thereunto to serve our House of St. Johnes as also the Conduycke Heade thereabout standing in the said field called Conduycke Field, and belonging to the late dissolved Monastery called The Charterhouse, and from the said Cesperall to the said Conduycke Heade of late erected to serve our said House of St. Johnes, containing in length, as the said Conduycke Heade is builded, 13 ft., and in breadth 13 ft., from which Conduycke Heade the said springs and waters are conveyed in one pipe of lead westward to a cesperall, being 4 yds. distant from the said Conduycke Heade newly erected, and from the same cesperall the said springs and water are conveyed in the said pipe southward unto the close of the said Roger Parker called The *Commaundry Mauntelles*, and so southward by, over, through, and under the said close to one other close adjoining called *Nether Commaundry Mauntelles*, being parcel of the inheritance of one Nicholas Backhouse, and so into one other cesperall 5 ft. in length and 5 ft. in breadth, being distant 4 yards from the ditch of the said close, and so southeastward in, by, over, through, and under the said close to one other close of the said Nicholas Backhouse called *Commaundry Mauntelles*, lying next the toune of *Islingdon* and abutting on the west part of the highway leading from St. Johnes Street to *Islington*, and so east and southeastward in, by, over, through, and under the same close to one other close of pasture, the inheritance of the said Nicholas Backhouse, called *The Little Commaundry Mantelles*, to which receipt, called the nether receipt, one old water spring or spring head vaulted doth belong and serve, being in length 9 ft. and in breadth 4 ft.; the same spring head or water rising in the said close called *Commaundry Mauntelles*, next to *Islingdon* and abutting on the west parte of the highway as aforesaid, and from thence is conveyed through and over, by, and under the said close on the south end thereof eastward to the old receipt serving our said House of St. Johnes, and from the said old receipt conveyed in one pipe of lead over, through, by, and under the close aforesaid, called *Little Commaundry Mauntelles*, to the nether receipt aforesaid, from which nether receipt the said springs and waters are conveyed through and by the old pipe southward down to the ditch on the south side of the same close, and so into one close of pasture, parcel of the inheritance of one Wm. Avery; and so, in, by, over, through, and under the same close southward into one other close thereto adjoining, parcel of the possessions of Tho. Vaine called St. Marye Close: and so in, by, over, through, and under the said close extending southward to the wall of the said close on the south side of the same close adjoining to the highway leading from St. Johnes Street to Clerkenwell: By and upon which close called St. Marye Close, and in and upon the said highway leading from St. Johnes Street to Clerkenwell, on the north part of our said House of St. Johnes, is newly erected and builded by us one house or other receipt containing in length 14 ft. and in breadth 14 ft., wherein are placed and set certain cesterne, basyns, and other vessels or devices serving the said waters, watercourses and springs to our said House of St. Johnes.—Pat. 10 Eliz. p. 12, m. 40.

* i. e., *Suspirale*, a wind vent.

Canonbury Con-
duits.

runneth up to the Priory aforesad by a certain pipe or certain leaden pipes, as well under the proper land of the same Prior and Convent as of other persons, and of old hath been accustomed to run, it is in divers places broken up and needeth great amendments and reparations; so that therefore the Master and Brethren, and also the Sisters of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, London, as well as the impotent poor and others to resorting to the same hospital daily, may from henceforth be recruited by the water of the aforesaid aqueduct, and the same Master and Brethren do intend with effect, to dedicate divers great costs and expenses about the reparation and amendment of the aforesaid aqueduct, to the glory of God." Empowering them, to inclose the head of the waterecourse or aqueduct with new or other sources of water or well-springs in a cistern, in a certain house of stone and lime, and also to secure and strengthen the same head with locks and bars, one moiety of which well-spring or head was to serve the Convent by means of leaden pipes underground and across the highway that leads from Smethefelde to Aldersgate, for the use of the Hospital and also of the Prior and Convent.

(z) Pat. 36 H. 8,
p. 12, m. 37[3],
19 May.
(Translation.)

After the dissolution, this Conduit Head, as being an appurtenant to the Monastery, was in the thirty-sixth year of King Henry the VIII. (1544) granted to Sir Richard Riche, Knt., Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown, (who by the same grant^(z) received the seite and capital messuage and mansion house of the Priory of St. Bartholomew) by the description of "all that water and waterecourse and aqueducts, and also waterecourse coming down from, and running from a certain place called *the condyte hede of Saynt Barthilmewes*, within the Manor of Canbery, in the parish of Iseldon, in our County of Middlesex, up to and into the said seite and close of the said late Monastery and Priory of St. Barthilmewes, and also all *lez cesternes* and *lez pypes* of lead in and through which the same water and waterecourse is conveyed down, and brought over, from the capital and principal source and well-spring of the same water in Iseldon aforesaid, up to, and into the said seite of the said late Monastery or Priory, or the close of the same," with powers of repairing, &c., the pipes, and as William Bolton, or any other Prior had used, held or enjoyed the same, &c.

The springs at Canonbury were probably augmented by those at Highbury, which in ancient times flowed from that wooded district in great plenty: however I can do no more to illustrate

this portion of my Perambulation, than refer my reader to Nelson^(a), who describes one of these conduit heads as remaining in 1811 in the field adjoining Canonbury-lane, near that part of the New River called the Horse-shoe; which after laying open for many years, had then recently been covered by an arch of brickwork, at the expense of an individual; and water, much esteemed for its clearness and purity, was at that time procured from the place. Another of these conduit heads, stood formerly not far from the above to the eastward, which in the old engravings of Canonbury House is represented as a small building similar to that which at that time covered the head of water at White Conduit House. So far Nelson. But the more modern buildings at Canonbury together with the opening of the New North Road, when the *Horse-shoe*, that meandering portion of the New River, (diverging, a few yards above the *Rackbridge* at the end of Astey's Row, westward over the scite of the present Canonbury Villas at the end of Halton Street, returning eastward to the point of its new formed course at the bridge in the New North Road) was cut off, have completely obliterated the conduit heads and springs, the memory of that conduit near the *Horse-shoe* being preserved in the name of "Spring Street." The commencement of these alterations and buildings took place about 1823.

(a) Nelson, pp. 248, 249, ed. 1811

Stow, in his *Survey of London*, Cripplegate Ward, informs us that "Sir William Eastfield, Knight of the Bath, Mayor 1438, caused the conduit in Aldermanbury which he had begun, to be performed at his charges, and water to be conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyborne to Fleet Street: and also from High Berie to the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, where the inhabitants of those parts incastellated the same in sufficient cisterns." And again he says, "Some small distance from this church [St. Giles, Cripplegate] is a water conduit brought in pipes of lead from Highbury by John Middleton, one of the executors to Sir William Eastfield, and of his goods; the inhabitants adjoining castellated it of their own cost and charges, about the year 1483."

HIGHBURY CONDUITS.

The reader will have observed that in the Minister's Accounts for the Manor of Newington Barrow^(b), mention is made of *Cundicke* Field, apparently the same that is referred to in the Survey of that Manor as "The Conduit Field." The *Itinerarium Angliæ*; or, a *Book of Roads*, before cited^(c), notices "Jack Straws Castle" and "the Conduit," both which objects are also noticed in

(b) Ante, p. 84.

(c) Ante, p. 142 in n.

Highbury Conduits.

(d) Hist. of Islington, p. 151, ed. 1811, p. 147, ed. 1823.

Bowen's *Britannia Depicta*, p. 51. So that the "old stone conduit" alluded to in Bishop Gibson's edition of *Camdens Britannica**, as situated "between Islington and Jack Straw's Castle" may be fairly assumed to have been identical with the conduit erected to protect the pipes laid down by Sir William Eastfield at Highbury. The building has long since been utterly decayed, but the cistern or receptacle remains as arched over with brick, in the field in front of the house, No. 14, Highbury Place, at which point one small upright stone and another of the same character and size a few paces to the northward, indicate the two heads of the springs whence the stream is supplied. Nelson^(d), whose remarks are valuable when made from personal and local observation, says, "From this ancient conduit which remained open as a watering place for cattle before the building of Highbury Place, many of the houses there, are served with water, proper communications having been made, on building them, for that purpose. By these means the water flows into wells or reservoirs behind the houses, communicating with each other, the lower well receiving the surplus water, when the upper one is filled. The pump at the west end of Hopping Lane is also supplied from the same source."

The direction of the water supplied by this conduit from Highbury to its destination is so fully stated in a "Report made upon a view of Dalston and Islington waters"[†] to a Committee

* The following is the passage containing the allusion, viz.:—

"More rare plants growing wild in Middlesex communicated by Mr. James Petiver.

Adiantum album, Tab. *Ruta muraria* C.B., J.B., Ger. *Muraria*, seu *Salvia vite* Park Fig. 1050. White Maidenhair, Wall-Rue, or Tent-Wort. On an old Stone Conduit between Islington and Jack Straw's Castle."

Camd. Brit., edited by Edmund Gibson, ffo. Lond., 1695, pp. 335, 337.

† I conceive these *Dalston and Islington waters*, as also those mentioned in another "Report of the Views of the Conduit-head beyond the Dogg-house," to have been some of those very springs from which, as Stow informs us (Coleman Street Ward), water was in 1546 conveyed in great abundance from between Hoxton and Iseldon. These Reports made to the Civic Authorities of London, I have no doubt are yet to be found among the City Remembrances, although I confess I am not able to cite other authority than Ellis, in his *History of Shoreditch*, pp. 364, 366. The only notice I am able to discover from public records as to those springs mentioned by Stow as "betwixt Hoxton and Iseldon," is the following concerning a piece of concealed land in that part of Shoreditch parish that adjoins Islington parish, which probably was one of the Conduits that, according to Ellis (*Id.* p. 125), in after times supplied Balmes House with water from a spring in Canonbury Field. The field wherein this Conduit was situate abutted southward upon the *Spittle Field*, that portion of Yvency conveyed to the Convent of St. Mary Spital (*ante* pp. 89, 129, 133), viz., "All that our parcel of pasture called *Lame Pittes* (*Loam Pits*), with a certain Conduit (*conductu*) to the same belonging; situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Leonard *Shordishe*, in our county of Middlesex, abutting on the south side upon the open field (*campum*) called the *Spittle Fielde*, and on the—(*sic* upon a piece of land called *mayhuc*," and was with other property of a like nature (*scilicet*, formerly dedicated to superstitious uses) granted to Peter Greye and his son and their heirs by Pat. 19 Eliz. p. 7, m. 25, March 7, 1577.

(Translation.)

appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Court of Common Council, in the year 1692; that although this Report is printed in Ellis's *History of Shoreditch*, in Nelson, and in his editor Lewis, I cannot refrain from quoting so much thereof as concerns this Highbury Conduit, viz., "And we have also in further pursuance of the said order [of the Committee] viewed the springs and water belonging to the City neare Islington; and find the same in two heads, one covered with stone, in a field near Jack Straw's Castle, which is fed by sundry springs in an adjacent field, and is usually called *The White Conduit*, the water whereof is conveyed from thence, in a pipe of lead, through *Chambery* [*Canonbury*] *Park* to the other conduit in *Chambery Field**; and from thence the water of both the said heads so united is so conveyed in a pipe of lead, cross *The New River* in a cant, into *The Green Man Fields*, and entering from thence a garden heretofore belonging to one *Porter* vintner, at about forty foot distance from *Frogg Lane*, into a field on the east side thereof; and from thence, cross the north-east corner of a garden at the hither end of *Frogg Lane*, into a field belonging to the Company of Clothworkers; and from thence, through the field west to, and west of the foothway from *Islington*, unto the stile by the *Pest-house*^(e), where it crosseth the said way, and so along the east side thereof, cross the road at *Old Street*, and under the bridge there, into *Bunhill Fields*; and from thence, on the west side of the said field, by *The Artillery Garden*, crossing *Chiswell Street*, into and down the middle of *Grubb Street* into *Fore Street*, and so on to the south side thereof to the conduit at *Cripplegate*."

Highbury Conduits.

(e) *Ante*, p. 42.

To close the account of these conduits, there were in the last century similar receptacles serving the outlying parts of Clerkenwell and Cold Bath Fields from the springs in that locality, two of which are delineated in the large print or North View of London taken from the Upper Pond, 1730, to which I have alluded^(f); the conduit, No. 8 object in the print, was called *Black Mary's Hole*, (and was so called from a woman of colour named Mary Woollaston,) who about 1680 lived in a house close by that conduit, and rented the water of Mr. Harvey; after her decease Mr. Baynes, (from whom *Baynes Row* takes its name) who then was owner of the ground, inclosed the conduit, to preserve its utility, about 1697. The other conduit, is in the

CLEBKENWELL CONDUITS.

(f) *Ante*, p. 15 n.

* The place of this Conduit was most probably in that *Conduit Field*, also called *Buckfield*, referred to in the note, *ante* p. 113.

print, shewn to have stood at the extremity of the fields near the *Sir John Oldcastle*, now the Brew-house, at the corner of Coldbath Fields and the Bagnigge Wells Road. In 1761, Black Mary's Hole was described as "a few straggling houses near the Coldbath Fields, in the Road to Hampstead" [from Clerkenwell by Bagnigge Wells, now the Bagnigge Wells Road]. "It took its name from a blackmoor woman called Mary, who about 30 years ago lived by the side of the road, near the stile, in a small circular hut built with stones." *London and its Environs described*, (Dodsley,) London, 1761, 8vo., vol. 1, p. 324. The spring is preserved in the front garden of the house, No. 3, Spring Place, Bagnigge Wells Road.

ROMAN CAMPS AT
BARNSBURY AND
HIGHBURY.

Upon two of the most elevated positions near Islington, both of them commanding views to the west, north west, and north, viz., at Barnsbury Square and at Highbury, there have recently existed moated seites, of which it has been suggested that they were vestiges of camps, or at least æstival or summer encampments of the Romans, an idea to which their local eminence seems mainly to have given rise; I shall therefore state the grounds of this suggestion as applicable to both, and which in the case of the so-called Roman camp at Barnsbury seems to me to rest upon no very solid foundation, and yet the reader should bear in mind the words of a diligent Antiquarian of the last century, (N. Salmon, LL.B.)—"many of our ancient kings and nobility took delight in the situation of the old Roman buildings, which were always very fine and pleasant, the Romans being very circumspect in regard of their settlements, having always an eye to some rivers, spring, wood, &c., for the conveniences of life, particularly an wholesome air. And this no doubt, occasioned the old monks, knights-templars, and after them the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as also the fryars, to settle in most of the Roman buidings, as well private as public"—however, with regard to the so-called Roman camp at Barnsbury: In the Thornhill Road, opposite Minerva Terrace is the enclosure of Barnsbury Square, which together with the detached houses and gardens on the south, west, and north sides thereof, (called the Mountfort Estate) occupy the ground of what was the Reed-moat Field; in this field was a moated scite, thus described for the first time, in a Topographical Dictionary,* in the year 1756.

* *England's Gazetteer; or, an accurate Description of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the Kingdom.* In three volumes. This work includes all the chief harbours, bays, forests, and not only takes notice of most of the manors and seats in the kingdom,

"In the Reed-moat on the N. side of these basons [the New River Head] called Six-acre Field, from the content of it, which is the third field beyond the White Conduit, there appears to have been a fortress, in former days enclosed with a rampart and a ditch, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp, made use of by Suetonius Paulinus after his retreat, which Tacitus mentions, from London, before he sallied thence, and routed the Britons, under their Q. Boadicea; and that which is vulgarly but erroneously called Jack Straw's Castle, is a square place in the S. W. angle of the field, is supposed to have been the seat of the Roman General's Pretorium or tent." After this, the earliest notice of this spot, Lysons some sixty years since, writes; "In a field called the Reed-moat field, a short distance from the Workhouse towards the north west, are some remains of trenches; in the one corner of the field is a moated site, forming on the outside of the moat a square of about 100 paces. These vestiges are thought to have been a Roman Camp." Nelson enlarges upon the conjecture thrown out by the Topographical Dictionary or *England's Gazetteer*, (which suggestion had also been adopted by other works of a similar character and of no authority, *Dodsley's Roads*, 1760; and *The Ambulator*, 1774;) viz., that the vicinity of this place was the scene of Paulinus's victory over the Britons, A. D., 61, but for which there is no sufficient presumption of proof adduced; indeed it is well known that the locality of that battle field has never been satisfactorily ascertained, and other places than the present have been named with far greater appearance of probability.* As the form of Roman camps was usually quadrangular, and the trenches and earthworks might possibly have been of Roman origin, I endeavoured to ascertain whether any Roman remains had been discovered during the excavations and digging for brick earth and gravel that have taken place since the moat was drained in 1826, and while Mountfort House that now stands in

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but also points out the old military ways, camps, castles, and other remarkable ruins of Roman Danish, and Saxon antiquity: and particularly shews the estates that were formerly Abbey-Lands. London. 8vo. 1750. This British topographical work appears to have been compiled by Stephen Whatley, and is the first alphabetical description of England: it passed through several improved editions, but has been superseded by an *English Topographical Dictionary* upon a more extended plan by S. Lewis.

The passage I have cited in the text is taken from the title *Islington*, eds. 1751, 1775, 1790. I have endeavoured to trace the authority for the supposition in Whatley's compilation, but in vain: and I must consequently presume that it originated in himself, or perhaps with Mr. Stukely, whose antiquarian fervour frequently led him to state his belief very unadvisedly upon what he called Roman camps and Roman remains.

* The reader may be referred to Morant's *Essex*, i. 46; Morant's *Colchester*, book i. 23; Salmon's *New Survey of England*, i. 91; and Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*, ii. 218, ed.

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(2.) *Antiq.* p. 106,
in note.

the centre of the once moated seite, was in course of erection,* but it seems no such *indicia* had presented themselves. However, the hacknied terms, *Pretorium*, and *Fosse* have been very freely used by Nelson, Hone, Cromwell, and Lewis in their description of this vestige, which is by no means proved to have been Roman, and may quite as consistently be referred to the Danes and Saxons, or to a much later origin,—that of a manerial residence since the Conquest. The Reed-moat Field seems to have been identical with the *Mote-field*.⁽⁸⁾

The earthwork or intrenchment on the west, that presented to the view of the passenger along the Chalk Road, now Caledonian Road, a long terrass or ridge, has, during the last twelve years, been completely shut out from view by the buildings in that quarter, and nothing but a depression in the surface of the ground on the north side of Mountfort House now (1857) remains as the last trace of this *Pretorium* and *Fosse*, or moated seite, or whatever else the reader may please to consider it originally to have been.

With regard to the moated seite at Highbury Castle, I consider that Highbury Castle and Hill existed as a place of defence at a very remote period, probably as early as the residence of the Romans in this country, and that armies have encamped

* A late correspondent of *Sylvanus Urban* (E. B. Price), in August 1842, gives a sketch of a fragment of stone he discovered, accidentally placed in a garden belonging to a cottage in Maiden Lane, Battle Bridge, and which fragment was found on the western side of the road leading to the Caledonian Asylum. The IS. seemed to E. B. Price to have been commemorative of an officer of the 20th Legion, one of the Roman Legions mentioned in Tacitus as taking part in the battle between Paulinus and the Britons; but nothing further is mentioned as tending to connect this fragmentary deposit with the "Roman Camp."* In Hone's *Every-Day Book*, ii. 1566, a correspondent, Thomas Allen, stated that, "in the course of the year 1825 a labourer, who was occupied in digging in the *Pretorium*, turned up a considerable quantity of arrow heads; and shortly afterwards, another labourer, digging a few yards to the south of the same spot for materials to mend a road, uncovered a pavement of red tiles, about 16 feet square; they were mostly figured and some had 'strange characters upon them.' Unfortunately the discoverer had neither taste nor curiosity, and they were consigned to the bottom of a deep road." E. B. Price repeats this statement, which shews that Thomas Allen saw nothing and that his informant was an illiterate labourer, and so far from Roman coins being found upon excavating the ground for the present building, Mountfort House, these *relics*, which I have suspected, are nothing else than some few of the old halfpence, &c., commonly found in sewers, and with which cunning labourers seek to impose upon enquirers as Roman coins.

Hone, in the same volume, also gives a view of the *Pretorium* of the Roman Camp near Pentonville, and in his accompanying text he assumes it to have been a Roman Encampment, then existing as a quadrangle of about 130 feet, surrounded by a fosse or ditch about 25 feet wide and 12 feet deep, (*Every-Day Book*, 2 Sept. 1826, pp. 1197—1204). All this will remind the reader of Sir Walter Scott's *Antiquary* (chap. iv.), gravely saying, "The *Pretorium* doubtless of the Camp."

There are two prints representing this Reedmoat Field; one in octavo size, by J. P. Malcolm, Dec. 1, 1796, and the other in a 12mo. size, as one of the engravings to Cromwell's *Walks through Islington*, 1835, p. 390.

* See *Gent. Mag.* xviii. N. S. 144.

there since is still more probable, indeed the Saxon word Barrow evidently points to some earthwork thrown up and raised either for defence or for burial of soldiers slain, while the name of *Danebottom*, the descriptive appellation of the valley below Highbury, in writings so far back as the reign of Henry II. demonstrates that this name of Danebottom has peculiar reference to some of those encounters our Saxon ancestors had with the Danes. A similar name, "Woeful Danes Bottom," in another part of the kingdom* is preserved to this day as allusive to some defeat and slaughter not recorded in history, suffered by those perfidious pagans, the memory of whose devastations by fire and sword from the Exe to the Humber still lingers in the traditions of our countrymen. The still more elevated position of Highbury, and therefore apt for an encampment, has caused many to believe that this place, like the other eminence just now alluded to, had been, at least, an Æstival Roman Camp or temporary station; but all who have pursued inquiries of this nature upon similar appearances, well know that such vestiges and remains may with equal certainty be attributed to the British, the Romans, and also to the Danes, and to conclude with an observation of the antiquary I have just now cited, "the frequency of them, and sometimes the little ground they enclose, not able to receive more than a very small body of men, will countenance an opinion that they were made for exercise, if we consider how often their souldiers marched out with all their mountings and utensils of war."—*Antiquities of Surrey*, by N. Salmon, LL.B., 1736, p. 32.

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From the appearance that Highbury Hill presented seventy years since, as given in one of Jukes' mezzotinted views of the year 1787†, the hill seems to have been abrupt and steep on the north and north-west, and the eminence rounded or artificially

* This place, called "Woeful Danes Bottom," is at Minchinghampton, in Gloucestershire. See *Beauties of England and Wales*, by Brayley and Britton, 1803, vol. 5, pp. 589—591. Also, see "An Act for repairing and widening the high roads from Hinckley to Woefull Bridge." Public Acts not printed, 33 Geo. 2, 11th Sess. cap. 46: which shews that the name "woeful" has been applied to more than one place, probably on a similar occasion: a bridge and a descent into a valley being both of them places where the slaughter and confusion of a defeated or retiring enemy would be aggravated.

The lane leading from Highbury down to Tollington and Stroud, by what is now Blackstock Lane, was called Danebottom Lane. In a Court Roll of the Manor of *Nevendon Barwe*, 3rd May, 1448, it was presented that the Lord of this Manor, and the Prior of St. Bartholomew were liable to repair the common way called *Dainbutun Lane* which then lay unrepaired, to the common nuisance, &c.

† A large folio sized print,—“A West View of Highbury Place, painted by R. Dodd, engraved by R. Pollard and F. Jukes. London: published Jan. 31, 1787, by R. Pollard, Spa Fields, and F. Jukes, Howland Street.” This view seems to have been taken from the place where the Chapel of Ease now stands.

shaped, a work that may very consistently be attributed to the Romans, and I have observed the remains of imbankments and terrasswork on the north-west side of Highbury House, the place of the ancient Highbury Castle. The moat was filled up in 1855, and the other vestiges I have remarked are rapidly disappearing amid the building operations that have extended thus far. No Roman coins, &c., have been discovered.* The words *Castle Hill*, *Castle Hills*, and *Castle Yard* that occur in the descriptions of Highbury Grange or Highbury Barn^(b) seem to point traditionally to a Roman origin, yet so numerous are the earthworks or fortresses of earthen walls in England that pass by such names as *Castle Hill* and *Castle Field*, in elevated localities, and without shewing any remains of building, that I must refer the origin of these two presumed encampments to the reader's judgment.

Old Annals, pp. 118,
121.

The moated house in Tallington Lane, since called Devils and Duval's Lane, and now Hornsey Road, and the Manor House at Upper Holloway, also once surrounded with a moat, do not appear to have been associated with any peculiar traditional attributes; neither of these houses stand upon very high ground, and have been for from time immemorial inhabited as residential houses, in the same manner as the manorial residence of *Ducketts* in the Green Lanes Road at Hornsey, now the only moated house within seven miles of the north of London, since the recent removal and levelling of the old Vicarage House at Stoke-Newington.

PERAMBULATION.

As a surveyor at the end of his circuit has to sum up and collate the notes of his perambulation†, I now purpose to offer

* Whilst Sir George Colebrooke was in possession of the fee simple of the Manor of Highbury (*ante*, p. 124) he sold the ground called Jack Straw's Castle, situated within the moat, and a considerable quantity of land adjoining, to John Dawes, an opulent Stock Broker, who erected in 1781, a handsome house with suitable offices on the spot, where the Prior's House formerly stood. When the workmen were preparing to lay the foundation of the house, they discovered a great collection of pipes made of red earth baked, resembling those used for the conveyance of water about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and some tiles said to be Roman, but which are more probably of Norman manufacture.--Ellis' *Campaign of London, Islington*, p. 89.

† Lewis has not stated the boundary line of the parish, considering that the boundaries of the *districts* as given by him were sufficient: be that as it may, as a more careful survey of the parochial boundaries has been made on occasion of the last Perambulation, it seems essential that it should be preserved, and therefore, I subjoin the following:—

Parochial Perambulation, 1857.
(See *relatione*
C. Higgins, Parish
Surveyor.)

"Note of the Customary Procession and PERAMBULATION of the Bounds and Limits (*ante* p. 4) of the Parish of Saint Mary at Islington, in the County of Middlesex, and View of the Landmarks of the same, made the 14th day of May, A.D. 1857.

"The Procession and Perambulation commenced at the stone in foot path marked ST.M.I. 1739 (plate on blank wall of house opposite same date 1855) south end of the

a few concluding observations upon the ancient state of Islington Perambulation and the places wherein this parish is said to be situate, viz.,

Liverpool Road, late Back Road; from thence north up the middle of the said road to opposite the Clerkenwell Boundary Stone; then turn and pass along the south side of Sermon Lane to the Stone on the west side of White Conduit Street, (opposite the Spanish Patriots) (*Iron* Sr. M. I. 1833); pass along the wall between Albert Street and Warren Street and continue in a direct line to a plate, marked 1855, in front of house in Queen's Terrace; cross Penton Street and pass through Mr. Ramsey's house, No. 1, and continue by the side of wall along the boundary of the Penton estate the sewer being in Islington parish and the north side of the wall the boundary line thereof; pass through No. 1, Rodney Street North, continue by the wall through houses at end of Rodney Place and Cumming Street North, and over sheds to an iron post, marked 1855, in Upper Southampton Street; then cross to the north side of South Street, continue along kerb to the plate in wall of house marked Sr. M. I. 1855, and Clerkenwell stone above, 1845, on the west side of Winchester Terrace; pass sharp round including two shops, Nos. 17 and 18, in Melville Terrace to a plate and stone similar to the last; cross the Caledonian Road obliquely to a plate and stone similar to the last on front of house middle of No. 9, Lansdowne Terrace, and through the house to the rear; the boundary then passes obliquely to a plate and stone similar to the last on flank wall of house, No. 1, Lansdowne Terrace, in Upper North Street; again cross the Caledonian Road to a stone in north vault of No. 7, Melville Terrace, then to plate and stone in Caledonia Crescent; then proceed in nearly a straight line to boundary mark in the stable at rear of Mr. Hill's Grocer Battle Bridge; then to plate and stone front of No. 8; go down middle of road to York Road (late Maiden Lane*) opposite Victoria Hotel in York Road; proceed up the middle of York Road and west side of Maiden Lane to the corner of Toriano Avenue†; then proceed along inner hedge on west side of lane to stone near the Junction Road; and proceed in a direct line to hedge side of road opposite the Boston Arms; and continue along west side of lane to iron post, and thence to a stone at the top of the lane; then cross the turnpike road at Highgate Hill, and proceed east along the south side of Hornsey Lane over the Highgate Archway to the stone marked Sr. M. I. [and "4 miles, one furlong, and 35 yards from the spot where Hicks's Hall formerly stood"] at the north end of Du Vals Lane, now called Hornsey Road; proceed along the opposite fields following the hedge row (which divides this parish from Hornsey,) taking in the two wooden dwelling houses west of Mount Pleasant, to the stone on the west side of the road at Mount Pleasant Cottage, leading from Crouch End; then cross the said road and continue east along the north bank at Mount Pleasant to a stone in the corner of and near the entrance to field; then turn south along the west bank of the fields (boundary post in bank, 1838) towards Stroud-Green, and west along the hedge-row across an inclosure of Mr. Turnet to the Hornsey mark on the cart house at Japan House to stone marked 1741 and iron post 1833; and then south to the iron post marked 1833 at the north-east corner of Stroud Green; thence along the lane‡ to the stone at the corner of the Seven Sisters Road§ and thence [across the Seven Sisters Road] down Blackstock Lane||, where was formerly the boarded river; then turn and pass along the middle of the said lane to a stone at the foot of the bridge over the New River, proceed down Gypsy Lane [*ante*, p. 24] to a stone and also an iron post at the corner of the Green Lanes, back of Highbury-New-Park Tavern; and from thence over the bridge along the Green Lanes to opposite Church Street [Stoke Newing-

* The houses on the south side of this road to King's Cross (Battle Bridge) were originally in Islington parish; but St. Pancras parish has collected the rates for a great many years: the boundary is now marked in the centre of the road.

† In consequence of the alteration made in Maiden Lane opposite the New Cattle Market, there is a dispute between Islington parish and St. Pancras as to the position of the boundary mark opposite the Market and in front of Queen's Terrace near the "Camden Town and Holloway Road."

‡ There is not the least doubt but that the strip of ground on the east side of Stroud Green Lane was originally within Islington parish according to Dent's Survey, 1805-6.

§ Previous perambulations describe this boundary stone as "opposite to Heame Lane," but Heame Lane now forms portion of "The Seven Sisters Road." *Ante*, pp. 12, 32, 45.

|| This lane has been described as Stroud Green Lane (*ante*, pp. 12, 24, 32, 45). It was anciently called Danebottom Lane, and subsequently Boarded River Lane (p. 48). This lane formed a communication between Highbury and Stroud Green. Heame Lane crossed it where the Seven Sisters Road now runs (pp. 41, 45). In fact, what is now called Stroud Green Lane was known as "Stroud Green" before the waste on each side thereof was enclosed.

Perambulation. Highbury, Newington Green, Holloway, Tollington and Stroud, and Kingsland.

ton]; then proceed along field west of the Green Lanes (the boundary crosses the New River on the west side of bridge) and along dry ditch by the River at the back of the Old Mill along the Pegasus public house wall, excluding ditch*, at the back of Millfield Place; then cross ditch at the back of the Royal Oak public house, and pass along bank to a stone marked Sr. M. I. 1833 near the turn in ditch in the ground of the Royal Oak public house, continue along bank of ditch and pass along the wall of Mr. West's Nursery Ground and continue until you enter the Green Lanes again; then keep along south side to a plate on the wall marked Sr. M. I. 1838; cross from thence to the south of Albion Road; and then to the stone at the rails marked Sr. M. I. 1809, which separate the north side of the Green from the road; cross the road again to a sunken stone by foot path; then proceed east and south east along the middle of the Coach-and-Horses Lane to a sunken stone opposite King Henry Street, corner of Back Road, Kingsland; pass along the said road and turn east to a triangular post, corner of Cock-and-Castle Lane and King Henry Street, bearing the marks Sr. M. I., S. N., and H. P. 1822; and continue south along the east side of Tingey's Buildings, and along the front of the houses to a stone on the north side of Kingsland Green, marked Sr. M. I. 1733; proceed through the said Green to a sunken stone by the south door of the Star and Garter public-house, corner of Ball's Pond Road;† the boundary then passes through the said public house to a sunken stone, at the rear of No. 1, Bentley Crescent; then pass through the back yards of the houses in Kingsland Road, to a sunken stone against the wall of Union Buildings; then turn west along the said Union Buildings at the back of the houses and premises on the south side of Ball's Pond Road, known by the names of Elizabeth Place and Maberly Place, to plate on wall Sr. M. I. 1839; then cross Middleton Place along the line of old ditch, and proceed along south side of private road to sunken boundary stone in Southgate Road; cross the said road and proceed along old line of ditch between Mott's Lane and Southgate Road; proceed nearly in a direct line through one of the new houses in Englefield Road (west), to the south side of next new Road; then turn sharp eastward to the cellar of No. 10, Oakley Terrace, Southgate Road, where a stone formerly stood on Islington Common, marked Sr. M. I. 1733; and turning back of Market Terrace, De Beauvoir Town, Hackney parish, the back garden walls divide the parishes; then turn east to the sunken stone at Southgate Place, opposite the Rosemary Branch Tavern; then to No. 50, Shepperton Terrace; and then in an oblique line from that stone to the boundary stone of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, at the corner of Wilton Terrace, east side; then south west in an oblique direction across the Regent's Canal to a stone on the south east side of Sturt's Lock; then continue through the canal in a direct line to a stone near the foot of Rhodes's Bridge; turn from this stone and pass along the east of the Wharf Road; then cross the said road and continue west through the Saw Mills, and cross the City-Road Basin over line of sewer to City Gardens; continue west along the site of old sewer to and along the front of Nelson Terrace; then turn south along the centre of Cottage Place, and cross the City Road to an iron plate having the parish mark at the gate of house No. 5, the east end of Saint Vincent's Row; continue in a line to the stone in Neal's Cow-house, between the City-Road and the Goswell Street Road; and from thence to a stone in a wall behind the New Buildings in Sydney Place; proceed from hence in a line through the house No. 2, in Sydney Street, to a stone near the south west corner of that street in the Goswell Street Road; then turn north-west along the north of the said road, crossing the New River, close by the tool-house, to a stone at a point between the City and Goswell Street Roads; from thence continue along the middle of the road to the High Street; and thence north to the south end of the back road where the procession and perambulation commenced.

* The boundary line of the parish runs by the hedge and ditch that bordered the Green Lane, and where there are still the remains and foundation of a Mill. The adjacent field, through which the New River takes its course to Stoke Newington, is called Mill Field, a name appropriated to it from early times by its owners the Hospitaliers of St. John's, and is identical with the *Myllfeld* in their cartulary of leases (*ante*, p. 118), and in the Ministers' Accounts upon the Dissolution of St. John's. The name is preserved in the row of small houses facing the high road called the Green Lanes at Newington Green, called Millfield Place.

† The "Star and Garter" public house stands on the site of the Old Kingsland Chapel that stood at the end of the Ball's Pond Road. The Lock Hospital of St. Bartholomew's to which the chapel was attached, standing southward facing the High Road in Kingsland.

The ancient name of this vill, *Eyseldon*, it has been already shewn, sufficiently indicates its position and local incidents in very early times,—a small river or stream (Eysel or Ousel the diminutive of Eyse and Ouse a river) fed by the springs that issued from the woods and flowed from the hills northward of the few habitations seated upon the down or hilly pasture that overlooked the north side of London. This stream in its current towards the Fleet at Bagnigge Wash and Clerkenwell, was fed and increased by numerous land springs. The vill and the adjacent ground northward formed part of the twenty-four hydes of land that Æthelbert, King of Kent, gave to the Canons of St. Paul, London, when he founded that Cathedral, or as it was in that endowment termed, Monastery.

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The *Domesday Book* shews the vill when in an advanced stage of civilization, and the description afforded by this ancient survey demonstrates that part of Islington was then in tillage; that another part was open and common pasture, the original Down; and that another portion consisted of woodland, oak and beech, affording pannage for sixty swine. The extent of population must not be restricted to the villans, bordars, and cottars, in all twenty-seven persons and their families, for as those persons were mere tillers of the ground bound to the soil, their services were as much matter of computation and survey as the soil itself, and therefore the record of *Domesday Book* is not to be taken in this respect as a census of population, but simply as an enumeration of the persons whose rustic services were identified with the land in cultivation, and it may reasonably be assumed that the population of Islington at the time of that record (1086) bore *cæteris paribus* the same relative proportion to other places, as in later times, until the extension of London has gradually converted the inhabitants of Islington from a rural to a suburban, if not, metropolitan population.

Islington was a grazing and pastoral district from early times, and appears to have been the resort of shepherds and graziers to a recent period; but beyond some glimpses of its state afforded us by monastic remembrances and public records we have no means of distinguishing the state of Islington from that of other places previous to the fifteenth century, when, from a few of the Court Rolls of Newington Barrow, in the reign of Henry VI., somewhat may be gleaned as to the state of the seite of Highbury Manor; and these Court Rolls disclose an agricultural and pastoral tenantry, in a country wherein was arable land and

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Islington

numerous "hampstalls" or homesteads, as also a considerable district appropriated for grazing and commonable pasture, together with woodland.

(Ante, p. 132.

From what has been noted as to Yveney, we learn that there was woodland at that place, and that it was cleared about 1408⁽¹⁾. The denomination, also, of the adjoining Newington, where the cleared land or field was called Newington Field, in order to distinguish it from the adjoining prebend and parish of Stoke Newington, or Newington Stoke (*i. e.*, Wood,) shews that the land at Newington Green was gained from the woody district, of which it formed a portion. The affix of *Barowe* to Newington is not without its significance*, even if this word *Barowe* were not merely applicable to the eminence at what was, in later times, called High-bury.

Beyond some few historical notices of Islington as a place well-known on the northern road from London, we have nothing that enables us to suggest any other idea of the place than that of a vill, situated on an eminence, over which was a highway leading to the then northern roads; for the ancient vill or small town was seated on the ancient road leading to the Green Lanes, on the ascent of the Down that looked towards London on the south; and, in fact, the oldest buildings that can be remembered in existence were most of them situate on the east side of the High Street and the Lower Street, as far as Ward's Place, where the ancient buildings terminated. The increase of the town altogether was on the eastern side, or Lower Road; there certainly were a few ancient houses in the Upper Street or west side, and a large mansion a little beyond the Church, but in that direction the town scarcely extended itself beyond the upper side of the Green, the line of traffic being in the Lower Street.

The Church stood, as it were, in a field, on the highest part of the town, and not far from the woods,—a good situation, and one that seems in accordance with the custom of the Saxons, who seem to have been careful to build their churches upon the

* This word *Baron* or *Barwe* may very consistently, with regard to its vicinity to the woods, have been an affix or surname to Newington, in the same manner as this word was to the Monastery of Minchin Barow or Barrow Gurney, in Somersetshire, which originally bore the simple name of *Beorwe*: The early Monastery at Barrow, near Goxhill in Lincolnshire, mentioned by the Venerable Bede (*ante*, p. 115), took its name, as he informs us, of *Et beorwe*, that is, *at the wood*. There was also Barrow in Essex, the name of the cell of a Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of St. John, in Colchester. Also a Preceptory of St. John's, called Barow, in Cheshire.—*Mon.-Angl.* ii. 547. *Beorwe* or *Beorwe* is by the Saxon Dictionaries interpreted *Nemus*, *Læus*, a grove, woody, hilly, or high-ground.—*Solmon's New Survey of England*, ii. 751.

most conspicuous place in the parish, having regard to the convenience of such a scite. The date of its first erection cannot now be ascertained, but circumstances favour the presumption that a Church has existed on the scite of the present Church from remote antiquity.*

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* The church was dedicated to the B. V. Mary, and as the images of the B. V. M. and St. John, (in Monastic writings, styled the *Mariola* and *Johannes*), usually placed in Monasteries and Churches were held in extreme reverence; it is most probably that there was a *Mariola* in Islington Church especially as the church was dedicated to the B. V. M. and may account for this parish being named St. Mary at Islington, as in other instances viz., St. John at Hackney, St. John of Wapping, St. Mary at Lambeth, &c.—but I do not find that such image of the B. V. M. at Islington Church was ever called our *Lady of Islington*, or was publicly burnt as Mr. Nichols in his *Hist. and Antiq. of Canonbury* expressly states; for I consider that the following passage in *Burnet's Hist. Reform.* i. 243,—“Then [1538] many rich shrines of our Lady of Walsingham, of Ipswich and Islington, with a great many more were brought up to London and burnt by Cromwell's orders”—is solely applicable to Islington in Norfolk. In fact Burnet in another place speaks of *Islington near London*, where on 17 Sept. 1557, three men and one woman suffered in the flames for their attachment to the Reformed Faith. Clement Cotton in his *Mirror of Martyrs*, 18mo. 1633, p. 469, speaking of Islington, Midd'x., says:—[Q.] How many were burnt here? [A.] These three, namely; 1. Rafe Alerton; 2. James Austo; 3. Margery Austo; 4. Richard Roth[Wroth?]. Islington is also associated with the sufferings of other Protestant Martyrs.

The appropriation of this church to the Benedictine Nunnery of Stratford at Bow, otherwise St. Leonard, Bromley, and the contention between them and the Chapter of the Canons of St. Paul's the original Patrons, in reference to the Advowson, has been already adverted to (*ante*, pp. 72, 73, 74). After the dissolution of the Nunnery, the Advowson was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, (Pat. 32 H. 8, p. 8, m. 28) who in 1548 sold it to Thomas Perse from whom the title has been deduced to the present time. See *Lysons' Env. London, tit. Islington*, ed. 1811, p. 485, and I find amongst the Parliamentary Surveys of Church Livings, (Midd'x.) at the Rolls Chapel the following account of the Rectory and Vicarage, 14 March, 1650.

“Islington. } Item, we present that in the parish of Islington there is only one Parsonage and Vicarage presentation, and that the Parishioners are the Proprietors and possessors of the Parsonage by a Grant from Sir Walthoe Smith of Great Bedwin, in the County of Wilts, Knight, [in 1590 Ursula Smythe, W^o claimed title to some part of the Vicarage House which she alledged belonged to the Parsonage of Islington. *Miscell. Documents, Chapter House Westm.* No. 2035,] dated the 10th day of March, in the two and twentieth year of the late King [1625], to Sir Arthur Haselridge, Knt. and Bart., Sir Thomas Fowler Knight and Bart., Sir Thomas Fisher and others as Feoffees in Trust for the parish of Islington aforesaid, for ever, without any rent or other thing reserved. Also that one Mr. Bernard Cooke, an able Godly preaching Minister is the present Incumbent, put in by the said parishioners who have the presentation thereof, and hath for his sallarie the whole profits of the said vicarage and tithes, which (if they were to be let without fine or income) are worth one hundred and eleven pounds per ann. And we humbly conceive that all the parishioners may so conveniently repair to the parish church to partake of the publique worship and service of God, that there is no need of any division thereof.” According to the Certificates of Colleges and Chantries, London and Middlesex, No. 84, (the “Chantry Roll”) 1st January, 1st Edward VI. (1548.) “The number of howselyng people” (*i. e.* Communicants) “within the said parishe,” was two hundred and forty in number, so that the inhabitants of Islington parish had not increased much during the period between 1548 and 1650.

There is a modus of 4*d.* an acre for all grass land in lieu of tithes of hay and agistment; of 2*d.* for each cow in lieu of the tithe of milk; of 2*d.* per calf in lieu of the tithe of calves.

The Vicar of the parish is the owner in right of his Vicarage of the said modusses and of the tithes in kind not covered by such modusses arising on all the titheable lands of the parish, excepting only the tithes of corn and grain.

That no corn or grain has been produced upon any of the titheable lands of the parish for the 7 years ending at Christmas 1835, but the said lands have been productive of Vicarial Tithes. Tithe Commutation Award, confirmed 9 June, 1848.

The Glebe is said to consist of 4*a.* 0*r.* 13*p.* on the north side of Sermon Lane, in the Liverpool Road, and 5*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.* at Ball's Pond, opposite the south door of the church

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A Cross also stood at the south end of the town at the cross-way (*bivium*, *ante*, p. 21) where St. John Street Road and Goswell Street meet; and this cross, in every probability, owed its origin to the Hospitallers, who placed it there as a boundary mark, or, what I consider more probable, in order to ensure to themselves and their tenants the immunities and privileges of their order; if that were the case, the erection of this cross may be referred to a period before the statute of Westminster, 13 Ed. I. when it was enacted, "Forasmuch as many tenants set up crosses or cause to be set up in their lands in prejudice of their lords, that tenants should defend themselves against the Chief Lords of the fee by the Privilege of Templars and Hospitallers; It is ordained that such lands shall be forfeit to the Chief Lords, or to the King, in the same manner as is provided for lands aliened in mortmain." The exact spot where this cross stood has been already pointed out, and at this Cross was the market

there. There is a personal Act enabling the Vicar to grant building leases of these Glebe Lands. 32 Geo. 3, c. xxxvi. *Local and personal.*

With regard to the structure of the present Parochial Church; it stands on the site of one that was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and presumed upon the site of a still more ancient church. The following wood engraving represents the church that was



South-west View of *old* St. Mary's Church, Islington, 1750.

pulled down in 1751 to make way for the present church. The old church has been so frequently described together with the Monumental Inscriptions and other Antiquities therein, by Nichols, Nelson, and Lewis, which last has added (except the arms in the old church windows), the "Arms and Inscriptions in Islington Church from the Heraldic Collections of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, Anno Dom. 1610"(*), including a delineation of some monuments and pennons; that I forbear to do otherwise than refer the reader to their pages, more especially as the purpose of the present treatise is to supply their defects, and not to copy what they have competently performed.

(*) MS. Lans-
downe, No. 874.
to, 73

place of the ancient town*, it being customary in ancient times for shops and stalls to be built close to the Cross in towns, the rents bringing in their pence to the religious proprietors of the Cross, that stood upon conventual ground, as in the present instance. Such was the ancient cross in Haliwell Street, now Shoreditch High Street, that owes its origin to the cross* and shops the Nuns of Haliwell there set up.

Lord Macaulay observes⁽¹⁾, "Whoever examines the Maps of London which were published towards the close of the reign of Charles the Second will see that only the nucleus of the present capital still existed. The town did not, as now, fade by imperceptible degrees into the country. * * * On the north, cattle fed and sportsmen wandered with dogs and guns, over the scite of the borough of Mary-le-bone, and over far the greater part of the space now covered by the boroughs of Finsbury and of the Tower Hamlets. Islington was almost a solitude; and poets loved to contrast its silence and repose with the din and turmoil of the monster London."*

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(1) Hist. of Engl.
8vo., 1849, pp. 349,
350.

* At Islington Market Crosse." This is extracted from one of the numbers of "*Mercurius Fumigosus*," from *Wednes. eve. Septem. 6, to Wednes. eve. Septem. 13, 1654.*" This was a scurrilous "*Mercury*" of that time, and several numbers of this Newspaper are to be found in the Collection of Newspapers made by Dr. Burney, and now preserved in the British Museum.

* See the remark of Bagford, the antiquary, (*ante*, p. 16, *n.*) as to these crosses. The Cross at Haliwell, the present Shoreditch, was, in the reign of Richard II., described as, "*quædam Crux circumquaque edificata una cum parva Shopa vocata Haliwell Croice.*" — *Placita super brevi de sci. fa. 10 Ric. 2, No. 9, p. 662 of MSct Calendar of County Placita, Midl'x.*

* See Cowley's *Poems*,—Several Discourses by way of Essays, in verse, p. 95.

"———— methinks, I see
The Monster *London* laugh at me;
I should at thee too, foolish City,

—————
Let but thy wicked men from out thee go,
And all the fools that crowd thee so,
E'en thou, who d'ost thy millions boast,
A Village less than *Islington* will grow,
A solitude almost."

But the following Order in Council, made after the fire of London, when the inhabitants of London took shelter in the fields and neighbouring villages, shews more truly the secluded state of Islington in the seventeenth century than any poetical contrast can do, viz.:—"Whereas a very great number of our distressed subj^s of London have for their present refuge repaired to the town and parish of Islington, in the houses and fields whereof they have laid and lodged the goods they have with soe much difficulty preserved from the violence of ye fire; and whereas we are informed that for want of Dep^y Lient^{nts}, Justices of the Peace, resident in the sd parish, there is no ward nor watch kept there, whereby they are in danger to be deprived of that little they have secured from the flames. Our royal will and pleasure, therefore, is, y^t y^r and every of y^m, jointly or severally, not only cause strict watch and ward to be set and kept in all wayes, avenues, and places requisite within the boundes and limits of the sd towne and parish for preserving to each person which, by God's help, they have soe saved; but also to give such charitable and Christian reception, lodging and relief, to their persons as conveniently may be. Willing, requiring, and hereby commanding all inhabiteing, now

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(m) Ante, pp. 46,
51.

Islington, at that time, stood in the fields, as in fact it did till the close of the last century, and during some portion of the present: Gerard, the Herbalist^(m), came hither in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for his simples and his wild flowers, many of which were to be culled and gathered further away nothward within the parish till within thirty years since. However to pursue my description of Islington with that part that lay in Clerkenwell and nearer London, I need notice a hilly pasture lying on the back or west of Islington, called the Commandry Mantels, these fields also extended southward on the west side of what is now called the St. John Street Road, towards St. Johns, and westward towards the Prebendal Manor of Cantlows, and included part of what is now properly called Pentonville and the New Road, the Upper Pond now the Reservoir in Claremont Square and the New River Head. They comprised sixty-six acres, upon perhaps a larger admeasurement than that in use at the present day.

(n) Mon. Angl.
ii. 342.

In a book preserved in the College of Arms, compiled by John Stillingflete, anno 1434⁽ⁿ⁾, containing the names of the Founders or Donors of the Priory of St. John's, and containing a breviat of their gifts, occurs the following:—"Thomas Foliat, alias dictus Gilbertus Foliat dedit Hospitalariis le *Commaundos-mantels* quæ tempore Fratris Johannis Radington non erant divisa sed integra et seminabantur," *i. e.*, Thomas Foliot, otherwise called Gilbert Foliot^(o), gave to the Hospitallers the *Commaundos mantles* which in the time of Brother John Radington were not divided but entire, and were sown. Gerard^(p) styles them "the great field by Islington called the Mantels," and also "the Mantels by London." The Cartularies of St. John's preserve the transcripts of the Leases granted by the Priory of these fields, one of which was, on 24 April, 1516, let to Richard Clowdesly of Iseldon, Gentleman^(q), by the description of "that our one field, part of the Commanders Mantels lying on the north side of the fields (*camporum*) of the Manor of Barnardsbury, and abutteth upon another two fields called the Commanders Mantells, now in the tenure of John Burton, on the south side

(o) Ante, pp. 51,
56, 71, 126.(p) Herbal. Ed.
Johnson, 1633,
pp. 404, 842.(q) Cott. MSS.
Cland. E. vi. 168 b.
(Translation.)

being in, or wch shall hereafter resort unto the s^d towne and parish to ohey such Orders as y^r shall issue for watching and warding as aforesaid, and for preserving our peace. And that the Constables and all other our officers, civil and military, and all other our good subjects bee assisting to y^m and every of y^m in the execution of this our Royal Will and pleasure: And wee doe more especially recommend the care hereof to you, Griffith Bodurda. Given, &c., 5 Sept. 1666.

By his &c.,

"To Griffith Bodurda.

"ARLINGTON."

Warrant Book, State Paper Office, vol. 10, p. 125.

of the aforesaid field, the moiety of waif and stray and escheats excepted"—and by another Lease of the same date, the Priory leased to "John Burton of Iseldon, Yeoman^(r), those our two fields, pæreel of our three fields called the Commanders Mantells lying next to the Place of St. John's, nigh London": we have already observed how these fields were accounted for^(s) upon the dissolution of the Priory by Henry VIII., and how disposed of by way of re-grant and restoration by his daughter Queen Mary^(t); soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, the one field of the Commanders Mantels that had been leased to Cloudesley, was granted to Robert Freke in fee^(u); and Thomas, Duke of Norfolk had a like grant in fee to him (*inter alia*) of the other two fields of the Commanders Mantels^(v) and all the three subsequently became the Inheritance of Roger Parker, who died seised thereof, 15 Feb. 1578, and upon inquisition taken 5th Jan. 1607, it was found that he died seised^(w) "of and in one field or closure of meadow and pasture called Mantells, containing by estimation 66 acres, now in the occupation of Roger Wood, Esq., situate and being within the parishes, towns, fields or hamlets of Islington and Clerkenwell, or either of them, and heretofore in the occupation of one Thomas Fowler"—and that he devised by his will, in such inquisition fully set forth—"all that his closure and pasture and piece of land called Mantells, lying on the west side of Islington, late pæreel of the Preeceptory, *Anglice*, the Commaundrie, called Mantells." In the grant I have cited in the *note* at p. 167, the distinguishing names of these three fields are given; and in a plan of the New River Head, anno 1753, engraved for Cromwell's History of Clerkenwell, (p. 350) the space between the New River Yard and the "New Pond" now the Reservoir in Claremont Square, is described as "Butchers Mantells" as the name of the field lying above the New River Head, (as yet the New Road was not,) but the building of Myddleton Square and Upper Chadwell Street, and River Street some thirty years since (this is written in October 1857) has completely obliterated all remembrance of the Mantels and their former lordly possessors. There was a piece of ground or lane adjoining the western extremity of these fields, that was called the lane below or under the Mantels towards Kentish Town.* *Venella subtilis le Mantels versus Kentish Towne*—which also belonged to the Hospitallers of St. John's; this was granted out to Reve and Cotton, who sold

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(r) Cott. MSS.
Cland. E. vi. 169 a.
(Translation.)

(s) Ante, p. 80.

(t) Ante, p. 117

(u) Pat. 2 Eliz
p. 8, m. 1 [40].(v) Pat. 2 Eliz
p. 11, m. 1.(w) Escheat' 4 Jac
Midd'N, No. 39.
(Translation.)The Lane under
the Mantels

* Kentish Town in ancient records is what has since been known as Pancras.

Perambulation.
(x) Ante, p. 79.

(y) Pat. 4 & 5,
Philp & Marlar,
p. 5.
The Sheepeote.

(z) Ante, p. 23,
in n.

(a) Ante, p. 118.

(b) Pat. 15 Eliz.
p. 2, m. 34.
(c) Pat. 24 Eliz.
p. 3, m. 5.
(Translation.)

(d) Claus' 12 Gul.
& Mar. p. 4, n. 25.

Fields behind the
Angel at the White
Conduit.

(e) Claus' 11 Gul.
& Mar. p. 3, No. 5,
m. 26.

it to the occupier(x) Richard Browne, whose son Thomas, in 1581 or thereabouts, aliened it with other land to one Nicholas Bagley. This piece of ground or lane is described as lying in Iselden(y).

Adjoining to the Commandry Mantels at Islington High Street, was a tenement garden and house called the Sheepeote, with a close also belonging to St. John's; this I have already noticed as having been leased before the dissolution of the Priory to Richard Clowdesley, who held it for a term of 80 years(z): it was re-granted by Queen Mary, with other possessions of St. John of Jerusalem, to the Hospitallers, as I have observed with regard to Highbury Manor(a), but in the ensuing reign of Queen Elizabeth this property was dealt with as conventual property in the hands of the Crown, and leased to Brian Fitzwilliam for 21 years, by the same description as in Queen Mary's grant(b), and in the 24th year of her reign(c) she granted the same property (*inter alia*) to Robert Earl of Leicester and his Trustee John Morley, by the description of "that our tenement, and that our garden and croft to the same tenement adjacent, situate, &c. in Iseldon, otherwise Islington, in our County of Midd'x. now or late in the tenure or occupation of Will. Woodmantell or his assigns, heretofore demised to one Henry Lodesman, and all that our House called the *Shipcote*, with the appurt's. with the small close to the said tenement adjacent, in Iseldon aforesaid."

I consider that the Angel Inn stands in front of what was the field whereon the Sheepeote stood, and both which in an Indenture dated 13 December, 1700(d), were described as follows—viz., "All that the messuage tenement or Inn commonly called or known by the sign of the Angel, sit., lying, and being in Iselden, alias Islington, in the county of Midd'x.; and also all that close or parcel of land in Iseldon, otherwise Islington aforesaid, lying between the said messuage, tenement or Inn, containing 2a.; and also all that the House called or known by the name of the Sheepphouse or Sheep-pens standing and being in Islington upon the said close."

While I am describing the ancient state of this locality, I may remark that westward, and at the back of the Angel were the following fields which I find comprised in a conveyance thereof, 29 January, 1699(e), to one Baguall, who also owned the Angel and the property already described;—viz., "Conduit Field, 29a. 17p.; the two Stony Fields, 18a. 1r. 32p.; Square Field, *alias*

Little Lay Field, 15a. 3r. 10p.; Little Bushey or Whores Field, 8a. 16r.; Great Lay Field or Hammond's Field, 19a. 3r.; Clawson's Close and part of Primrose Hill, then divided into two fields, 16a. 2r. 31p.; Little Primrose Hill, 3a. 2r. 36p.; Hawton's Field Meadow, 6a. 2r. 16p.; all which said closes were theretofore parcel or reputed parcel of the Manor of Barnesbury *alias* Barnardsburys, in Islington, in the county of Midd'x, and were all lying in or near the parish of St. Mary, Islington."

Perambulation

From this part of the parish which is considerably elevated, was a view of Highgate and Hampstead on the north west; and south, on the brow of the Hill, in the line of the New Road at Penton Street, Winchester Place and up to the Angel, was a prospect over London. This was the ancient Down called Islington Hill. In "*An Echo from Heaven*," &c., printed for the author in 12mo. and sold at his house in Long Alley in Black Fryers, 1652 (2nd ed. 1653); the author describes his dream, which he wished to be deemed a prophecy, at page 12, 1st ed., (p. 8, 2nd ed.) he says—"and at the time methought I was on *Islington Hill* by the *Water-house*, and London appeared before me as if it had been burnt with fire, and there remained nothing of it, but a few stone walls: but I made nothing of this dream."

Gerard's Herbal^(f) affords us another glimpse of the ancient state of this Islington Hill, when he tells us "These kinds of [orchis] do grow in dry pastures and heaths, and likewise upon chalky hills, the which I have found growing plentifully in sundry places, as in the field by Islington near London, where there is a Bowling Green, under a few old shrubby oaks." Lib. 3, chap. 114, p. 218. The spot alluded to seems to have been the same as the Mantels^(g), and corresponds with the more modern Prospect House and Bowling Green, p. 160, in *n.* Hollar, in three of a set of six small views, 1665; viz., "The Waterhouse;" "On the North side of London;" "By Islington;" enables the reader to form an idea of this locality in its then open and rural state, and several "Perspective" views of London during the last century, and up to 75 years since taken on this spot, indicate how tardy at that time, in comparison with the present, was the progress of building in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

(f) Gerard's Herbal, Ed. Johnson 1633.

(g) Ante, p. 51. in *n.*

At the foot of the Hill westward, ran the current of the Fleet in its course by Bagnigge Wells to Clerkenwell; the Bridge over which at this place has always been called Battle Bridge, (although the erection of a building surmounted by a statue of King W. IV. has caused the place to be called King's Cross,)

Battle Bridge.

Perambulation.

most probably from some battle fought there in earlier times*, perhaps so far back as the period of the Danish incursions, the memory of which, as I have ventured to suggest, have been traditionally preserved in Danebottom, at Highbury Vale.

Nelson cites Stow, who in his chronicles states, that in the reign of Edward VI., a Miller of *Battaile* Bridge, was punished with the pillory and loss of ears for *scan. mag.*, and he also refers to Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, to shew that one "Cliffe, an honest Cobbler (shoemaker) dwelling at *Battel*-bridge," was the reputed author of a book printed in 1589, called *The Cobbler's Book*, which imputed Papistical practices upon the Reformed Anglican Church. I, however, believe the *Battaile*-bridge to have been that "Battaile Bridge so called of Battaile Abbey," as Stow informs us in his *Survey of London*—"for that it standeth on the ground, and over a watercourse (flowing out of Thames) pertaining to that Abbey"—but I consider that the *Battel* bridge the dwelling of the Cobler or Shoemaker, for Coblers they were called in ancient times, is identical with the Battle Bridge we now discourse upon, for in an Inquisition^(b) taken after the death of Geoffrey Cliffe, Gent. (who died 30th March, 1570) taken 20 May following, it was found that he died seised of a messuage in High Holborn called The George, and also of two closures or separate pastures lying in the fields on the north side of High Holborn, in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Pancras; one of the aforesaid two closures of pasture *vulgariter nuncupat'* *Battle Bridge feilde*, containing 16 acres—which shews that this place bore the name of Battle Bridge in former times. And I find that in a grant from the Crown to Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Peterborough shortly after the Restoration, of waste and derelict lands, "messuages at the place called Battle Bridge in the parish of St. Pancras" are mentioned^(c): and lastly I find in the Parish Register the following entry. "A Poore man unknowne found drowned by *Battle Bridge*, bur^d 23 Feb^y, 1685."

(b) Escuet' 12 Eliz.
No. 148, Midd'x.
(Translation.)

(c) Pat. 13, Car. 2,
p. 38, n. 19.

The stream of the Fleete is conducted through a sewer at this place, in which sewer the water rises five feet in heavy rains, in the last century the waters were frequently so high as to endanger the lives of travellers, and within the present century

* The name of "Battle Bridge" is evidently derivable from some battle fought at this place, as Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire is by Camden said to have been also called Battle Bridge because it was at that Bridge that King Harold defeated Harold Haardread a few days before his own defeat by William the Conqueror. In Pat. 24 Eliz. p. 3, m. 5, I read a grant of, *Capellam de Battell*, formerly belonging to the Priory of Brecknock.

great overflows have taken place, one particularly after a rapid thaw in January, 1809^(*). About a century since and later, the wheels of a Snuff Mill were turned by the force of the current at Bagnigge Wells, and the Flour and Flatting Mills at Field Lane, near Holborn, were worked by the same power.

But to return to the west side of Islington Town;—on the west side of the Liverpool Road where Cloudesley Terrace and Square with Stonefield Street now stand, was a field called Stony Field otherwise fourteen acres, which was devised by Richard You* otherwise Cloudysley, of whose will (dated 13 Jan. 1517,) mention has already been made, and whereby he directed that the rent of this field should be applied in obtaining obits and masses for his soul, his wife's soul, and all Christian souls, and there should be dealt to poor people of Islington parish at every obit, 6s. 8d. The mode in which this distribution was directed to be made was as follows:—

To be spent at the yearly solemn obit to be kept for	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
him	1	0	0
To be dealt on each such obit to poor people of the			
parish	0	6	8
To be paid to the Brotherhood of Jesu in Islington			
Church	1	6	8
and	2	13	4
To six honest and discrete men of the parish to be			
elected by the parishioners as distributors of the			
rent in manner aforesaid	0	10	0
	3	3	4

* In a Collector's account for a Subsidy, 6 Henry VI., preserved among the records of the Augmentation Office occurs the following entry, viz.—

“Monetarii Regis infra Turrim.

Iseldon. Ricardus Lamberd de Iseldon taxatur ad * * *

Will. You de eadem taxatur ad * *

Hugo Sharp de eadem taxatur ad * *

Summa ijs.

(Indorsed) 6 K. 6 Midd'x. Comp. Coll. ejusdam subs. vjs. viijd. de quâlibet parochia. etc. F. & H. 2193.

I find that in *Schordych* at the same period are numerous persons thus described as Moneyers or Ministers of the Mint; of the Corporation of Moneyers I could say much, but this is not the place, and it more properly belongs to others, but thus much I may here notice:—In a Court Roll of *Newenton Barwe*, 27 Henry VI. is entered a surrender of a piece of Customary Land in *Newenton*,—parcel of Crouchershamptall, to the use of Thomas Sharpe, of the Town of Calais, *Coynor* (Coiner), and in the Parish Register is the following entry of baptism, “William Heyward, the son of John Heywarde, was x^d. the 13th September, 1578, forth of Leonard Sharpe's at Newington Greene. The God-fathers names are George Levytt, dwelling in the parish of Hackney, and William Moore of the same place, *Coyners*.”

In the Parochial Survey of Shoreditch, 1745, occurs “*Moneyers Land*,” the scite of *Moneyers Street*, Hoxton.

Perambulation.

(k) Nelson, ed.
1811, p. 71.

Perambulation.

As this field was at the date of Clowdesley's will let at 4*l.* per annum, there was a residue of 16*s.* 8*d.* which the Feoffees seised to the use of his will, were to bestow in deeds of charity for the wealth of his soul. His devise took effect, but after the Statute of Chantries, 1 Edward VI., cap. 14, the Crown seized* the Land, and by a Decree of the Court of Augmentations the charitable use was distinguished from the superstitious use⁽¹⁾, so that the Crown took no more than the superstitious use, viz., £2. 13. 4., thus leaving the residue to be disposed of by the Parishioners of Islington for pious uses.

(1) Sup. Touchst.
57. 4 Rep. 104.

I find that afterwards this land was granted to persons who made it their business to discover *concealed lands*, and thus were called "concealors," to three of such persons, John and William Mershe and one Grencham, this Stoney Field was granted and conveyed with many other such lands, including Vale Royal Close, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth^(m), May 16, 1574, by the description of "all that our closure of land with the appurt's called Stonyfield, otherwise the twelve acres, lying in Isseldon, otherwise Islington, in our county of Middlesex, containing by estimation twelve acres, heretofore given, granted, assigned and appointed towards the maintenance of obits, masses and such like, in the church of Isseldon, otherwise Islington aforesaid, by a certain Richard Clowdesley, Esquire." This grant, in order to check the rapacity of these concealors who were usually the grantees at an undervalue of the lands they discovered, containing a proviso to the effect that if the lands thereby granted were not concealed lands, the grant thereof should be void, and in the present instance such may have been presumedly the case, for Feoffees appointed by the parish have been in possession since the year 1564 until the year 1811, when they were empowered by a Local Act⁽ⁿ⁾ to grant Leases and to dispose of all the rents (after payment of £2. 13. 4. to the New River Company, who purchased of the Parliamentary Trustees) in keeping in repair the Parish Church, and expenses attending the office of church-warden, and after such payments

(m) Pat. 15 Eliz.
1. 12. m. 25.
(Translation.)

(n) 51 Geo. 3, cap.
CXXIV. 4. and see
5 Geo. 1, cap. CXXV.
Local & personal.

* The "Certificates of Colleges and Chantries, Lond' and Midd'x, No. 34," *vulgo*. The Chantry Roll give an account of the uses of Clowdesley's devise, and also of another similar devise made by John England of a piece of copyhold land in respect of which a quit rent of 2*s.* 9½*d.* was payable to Thomas Fowler, Gent., the then Lord of Barnsbury Manor.

In 1850, Mr. John Layton, the Vestry Clerk, published *A brief Statement of Facts connected with the Clowdesley or Stonefield Estate*, which so fully details all the particulars of this devise so beneficial to the parish, and as to the application of which there had been much disquisition, that there is no necessity of my entering further upon the subject.

in building and keeping in repair the Chapel of Ease, and by another Local and Personal Act(*) the proceeds being under £1000, have been applied in defraying the necessary expenses of carrying on divine worship, and the annual repairs of the Chapel of Ease; St. John's, Upper Holloway; St. Paul's, Ball's Pond; and Trinity Church, Clowdesley Square; in equal proportions, a mode of distribution that however much in accordance with the notion of "deeds of charity" does not seem to have been satisfactory to all the inhabitants, and the mode in which this "Charity Land" will have to be applied, is I am informed, under the consideration of the Commissioners for Charities, it having been proposed that the proceeds of this estate, which upon a strict survey has been found to contain 16*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.* of land, should be appropriated to the re-payment of 12,000*l.* borrowed by the parish for the purpose of erecting the three district churches to which I have just now alluded.

Perambulation.

(o) 2 Gul. 4, cap. xxvi.

That part of Islington which lay in or near to Clerkenwell parish, towards Goswell Street end, and near the New River at that place, presented in the seventeenth and eighteenth century a rude aspect, for the earth and soil had been dug for gravel for road-making purposes, by one Sadler, a Surveyor of the Roads in those days, and whose name, or probably his son's name, is preserved in *Sadlers Wells*, and in regard to his ownership of the land and gravel-digging for the roads, in the name of *Sadlers Hollow**, indeed, this spot long retained the name of *Hollow*, being called "The Hollow in the City Road," till about 1803, when it was filled up from one of the various deposits of rubbish or "mounts" in the neighbourhood, and a few good-sized houses, then called "Dalby Place," erected thereon by one Dalby, subsequently continued by a row of houses in the City Road, called "Dalby Terrace." Over this "Hollow" was the New River water, formerly conducted in a trough, as it was at the Boarded River below Highbury, and at Bush Hill near Edmonton.

The Hollow in City Road.

Upon referring to the Maps of London and its Environs, made a century since, and indeed later, Islington is delineated

Islington Town,
High Street,
Lower Street,
Upper Street.

* A stranger from Mr. Sadler's *Hollo*, buried 14 Sept. 1624.—*Parish Register*.

"The gravel pit near Islington," and "The gravel pit near Islington Wells," occur in Dr. Woodward's *History of the Fossils of England*, Lond., 8vo., 1729, (but written several years before).—Tome i. 39, ii. 64, 66, 69.

This ground on the east, and all along towards Frog Lane, seems to have been hollowed or dug out, most probably for brick earth, as is still discernible by the gardens to the River Terrace being several feet below the pathway. The Hollow in the City Road was also called Jack Plackett's Common, from the circumstance of a highway robber being executed at this place July 28, 1762, for a robbery near this place accompanied with savage violence.

Perambulation.

as consisting of the High Street and The Green*, continued at intervals by the Upper Street to the end of Wells Row, and the Lower Street as far as Thatched House Row and the Thatched House, at which point the houses on both sides terminated. The buildings in both Upper and Lower Street stood unconnectedly, and in the Upper Street beyond Cross Street were built only on the west side of that street. A few buildings were erected at the end of the Back Road in 1771 and 1774†, and some new buildings about 1767 (Cumberland Row) rose on the east side of the High Street, near The Green; but buildings at that time progressed slowly in comparison with more modern times, and Islington was then almost as solitary, and as much exposed to depredation and robbery as it was certified to have been a century previous.

Surrounded by the fields, although connected by the highway of St. John Street Road with London, the appearance of Islington was pleasant, nay, one topographer, not more than fifty years since, styled it picturesque. At the commencement of the present century the lanes that communicated with the Back Road from the Upper Street had scarcely been built upon; the houses in Barnsbury Street (and those only on the north side) rose but slowly, about two, or perhaps three, at one time; and in Stewards Lane, now Park Street, there were not more than six houses.

Ancient Houses.

Aged people there are, who recollect the High Street and Lower Street lined on each side with trees; several large Elms stood opposite the Angel, and Nelson, in 1811, notices the rural aspect Islington presented in haymaking season. The ancient houses and inns, most of them in former times the residences of the nobility and gentry from the time of Henry VIII. to the end of the reign of Charles I., presented an antiquated appearance. In the High Street, the Angel that, to borrow the words of Mr. Cromwell, retained the aspect of a large country inn, and of which the interior or courtyard as it existed more than a

* This piece of waste land was granted in 1777 to the parish by the Marquis of Northampton as Lord of Canonbury Manor: it has been always known as "The Green." In the Parish Register occurs the following entry, "One was buried from the *Grene* that died of the *plauge* (plague) the 10 July, 1593." The Police Station and Parish Engine House stand at the southern angle, where there had been previous to the present erection in 1797 a watch-house. A stone now placed on the stone floor of the back kitchen of No. 6, Lower Terrace, has the following inscription, viz.: "This Watch-house, Cage, and Stocks were built in 1769." The Green has been recently planted with trees and carefully fenced; it was first enclosed in 1778.

† It was at this time that building operations commenced at *Penton villa*, at the west of Islington, by the New Road. Hermes House being built in 1773, as also some houses in Quacu's Row, in the New Road, standing upon what was a field known as *Clay Marls*.

century, has been preserved by Hogarth in his print of *A Stage Coach*, 1747: then the Peacock, a long roofed and capacious building; the White Lion, of sottish celebrity*, and the ancient range of buildings at the Three Hats^(b). In the Upper Street, there was the old Vicarage House; the Pied Bull^(c), formerly the abode of Sir John Miller in the time of James I.; and opposite Rufford's Buildings† there existed, previous to 1812, a large wood-framed mansion. In the Lower Street also were numerous ancient buildings, indeed that part of Islington town seems to have been far more ancient than the upper side of High Street, and contained what were once spacious mansions, afterwards converted into schools, inns, manufactories and pauper farm-houses, all now taken down to make way for uniform rows of brick built shops for the use of a trading population. Some of these mansions are of almost recent remembrance,—The Queen's Head^(d), The Crown^(e), Fisher House, a brick built mansion of the time of James I., that stood opposite the end of Cross Street, and the ancient house called Ward's Place^(f), slight remains of which exist on the south side of Greenman's Lane‡: in Cross Street, also, where

Perambulation.

Old Houses.

(p) *Gent. Mag.* 1823, xciii. Part II. p. 113. *front.*
(q) Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 115.
Gent. Mag. 1791, lxi. Part I, p. 17.
plate. Id. 1795, lxxv. Part II, p. 809, *plate, fig. 5.*

(r) *Europ. Mag.* March 1808. *Gent. Mag.* 1794, lxiv. Part I, p. 513.
plate.
Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 400.
(s) Id. p. 115.
(t) Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 204.

* *Veni Islington ad Leonem*.—Thence to Islington at Lion.

—*Barnabee Itinerarium or Barnabee's Journall*, p. 2, ed. 1818.

“Richard Wood, of the Wyte Lyon, of the parish of Clerkenwell, was buried the 16 of April, 1594.”

“Mrs Wood, of the Whyte Lyon, in Islington, in the parish of Clerkenwell, was buried the 29 of Decr, 1596.”—*Parish Register*.

† Dated in front 1688; and from the accompanying initials ^{R.} N. E. appear to have been built by Captain Nicholas Rufford. On this spot there is said to have stood an old mansion, which Mr. Ellis conjectures to have been the residence of the Fowler family before they inhabited the House in Cross Street. [See *Campaign of London*, (1793) p. 95.] There is a “Rufford's Buildings” on the east side of the High Street, close by the turnpike, bearing date 1685, and also inscribed RUFFORDS BUILDINGS (*sic*) Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 256. The old brick houses on the north side of the Green called Old Paradise Row, were, I believe, built by a Major Ryan and called Major Ryan's Walk. In the Register of Bath, appended to Guidott's *Collection of Treatises relating to the City of Bath*, Lond., 8vo., 1725, p. 391, occurs the following: “Major Ryan, of Islington, near London, by drinking the waters and bathing in the King's Bath received benefit, 1693.”

‡ The old *Queen's Head* was pulled down in 1829.

In the *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, by Oldys and Birch, prefixed to his works in 3 vols. Oxon. 8vo. 1829, i. pp. 178, 179, it appears that the *Pied Bull* had formerly been one of his residences, and in the pages here cited this house is described in a manner that is more fully illustrated by the *Plate*, in the *Gent. Mag.* 1791, above referred to in the margin^(q). I observe in the Parish Register—“George the son of Willymott *Karlie*, widow, was buried the 1 July, 1594.” *Ward's Place*, was demolished in 1800. Nelson, ed. 1811, pp. 201—208. A Lady Correspondent of Sylvanus Urban, remarked that she had heard this house called *Hunsdon House*, as having been the residence of Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, created Lord Hunsdon, 1559. See *Gent. Mag.* 1791, lxi. Part I. p. 431. In the Parish Register occurs the following; viz. “The same day [27 June 1572] was buried a Stranger that departed of Childbirth from *Carroy House*.”

From the circumstance of the quarterings of Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester having remained in a window of this Mansion (*Gent. Mag.* 1792, lxii. Part I. p. 121,

Perambulation.
Sir Thomas
Fowler's Lodge.

there now stands a Dissenter's Chapel, was the residence of the Fowler Family, pulled down in 1850. Ellis in his *Campaigna of London*, Nelson, Cromwell, and Lewis have given very minute accounts of these ancient buildings, the memory of which is also preserved in various illustrative prints,—the prints that are given in the first edition of Nelson's *History of Islington* being of a superior character.

Canonbury House.

(n) Hist. & Antiq.
of Canonbury,
p. 3, plate II. fig. 3.

At the extremity of what was the garden to Fowler House, in a small street, called Allen Street, there yet stands a brick edifice that, till the last thirty years, looked over what were then Canonbury Fields: this edifice has been called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, for what reason it does not clearly appear. It was built by Sir Thomas Fowler, probably for the purposes of protection and security: on the west side of this building, let into the brickwork, are his arms sculptured in stone, and the date 1653,—presumedly the date of its erection. This leads us to Canonbury Tower, the only perfect remains of what, with the adjacent buildings, formed Canonbury House, the scite of the original *Bury* or retiring place of the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew. The year 1362 has been assigned as the date of the original building, but I do not believe the Arabic figures or numerals preserved by Nichols⁽ⁿ⁾ to have been contemporaneous with the erection of the building, in which he states they were found, Arabic figures not being commonly in use till long after that date. The present Canonbury House, the more perfect remains of which consist of a square brick built tower, 17 feet square and 58 feet in height, was built by Prior Bolton between 1509 and 1532; indeed, Stow informs us that he “builded of new the Manor of Canonbury, at Islington, which belonged to the Canons of that House.” The entire scite, together with a small park abutting southward on Hopping Lane, was inclosed with a brick wall, forming a perfect square, that extended from the wall now visible in the Alwyne Road northward to Hopping Lane; and in this wall, let into the brickwork, were several stone carvings, about 16 inches square, of the Prior's *rebus*, a bird bolt through a tun, and one of these is still perfect and also visible in one of the two octagonal buildings at the south-west and north-east angles of the wall, viz., upon the one annexed to

Plate III. fig. 2) it seems highly probable that at some time he made this Mansion his residence.—Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 203.

⁽ⁿ⁾ *Fowler House* was levelled in 1845, to make way for Pickering Place and the houses behind the same since built upon the scite of the house and garden. Also see Nelson, ed. 1811, p. 406.

the dwelling house, No. 2, Alwyne Villas, (opposite No. 15, Canonbury Terrace,) in the Lane that leads from the New North Road to Canonbury Tower. This *rebus* is also said to be still extant in three other parts of the building.

As Sir John Spencer purchased Canonbury^(v), subject to a lease for 31 years, granted by Lord Wentworth to William Riethorne, Esq., dated 19 May 7^o Eliz., 1565*, at a rent of 6*l.* 1*4s.* 0½*d.* and subject to chief rents, he evidently did not make his purchase with a view to immediate residence there, and, in fact, Sir Arthur Atye, Public Orator of the University of Oxford, who married his widow†, occupied this mansion under that lease till 1596; and, I note, that in 1599 the rent reserved to Sir John upon some fields at Canonbury were payable at his dwelling house of Crosbie Place, but I conclude that in 1603 he was resident at Canonbury, for in a lease he made dated 18th April, 1603, of Great Cutlers and Little Cutlers, the rent thereupon reserved was made payable at the Manor House of the said Sir John Spencer, called or known by the name of Canbury, *alias* Canonbury, in the parish of Iseldon, *alias* Islington." From the fact of his grand-daughter being baptized at Islington, I think it most probable that Sir John's daughter and son-in-law, Lord and Lady Compton were resident at this mansion in 1605‡; the carved wainseating, chimney pieces, and other remains of cumbrons magnificence are, with great probability to be referred to the time of Sir John Spencer's residence, as well as to that of Lord and Lady Compton, who do not appear to have resided here very long; but this mansion was not without suitable occupants, for Lord Chancellor, Thomas Egerton Viscount Brackley resided here, both when Lord Keeper Ellesmere and when Lord Chancellor^(w), as did the great Sir Francis Bacon when Attorney General, from February 1616, as also at the time of his receiving the Great Seal on 7 January 1618, and for some time afterwards. Another Chancellor, Thomas Lord Coventry succeeded Lord St. Albans, and his residence continued during the entire term of his Chan-

Perambulation.

Canonbury House.

(v) Ante, p. 113
in n.

(w) Ante p. 112

* "William Riethorne and Anne Quarles married 12 Sept^r. 1165."

"William Ryethorne, Esq^r," died the 18th day of November, and was buried the 27 day of the same month, A^o 1582.—*Parish Register*.

† Entries of the baptisms of his children appear in the Parish Register from 1588 to 1594 inclusive.

‡ "Ann, daughter of L^d William Compton, bapt^d the 6 day of September, 1605."—*Parish Register*.

Sir John Spencer died in 1609. There is an extraordinary narrative of his intended seizure in his way to Islington by a Pirate of Dunkirk who came over on a *shallop* with 12 *musqueteers* in order to waylay him and carry him off, imagining to be greatly enriched by his ransom; but by an accident Sir John was detained in London, and thus is said to have escaped.

Perambulation.

Canonbury House.

cellorship, and in fact till his decease, January 13, 1610. The great rebellion commenced in 1641, and James, Earl of Northampton, being slain at Hopton Heath near Stafford, in March, 1642, and the young Earl, together with his brother, being actively engaged on the King's side, it may be presumed that Canonbury House had few such occupants as I have described, indeed its noble and loyal owner in 1650, and 1661, was compelled to mortgage Canonbury, to enable him to pay debts incurred in the service of his Sovereign. From this time Canonbury House was occupied separately, for it is apparent from the mortgage of 1661^(*) that the Mansion House was on lease to Arthur Dove, and the Turret House to Edward Ellis. The last nobleman who appears to have resided at Canonbury was William Viscount Feilding, Earl of Denbigh, who died here 23 August, 1685.

(*) Ante, p. 114, n.

During the last century Canonbury House was occupied by transitory visitants, who either went thither for fresh air or to pursue their literary labours in retirement, indeed a list of its occupants would comprise jaded statesmen, wearied encyclopaedists, busy citizens, and controversial nonconformists, who all seemed to regard Canonbury as a place of repose. Dr. Oliver Goldsmith is said to have dwelt in that part of the building called the Turret House, from 1762 to 1764.

(y) Nichol's Hist.
& Antiq. of
Canonbury, p. 31.

This Mansion becoming dilapidated, was leased in 1770 to Mr. John Dawes, for 61 years, who converted the ancient mansion into three dwelling houses, which although possessing modern and uniform fronts, retain numerous interesting memorials of the previous monastic and courtly owners of Canonbury, and for a full description of these we are indebted to Nelson and his Editor Lewis. Mr. Dawes also built other houses on the old scite, which with those three first mentioned, made fifteen in number^(z). The Brick Tower which had long been separated from the more magnificent portion of the building, but possessing several roomy and oak wainscoted apartments, has been allowed to remain in its pristine state and was till within the last 22 years let out in chambers, or sets of rooms to temporary occupants, but is now entirely in the tenure of a land-bailiff to the Marquis of Northampton.

(z) Ed. 1811,
p. 253.

Viewed from the Alwyne Road that occupies the space between the New River and the ancient garden wall, Canonbury House presents to the eye a lofty range of tiled building, with large gardens that still possess an air of seclusion. Nelson^(*) notices

the pleasing appearance of these gardens when the New River formed their boundary, and the neighbouring fields were unenclosed. From the south, as it appeared in 1753, there is a View of Canonbury House in a print 16 inches by 10, printed by Thomas Jefferys, and published on 12 August in that year. The same print also expresses to be printed for H. Parker on the same date; also for John Boydell, without date, and lastly for Robert Wilkinson, 123, Fenchurch Street. There is a South View of Canonbury House in the set of prints I have noticed at p. 163*n.*, and I have observed an East View at the head of a song set to music about 1730, and in one of Chatelaine's small Views of Villages &c. near London there is "The South East View of *Cambray* House; 1750." And in another "The North View of Islington," taken from Highbury, Canonbury House is shown; the frontispiece to Nichols's *History and Antiquities of Canonbury House* also contains a North West View of Canonbury, from which the extent of the mansion and grounds can be discerned; the drawing from which this engraving is taken, shews the Turret which was taken down in 1770. Numerous prints also exist of the brick built Tower, one intituled "Remains of Canonbury," engraved by Storer, 1804, and another print in Nelson, both *quarto* size, seem to be superior engravings; although two circular prints by Benjamin Green about 1780,—"West View of Canonbury" and "North West View of Canonbury" are not without merit.

Perambulation.

Canonbury.

(a) Nelson, ed. 1811, Plate VIII, p. 239.

What has been in later times called Highbury was originally a part of Newington, and still in its manerial description bears that name. I do not find *Highbury* even named till the year 1444, when in that Book I have already cited^(b) as containing the names of the Donors to, or as they styled Founders of, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, is to be found the following entry "*Domina Alicia de Barowe dedit dominium totum de Highbury et Newton, cum pertinentiis.*" In an extent of the Lands and Tenements of the Hospitallers, stated to have been made by Philip of Thame Prior, in the year 1338 I see no mention made of Highbury save as "*Camera de Newenton in Com' Midd'x,*" and as the word *Camera* betokened a residential Manor, it seems clear that the name of *Highbury* had not then, at least in common parlance, obtained. In this "Extent"^(c) Highbury is thus described "*Newynton.* At that place there is one Manor, two carueates of land, ten acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, all which are worth by the year, beyond the

Highbury.

(b) Ante, p. 184. Mon. Angl. ii. 541, 543, ed. 1661.

(c) Extenta Terrarum Hosp. Joh. Jerl'm in Anglia, printed by the Camden Soc. 1857, p. 126 (printed copy). (Translation.)

Perambulation. rent resolute to divers Lords, of eleven marks. £10. 0. 0. And it is demised to the Bishop of Lincoln, for term of his life by act of the Chapter, in the time of Thomas L'Archer, rendering therefor, nothing." What therefore was known as *Highbury* was first confined to the immediate vicinity of the Castle* on the Hill, the Barn, Grange and Woods, and although Highbury subsequently comprehended land further distant, yet such land late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was said simply to lye in Islington, for the fields called Weryngs that lay near Highbury^(d) and had in the 12th century been said to lye in Newington, are described in the Patent Rolls as being situate in Islington.

(c) Ante, p. 66.

(e) Ante, p. 121.

(f) Ante, p. 119.

Ray, *Bot. Syn.* 411, ed. 1724 in which edn. alone this passage occurs.

The names of Highbury Barn and Highbury Grange are preserved, the one by a noted house of entertainment built upon the site, and the other by some villa residences and gardens a few yards further on the east side of the way to the low ground, called Highbury Vale, leading on the descent into which on the west stands a substantial brick house of the time of Charles II., called Cream Hall, about 50 years since used as a farm house but now occupied as a Villa residence; this house was probably built upon the stocking up of Highbury Wood, which gave name to the house itself with the land adjoining^(e), for Highbury Wood was on the very spot extending towards the New River. A little further northward on the other side of the road was Little St. John's Wood, which abutted upon the New River^(f), being divided from Highbury Wood by Long-meadow. The oak still lingers at Highbury, and on the hedgerows above Cream Hall and thereabouts are some gnarled stocks of great age. We learn from the *Parliamentary Survey* of 1650, that one moiety of Highbury Wood had been then lately stocked or grubbed up, and as the wood ground remaining was valued upon what it was deemed worth when cleared and in culture, it might have been presumed that such process was not long thereafter delayed, and yet we read in Ray's *Synopsis of British Plants*^(g), of a species of grass found "in the woods by the Boarded River."† The present lane or road is what was the commencement of the

* Since the destruction in 1381 of this residential Manor House or Castle by the coadjutor of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw who as Stow informs us in his *Chronicles*, "took in hand to ruinate" "that house"—it has borne the nick-name of *Jack Straw's Castle*.

† Gerard simplified in Highbury Woods. The old botanist says; "Saw-wort groweth in woods and shadowy places, and sometimes in meadows. Likewise I have seen it grow in great abundance in the wood adjoining to Islington, within half a mile from the further end of the Town." Gerard, *Herbal*, p. 713. Ed. Johnson, 1633. "The Aller tree (*Alnus nigra* sive *Frangula*) groweth in moist woods and copses; I found great plenty of it in a wood a mile from Islington, in the way from thence towards a small village called Harnsey."—*Id.* p. 1469.

Dancbottom Lane, leading to Dancbottom and Tollington^(b), through what is now Blackstock Lane, parallel with the embankment of the New River, terminated by the present Sluice House (the old Stone Sluice stood by the side of the Green Lanes on the west side of the road), made in 1776, thus dispensing with the trough through which the stream was carried, (as had been the case at "Sadler's Hollow" and at Bush Hill Enfield,) called *The Boarded River*.*

Perambulation.

(h) Ante, p. 177.

* De Foe, in his *Journal of the Plague Year*, 1665, has with his characteristic attention to the minutest detail, represented three persons in humble life as quitting London at the time of the pestilence;—"It seems when they left Islington, they intended to have gone north away to Highgate, but were stopped at Holloway, and there they would not let them pass; so they crossed over the fields and hills to the eastward and came out at the *Boarded River*; and so avoiding the town, they left Hornsey on the left-hand, and Newington on the right-hand, and came into the great road about Stamford-hill on that side." I also add the following, premising that I consider it valuable only so far as it embodies the result of the writer's personal observation. With regard to Stapleton Hall I believe he spoke without any authority whatever, and the statement that Duval the highwayman resided in Devil's Lane seems to me to be equally without corroboration—viz, in the *Genl. Mag.* for September 1784, p. 643, is exhibited a "View of the New River as conveyed through a frame [of wood] at Bush Hill [Enfield], made in 1608 for the conveyance of the New River, where the natural level of the ground was unfavourable, and at page 743 in the *October Number*, a "Perspective View of the Arch under the New River at Bush Hill"—both of which were then about to be removed, in order that the water might flow through a bank as a substitute for the wooden trough; and consequently a Correspondent of the *Genl. Mag.* under the signature E. edited a long communication in reference to the Boarded River which to follow the words of E., "was a similar aqueduct which not long since existed in my neighbourhood. I mean *The Boarded River*, as it used generally to be called about half-way between Highbury, in the parish of Islington, and Hornsey Wood House, in the parish of Hornsey. It was about 78 yards long, and was so exactly upon the principles as that at Bush Hill appears by your plate to be, that a view of it would be quite needless, if I had one to offer you. It was carried over an ancient bridle-way; and as I used frequently to pass under it in the summer time, I observed it to be almost continually dropping. This first I suppose suggested the idea of destroying it. Accordingly, about Midsummer 1776, preparations were made for that purpose. The earth was raised by the addition of a great bed of clay to a proper level, and a channel was made for the River nearly along the old track. Great pains were taken to strengthen the bank, and make it water tight, by sowing grass down its sides, and covering the top side with gravel, so that a fine terrace is carried along the brink of the river. Just by the road, under the trough was a small house for one of the Company's servants, which so far as my memory serves, exactly resembled that which is exhibited in your first plate; and when the trough was destroyed, that house was also pulled down, and another erected on the river, for the residence of the same person, about a quarter of a mile farther north. This trough also, like that at Bush Hill passed over a small, but ancient, watercourse, which runs under the road, beneath a brick arch of considerable length, which is not straight, but has a bend in it. The arch is about three feet and a half wide, and high enough for a man to stand in. This stream consists here principally, I believe of water that runs down from Highgate Hill; but after it has passed under the river, is much increased by receiving the waste water from thence, and runs, at times a considerable stream, through the parish of Stoke Newington, cross the great Hertford Road at the northern extremity of the village, and thence to Hackney, where having acquired the name of Hackney Brook, it crosses two streets, and at length falls into the River Lea, in Hackney Marsh near Oldford, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Stratford-le-Bow.

The Bridle-way I first mentioned being a public horse-road (though scarcely passable in winter [this description holds good to the present time, 1857]) leading from the principle Green Lane the ancient Ermen Street, where it separates the parishes of Islington and Hornsey, the Company did not presume to stop it up, but built a bridge cross the river, nearly over the aforesaid arch; and at the west end of this bridge is the boundary of Hornsey parish, and here I am led to take notice of a blunder which pervades all the books upon the subject that ever I saw, and that is as to the situation of

Gypsy Lane

Perambulation.

The country here was woody but there was also much pasture. From a portion of the Court Rolls of *Newenton Barwe*, it appears in 1448 one "John Salvage of Hackney," was presented at a Court, for that he "had surcharged the common pasture belonging to the Lord and his tenants with 300 sheep," and at the next Court the same man was presented for having surcharged the pasture of the Lordship of *Newenton Barwe* with a great flock of sheep to the common hurt of all the tenants inhabiting the aforesaid Lordships.

Tollington and Stroud.

Beyond Highbury is what was anciently Tollington with its adjunct or hamlet Stroud or Strode (Strood). The name *Tollington* appears to have undergone the same variation as *Islington*, for in Domesday it is written much as it is now pronounced, *Tolentune* by the Norman scribe who, if the name *Barington* had been spoken to him, would have written it *Barentune*, and as it has been similarly written in the termination of Kensington. Then we find it to have been written Tolesdon, Tolyndon, Tallingdon, and Tallington, but there has been no material variation in the pronunciation from the time of Domesday, the *o* in the first syllable being pronounced long, as in *toll*.

(1) *Ante*, p. 66.

Tollington is distinct from Newington, it was not a Manor at the time of Domesday when Ranulf or Ralph Ilger's brother held it⁽¹⁾ as estimated at two hides, the arable being two carucates. When Ralph received this land it was worth 60s. but in the time of King Edward the Confessor when it belonged to one Edwin, who held it as *alodium*, this inheritance was worth 40s. and at the time of the survey it was stated to be worth no more,

the Manor of Brown's Wood. It is the corps of a Prebend of the Church of St. Paul, the Prebendary of which has the 16th stall on the right side of the choir, and is generally described as part and parcel of the parish of Wilsden in this county: whereas it is co-extensive with the east side of the parish of Hornsey (at least in this southern part of it), of which it forms a considerable part, I apprehend more than half. This abundantly appears from a number of stones that I have frequently seen standing close to the Hornsey parish—mark with ^{M.} upon them. The place where the Manor Court is held is ^{B. W.}

Hornsey Wood House, a tea-house formerly much frequented. But to return to the New River. From this bridge a road leads north westward to Stroud Green, whereon stands an old farm house, but dignified by the name of Stapleton Hall, as having been the property and residence of the family of Sir Thomas Stapleton of Gray's Court, in the county of Oxford, [*qu.*] and thence to Hornsey. From this green are outlets eastward to Hornsey Wood House, and thence to the principal Green Lane, and westward to Duval's (vulgarly called Devil's) Lane, in which is Duval's or Devil's House said to have been so called as having been the residence of one Duval, a famous highwayman in days of yore, and thence to Holloway and Highgate. From the bridge before mentioned, south-westward, there is no public way, a gate having been erected just by that spot by James Colebrooke of Arnold's, at Southgate, Esq.; (father of Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Barts.) when he was Lord of the Manor of Highbury, which produced a suit at law—[here follows a detail of the proceedings mentioned, *ante*, p. 24 n.] In consequence of which this has ever remained a *via clausa*. *Gent. Mag.* November 1784, pp. 103-4.

There was open pasture for the cattle of the inhabitants, and oak or beech wood-land sufficient to feed sixty swine; as the wood-land apt for furnishing acorns and mast for the swine is stated in Domesday in one place as sufficient for so few as five swine, and in another as sufficient for so many as 1000, it is difficult to define the extent of Oak woodland that existed at Tollington. The owner of Tollington possessed five villans, one cottar and one bondman, and held great portion of the land in his demesne or in his own hands, but it is not called a Manor in *Domesday*⁽ⁱ⁾, and most probably became an adjunct to the Manor of Newington Barowe when acquired by the Hospitallers who laid it to their Manerial possession and exercised jurisdiction over it.*

Perambulation.
Tollington and
Stroud.

(i) Ante, p. 56.

Tollington in fact comprehended the entire of the remaining portion of the parish, that is, what was not Iseldon and Canonbury, Kingsland and Newington, in fact all the northern part of the parish and what is now called Holloway, a name I do not meet with in early times, and which in fact I do not think existed till the formation of the present Great North Road as previously noticed^(k); Stroud or as it is pronounced *Strood*, was but an appellation applicable to that part of Tollington where there were a few scattered dwellings†: its etymon is descriptive, and is common to an infinity of other places in England.^(l) I do not meet with Stroud, or as it was anciently written *Strode*, till

(k) Ante, p. 34.

(l) Ante, p. 32.

* The following is an extract of an ancient Court Roll of Highbury Manor, viz.:—
Newenton } The View with the Court holden there on Friday, the Feast of the Inven-
Barwe } tion of the Holy Cross, 26th Henry VI. [May 3, 1448.]
Capital Pledges — Thomas Sharpe, Capital Pledge of *Newenton*; Thomas Geoffrey, Capital Pledge of *Iseldon*; Henry Panchon, Capital Pledge of *Tolyndon*; and William Barton, Capital Pledge of *Strode*; being sworn and charged, come with their Deciners and present that William Rawlyns [and many others who are named] owe suit and have not come: Therefore, they and every of them in mercy.

2d. 2d. 2d. 2d.

And that Joan Sharpe, Margaret Hert, Helen Hert, and Alice Calon are common Alewives (*Gannatrices Cervisie*), and have broken the assise: Therefore, &c.

Also, they present that John Knyfe has not amended his ditch towards his own land in *Tolyndon* as it was enjoined him at the last Court, to the nuisance, &c.

† Highbury, Tollington, and especially Stroud Green, are not very frequently mentioned in the Parish Register at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

Elizabeth Brickell, the daughter of ——— Brickell, was x'tened from Highbury Barne, the 19 January 1582
A childe of a pore woman that lay at Highbury Barne was buried the 15th of Dec. 1586
Avis Gosnell, the daughter of William Gosnell, was christened the 12 day of January in Strowde Grene in the howse of Mr. Warner . . . 1584
Joanne, wiffe of William Gooderidge of Strowde Green, was buried the 8 May 1606
A childe x'tened from Tallington out of the house of a tenant of Willm . . . 21 Sept. 1571
Rich^d Saunders of Tallington buried 27 June . . . 1572

—Parish Register.

Perambulation

(m) Cott. MSS.
Nero E. vi. 10. 6/2.

(n) Ante p. 128.

(o) Esc. 12 Ellz.
Midd'x, No. 147.
(Translation.)

the 10th Henry IV., anno 1410, when in the Cartulary of St John's certain extracts from the Court Roll of Newton Barowe were entered^(m). The Manor of Clerkenwell is said to lye in *Tolyngton and Holeway*⁽ⁿ⁾.

By an Inquisition^(o) taken after the decease of Richard Iden of Islington, Esq., 27 January 1570, it was found that he died seised of one messuage and one garden at Tollington, and of 22 acres of meadow or pasture, near adjoining the messuage aforesaid called London Fields, and also 12 acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood called Cowlese (Cowleas), lying at the Stroud (*le Stroud*); all which premises lay in the parish and field of Iseldon *alias* Islington, and were holden of our Lady the Queen, and of her Manor of *Hyebrie* in the county of Midd'x by fealty suit of Court, and by what other services the jurors knew not. I consider this to have been the house, afterwards called "The Devil's House," for the reason I have before stated of Mr. Grose, that all ancient and uncommon structures were by the vulgar ascribed to the Devil or King John^(p). There was till lately, in the maps of the environs of London a lone house on the Essex shore opposite Woolwich, also called "The Devil's House."

London Fields are situate in the Hornsey Road† and belong to the Company of Brewers, London.

(p) Ed. 1841,
p. 172.

Stroud Green.

Nelson^(q) describes Stroud Green (the ancient *Strode*), as lying north west of the situation formerly occupied by *The Boarded River*, as a long piece of common land belonging to the Copyholders of Highbury Manor;—but since 1811 Stroud Green has been by the enclosure of the waste on both sides narrowed to the width of a well made road with quickset hedges on both sides; its ancient width can yet be traced by the elms that grow in the irregular line of the old hedges, which have not been thrown into the newly acquired extension of ground: on the west side the hedge is plainly discernible almost from the bottom of Heame Lane upwards to where the Hanley Road enters Stroud Green Lane, and upwards to Mount Pleasant, on the east side, the enclosed hedge in like manner shews the original width of this once green lane. To this place, as to a secluded spot, some 80 years since parties of pleasure used to resort, and mention is made by Nelson of an association of citizens who were accustomed to make

* In the *New Remarks of London*, &c., collected by the Parish Clerks, &c. (cited, ante pp. 1, 2, in n.), tit. *St. Mary at Islington*, this lane is called "The Devil's Lane." And a hand-bill was published September 30, 1852, offering a reward of £5, for the detection of the person who had "wilfully cut the ears of a sheep whilst grazing in a field, known as *the Devil's Field*, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway."

stated excursions to this spot, humourously styling themselves "The Mayor and Corporation of Stroud Green." The east side of the old hedge properly forms the boundary line of the parishes of Hornsey and Islington, but I have reason to believe that the new hedge of the present lane is now considered the boundary, if so, Hornsey parish has gained an accession of land at the upper end on the east side of the lane where in the Map of 1735 the lane is shewn to have been very wide.

Opposite the end of the wide street or avenue called "Hanley Road" which connects Hornsey Road with this part of the parish, in a nook on the east side, stands an old House that is known as "Stapleton Hall," and which about a century since was a public house, in front of which was the following invitation to travellers, "Ye are welcome all—To Stapleton Hall." It has been very confidently averred by the Correspondent of *Sylvanus Urban* already cited^(r), that this house took its name from its having been the abode of a Sir Thomas Stapleton. I rather believe that this house is built upon the site of one more ancient that was the prebendal house of *Stanestaple*, where the Canons of St. Paul held four hides^(s), now represented by their Prebendal Manor or reputed Manor of Browns-wood, which, although Sir Henry Ellis has^(t), following some others, stated it to lye in Willesdon parish, was certainly situate at this place; the name of Brownswood Lane in Rocques Map, given to a lane that leads from Hornsey Wood House, coupled with the *indicia* noted by the Correspondent of *Sylvanus Urban*, tend also to remove any doubt upon the subject. "Stapleton Hall" itself lyes within the ancient boundary line of Hornsey parish. The place of Stanestaple in Domesday cannot otherwise be accounted for, unless by allowing it to represent the Prebendal Manor of Brownswood: its name of *Stanestaple* shews that the locality took its name originally from a Stone House and a Staple Hall, terms the reader will, I think, deem sufficiently explained by the Oxford Antiquary Antony a Wood, who, in his *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*^(u), sub anno 1190, remarks, in reference to most part of Oxford being burnt that year, the Burghers of Oxford "took example from the Londoners; that whereas their houses were built of wood and straw, began afterwards to build with stone and slate. In those places also where lived poor people, that could not be at the charge to build in that manner, they, for the most part,

Perambulation.
Stroud Green.

(r) Ante, p. 200,
in n.

(s) Ante, p. 55.

(t) In his edition
of Dugdale's Hist.
of St. Paul's,
p. 235.

(u) Ed. by Gutch,
Oxford, 4to, 1792,
vol. I., pp. 171, 172.

Perambulation,
Stroud Green.

ereected an high stone wall between every four, or six, or more houses.”

“Upon the coming up of this fashion of building with stone, such tenements that were so built, were for the better distinction from others called and written ‘Aule Lapideæ, et Aule tegulatæ.’ Some of these appear to have been in being before this time, and seem to have been built after the deplorable fire that happened in King Stephen’s time. Some of those halls that were not slated, were, if standing near those that were, styled Thatched Halls, and in evidences ‘Aule cum stramine coopertæ.’ Likewise when glass came in fashion, for before that time our windows were only latticed, that hall that had its windows first glazed, was styled for difference sake ‘Aula vitrea,’ Glazen Hall. In like manner, it is probable, that those that had leaden gutters, or any part of their roofs of lead, were styled and written ‘Auleæ plumbeæ,’ for several of that name I find in ancient Evidences.”

“Those halls also that had staples to their doors (for our predecessors used only latch and catch) were written Staple Halls, ‘Aule Stapulinæ,’ or ‘Aule cum Stapellis.’” I have, in the note at p. 28, alluded to a *Stapled Hall*.

(v) E.A. 1739, p. 16.
Ed. 1756, p. 17.

Maitland(v) was of opinion that the *Ermine Street*, took its course over this Stroud Green*; and, indeed, considering that the *Ermine Street* has always been presumed to have passed either through or on the east side of Islington parish in the course of the Green Lanes, I cannot but think but that *Stanestaple* is suggestive of a Roman origin, when taken in connection with its proximity to the Roman road called Ermin Street.

At Stroud Green also, but standing within the boundary line of Islington parish, is an old house called The Japan House, I cannot discover precisely the origin of such an appellation; however, it is not singular, for in an old Map of London, early in the last century, I observe a “Japan House” at Hoxton. Houses, whose names are taken from foreign places are not uncommon. The “Virginia Houses” in Newington Green Lane, “Copenhagen House”† that stood in the fields by Maiden Lane,

† The words of Maitland (*Hist. of London*) are as follows; viz.: “Wherefore I am persuaded that the *Ermine Street* passed through the said Gate [Cripplegate], and took its way by *Highbury-barn* to *Stroud Green* where there is a much greater appearance of a Military Way than in any other place in the neighbourhood of London; and much more so than the reputed *Roman Way*, called the *Devil’s Lane*, both by its breadth and height, it being still in many places higher than the fields on either side, and continues in equal breadth to Hornsey, except where it is eneroached upon at *Mount-Pleasant*.”

* “Copenhagen” was the name given to a house that stood in a field in Islington about half way up Maiden Lane, and was a well known place of resort for refreshments

and "Belle Isle" are instances that in this parish alone attest the frequency of the usage. Perambulation.
Tollington and
Stroud.

The name of Tollington that anciently belonged to this upper portion of the parish has been preserved in the road or intersection called "Tollington Park," that running parallel with the Hanley Road also connects Hornsey Road with the present Stroud Green.

Holloway, or as it is more anciently written, *Holwey beside London**, may be said to comprehend what lyes on either side of the high road up to Highgate. It is distinguished as Upper and Nether or Lower Holloway. The road, although old^(*) and giving its name to the neighbourhood, is not of such great antiquity as to be met with in very ancient writings or records. The name of one *Adam Holway of Iseldon*^(x) occurs in 1407, which shews that this place must have been so called for some time previous; but I find no mention made of *Holloway*, *Holeway*, or *Holwey* in records before the date of the Inquisition of 1485 in relation to parcel of Clerkenwell Manor at Upper Holloway, nor do I find the place named in any of the Cartularies or private documents I have inspected, although some of the possessions therein described lay in what is now called Holloway, and in those old Court Rolls of Newington Barowe of Henry the Sixth's time, some of which I have cited, there is no mention made of Holloway, although every other hamlet and place within the Manor is named. In some accounts of the Court of Wards of 1536 [223 b.], it is stated that, one "Alexander Plymley^(y) had one Brewhouse and certain lands "and tenements in *Holwey besyde Lond'* per annum x^l. "and one messuage with . . gardens and one croft adjoining lying "in *Newyngton Grene besyde Lond'*, per annum iij^l. vj^l. viij^l." which descended to his son, Alexander Plymley. Holloway.
(w) Ante, p. 34
(x) Ante, p. 132
(y) Ante, p. 79

and tea. The house which was pulled down in 1853, appears to have been erected (to judge from the style of its architecture,) about 1660. "Coopen-Hagen" is the name given to this place or house in the Map of Middlesex to Gibson's edition of *Camden's Britannia*, 1695, and "Found in a gravel pit near Copenhagen House beside Islington Middlesex" occurs in Dr. J. Woodward's *History of English Fossils*, Lond. 8vo. 1728, ii. 76. This house acquired its tea garden celebrity after the year 1753, for in that year it was in the occupation of a carrier, See *Lond. Gazette* 4th April, 1753.

The Corporation of London having purchased Copenhagen House and grounds and the large fields in the front thereof to the southward, about 75 acres in all, converted the same into a Cattle Market, which was opened on 13th June, 1855. The Act of Parliament that empowered John Perkins of Blechingley, to establish a Cattle Market in the Lower Road Islington, having been first repealed.

* Holloway, so called probably as being deep and hollowed by traffic, or as being cut through land on both sides as at Highgate, or as Nelson suggests, a "way" (the ancient term for "road") in the "hollow" or bottom. There are numerous places called "Holloway."

Perambulation
Holloway.
(z) Ante, p. 78

In the Minister's Accounts for St. John of Jerusalem, 1541, *Holeway*(^r) is named twice : and in Queen Mary's regrant to the Prior and Confreres of St. John's, 1557, of some part of their ancient possessions, *Hollowaye* is named.(*)

(a) Ante, p. 118.
(b) Esc. 5 & 6 Phil.
& Mar. p. 2, m. 1.

By inquisition, taken 1558(^b), after the decease of Sir William Staunford, it was found that he died seised of one tenement with certain closures in *Hollowaie* with other land there, which was holden of Edward Fowler as of his Manor of Iseldon Barnars in socage.

(c) Esc. 16 Hen. 8,
m. 79. Midd's.



By Inquisition, taken 1524(^c), after the death of Sir Thomas Lovell, it was found that he died seised of one brewhouse, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of meadow in Iseldon and *Holiwey*, late Richard Clowdesley's*, holden of Sir William Sands, Lord Sands, as of his Manor of Barnesbury, in Iseldon, &c.

(d) Esc. 14 Eliz.
m. 50. Midd's.

By Inquisition, taken 1572(^d), after the decease of Sir Thomas Leigh, it was found that he died seised of one messuage, 10 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture, in Holloway, in the parish of Islington, in the tenure of John Kitchen, &c.

(e) Esc. 30 Eliz.
p. 2, m. 88.
Midd's.

By Inquisition, taken 1588(^e), after the decease of Jasper Cholmeley, Esq., it was found that he died seised of one capital messuage or farm called the Brewhouse, with a barn and divers buildings to the same belonging ; and also 12 acres of land lying in Nether *Hollwey*, holden of Thomas Fowler as of his Manor of Barnesberye in free socage, &c., and this same brewhouse and land came to Thomas Cholmeley, who, dying in 1589, a similar Inquisition was taken, and therein the premises were described as before.(^f)

(f) Esc. 31 Eliz.
p. 2, m. 60.
Midd's.
(g) Esc. 13 Car.
m. 28. Midd's.

By Inquisition, taken 1638(^g), it was found that Sir Thomas Fisher Knt. and Bart., died seised of one capital messuage called the Brewhouse, and 42 acres of land in Nether Holloway in the parish of Islington, and 2 closes of land and 3 roods of land and meadow in Islington.

According to the valuable memoranda "Cole's Escheats," Christopher Wase died seised of the Manor of St. John of Jerusalem, otherwise Clerkenwell, and the rents of assise from the free and customary tenants in Iseldon and Holloway, parcel of

* Sir Thomas Lovell was a feoffee to uses under Clowdesley's will. The house called Ward's Place has been supposed to have belonged to Sir Thomas Lovell, and by the Inquisition above cited it is evident that he had possessions in Islington, Holloway, and elsewhere, which he devised to his cousin, Sir Francis Lovell, of whom I notice that in 1543, he entered into a recognizance for assuring peaceable possession to one William Rydgeley, of a field called *Loves Field*, in Islington.— *Clous* 35 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 30.

that Manor^(*), and of one capital messuage in Upper Holloway. The Inquisition which Cole's note expresses to have been taken 22nd Nov. 21 Car., anno 1645^(*), I cannot find at the Roll's Chapel.

Perambulation.
Holloway.
(h) Ante, p. 127.
(i) Harl MSS.
No. 410, p. 83.

The spot where the Back or Liverpool Road falls into or joins the Great North Road, has been time out of mind called Ring Cross*, I am of opinion that there was a Cross here, and that it was set up by the Hospitallers for a boundary mark as well as to ensure particular immunities for themselves and their tenants: more especially as this place as also the crossway at the end of Islington, were both of them *termini* of their Manor of St. John of Jerusalem in Islington and in Clerkenwell.^(k) Why the Cross at Holloway should have been called Ring Cross, I am at a loss to determine. I have noticed a *Ring Field*, *Dring Houses*, and *Ringed Hall*; amongst my searches and inquiries, but I am unwilling to trouble my readers with an archaeological disquisition.

(k) Ante, p. 182.

There are some ancient houses still remaining at Upper Holloway; an Inn, very recently pulled down, called the Crown, had evidently once been a country mansion. Indeed, all traces of the former appearance of this place are rapidly vanishing.

At the three mile stone, on the west side of the road, is the Manor House of Barnsbury. The present edifice is not much more than seventy years old: it was surrounded by a moat, some years since filled up. On the same side of the way, higher up, near the Junction Road to Kentish Town, is the flaunting sign of the Mother Red-Cap† public house, which, although of modern erection, is ancient in its site, and as asso-

* Richard Clowdesly, after all his superstitious bequests leaves two sums, viz., 20s. for the repairing and amending of the causeway between his house and Islington Church; and £20 to be bestowed upon the amending the highway between Hyegate Hill and the stony bounds beyond Ring Crosse; and a further £20 if the first bequest should prove insufficient. The "stony bounds" mean stone boundary marks, and most probably refer to the stone crosses of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem set up on their land and on the manor that bore their name. There are the remains of a few ancient houses at Ring Cross, where the Pied Bull stands, and these together with a few other houses at Upper Holloway were all that formerly connected Holloway with Islington.

† In Pepys' *Diary*, date 24 Sept. 1661.—"and only drinking at Holloway at the sign of a woman with cakes in one hand and a pot of ale in the other, which did give occasion of mirth, resembling her to the maid that served us, we got home."

In *Merric Englund* is a representation of a Token circulated at this ale-house, on the obverse is an *Elinour Runnymn*, with a pot in one hand and a cake in the other.

The Redcap was not an unusual sign in former days. *Redcap* appears in old road books, about four miles beyond Coleshill, Warwickshire, and John Bunce pathetically recurs to "the merry dancings we had at Mother Redcap's in Back Lane" [Dublin]. *Life of Bunce*, i. 104, ed. 1825. Also in the Play of *The Merry Milkmaid of Islington* "Enter Artezim as Mother Redcap."

Perambulation.

Holloway.

ciated with "Drunken Barnaby," who, about 1630, noted his reception by the inmates in the following terms:—

Thence to Holloway, Mother Red-Cap
In a troupe of trulls I did hap;
Whoors of Babylon me impalled,
And me their Adonis called;
With me toy'd they, buss'd me, cull'd me;
But being needy, out they pulled me.

Thence to Islington at Lion,
Where a-juggling I did spy one
Nimble with his mates consorting,
Mixing cheating with his sporting;
Creeping into th' case of 's viall,
Spoil'd his juggling, made them fly all.

Veni Holloway, Pileum rubrum
In cohortem muliebrem,
Me Adonidem vocant omnes
Meretrices Babylonis;
Tangunt, ungunt, molliunt, mulcent,
At egentem foris pulsant.

Veni Islington ad Leonem,
Ubi spectans histrionem
Sociatum cum choralis
Dolis immiscentem sales,
Cytharæ repi in vaginam,
Quod prastigiis dedit finem.

(i) Ante, p. 128.

At this place also, lyes the small Manor of St. Mary Clerkenwell⁽¹⁾, which was omitted in Baker's neatly delineated and coloured plan of the manerial divisions of the parish.*

Newington.

The portion of *Newington*, *Newenton*, or *Neuton*, which had not been before the Conquest appropriated for a Prebend of that same name by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's as part of the 24 hydes King Æthelbert had given, came in very early times to lay and monastic hands, and consequently has undergone those changes of ownership consequent upon all such possessions, while the Prebendal Manor of Newington has remained intact to the present day. Both Newingtons were originally a woody tract, but the Newington that was separated from the Prebend was soonest cleared and converted into tillage, hence the origin of the distinguishing names *Newington-field*† and *Newington-stoke*; we have seen that ultimately all *Newington-field* got into the hands of the Hospitallers, save some inconsiderable part that became the possessions of St. Mary Clerkenwell; the place where these latter possessions were situate, lay on the south side of the ancient *Newton*, as limited to Newington Green, Ball's Pond, and the line of road from thence northward to Highbury: of these lands that belonged to the Nuns of Clerkenwell, lying within Highbury Manor, were Weryngs Lands and also Hopping Land or the Hoppings, from whence we have "Hopping Lane," and on the east side of the Lower Road within Highbury Manor were *The Hydes* also belonging to the Nunnery. Weryngs Lands were after the dissolution of the

The Weryngs.
The Hoppings.

* The cause of this omission seems to have been, that Courts had been so rarely holden that the existence of the Manor was but little known.

† Among some entries of surrenders at the Court with View of Frankpledge, holden for Newington Barowe, made in the Cartulary of St John's, Cott. MSS., Nero Evi. fo. 62 b. occurs that of a surrender made in 10 Hen. 4, of four acres of customary land in *Neuton Field*.

Nunnery granted out by the Crown^(m), to John Cokke in fee (together with The Hides), and afterwards⁽ⁿ⁾ became the property of Henry Iden^(o) of Islington, Esq., at whose decease they became divisible in 3 moieties, and ultimately by settlement and purchase they came into the hands of the Wrothe Family, Sir Thomas Wrothe being originally the purchaser of one-third^(p); they consisted of 20 acres, and their scite is pointed out by the Lease of 31 August, 1605, I have recited at page 113 *in n.* The lands called *The Hydcs* were in the same ownership with Weryngs Lands for some short period, and I shall speak of them presently.^(q)

Where the row of houses called "St. Paul's Terrace" stands in the Ball's Pond Road, at the end of what was till very recently called Hopping Lane, and where there had previously existed a Nurseryman's garden, lay the plot of land called "The Hoppings" which, also like the *Weryngs*, belonged to Clerkenwell Nunnery. This land containing not quite 12 acres, was accounted for in the Ministers accounts as granted by the Crown to John Avery for life^(r), under the description of Hoppings and Hopping-field. There is a lease of this Hopping-field, or The Hoppings preserved among the Augmentations Office Records^(t). In the survey of Highbury Manor made in 1611, this land is noted as then in the free tenure of Lord Compton, in whose descendant the present Marquis of Northampton it now remains.

Newington Green has long been so called, I meet with the name in an old Court Roll of *Newenton Barwe*, 1449, as distinct from *Newenton*, it also occurs in the same manner in the Ministers accounts^(u). On the south side of the Green or Square (the east, west, and south sides of which together with the enclosed ground in the centre are in Islington parish,) stands the ancient house called Mildmay House which with the adjacent Park came into the possession of Sir Henry Mildmay, the Crown lessee of Highbury Woods and one of the Regicide Judges, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of Alderman Halliday. There was at the north west corner of the Green about fifty years since, the remains of a quadrangular house of wood; it has been presumed that it was from this house, a letter from the Earl of Northumberland (Henry Algernon Percy) dated at Newington Green, the 13 May 1536, denying a suggested precontract between Ann Bulleyn and himself, was addressed to King Henry VIII.^(v) certain it is that this Monarch's name is associated with

Perambulation,
Newington.

(m) Pat. 35 Hen. 8,
p. 10, m. 18.
(n) Pat. 3 & 4,
Phil' and Mar.
p. 8, no. 9.
(o) Pat. 4 & 5
Phil' and Mar.
p. 15, m. 17.

(p) Esc. H. Iden.
11 Eliz. no. 94.

(q) Pat. 12 Eliz.
p. 9, m. 16.
Pat. 26 Eliz.
p. 5, m. 11.

(s) Ante, p. 76.

(t) "Islington,
Land called Hop-
pings," p. 217 of
Calendar. 9 Eliz.
Roll 3, No. 10.

Newington Green.

(u) Ante, p. 83.

(v) Nelson, ed.
1811, p. 188.

Perambulation. a lane (Nichols and Nelson both describe it as a pleasant path)
 Newington Green. leading south-east from Newington Green into Ball's Pond Road,
 (w) Nelson p. 189, still called "King Harry's Walk" or "King Henry the Eighth's
 ante, pp. 33, 152, Walk."(*) There is extant the minutes or draught of a Warrant
 157. from Charles II. dated 17th Sept. 1662, directed to the Attorney
 General, directing him to prosecute "one Anthony Mildmaye, late
 of the parish of Newington Green," who "having heretofore in
 the time of the late usurped Powers the Government and Custody
 of our deare Brother late Duke of Glouce' and of our late deer
 Sister the Princess Elizabeth deceased, at Caresbrook Castle in our
 Isle of Wight, had for their use delivered to him by the said late
 pretended Powers, several pieces of silver plate and silver vessels,
 hangings, beds and other things to the value of 1950*l.* parcel of
 the goods and chattels of our late Deare Father, all which the
 said Anthony Mildmay converted to his own use, without
 making any accomnt to the said late Powers for the same or
 unto us."—*Warrant-Book State Paper Office.*

This Estate which contains 64*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* and is Copyhold of
 free tenure holden of the Manor of Highbury has continued in
 the Mildmay Family, but has very recently been covered with
 buildings on the seite of the Park that extended to Ball's Pond
 and the Kingsland Road, under the power of a Personal Act of
 Parliament, intituled "An Act to authorize the granting and
 building leases of the settled Estate of Dame Jane St. John
 Mildmay, in the parish of Saint Mary Islington in the county
 of Midd'x, and for other purposes," and to which the Royal
 Assent was given June 21, 1827.

At the entrance to the Green on the west side of Newington
 Green Lane is a Farm House, known as Abury Farm, which I
 believe takes its name from "Avery" the tenant for life of the
 (x) Ante, p. 76. Hoppings^(x). The meadow at the back of this Farm, was much
 frequented by the Anglers of the last century, for *The Gentleman*
 (y) Ed. 1736. *Angler*^(y) speaks of *Awberry Farm* Newington, as one of "the
 principal places for angling near London."

Kingsland. East of Newington Green is Kingsland, a place I find not
 much noticed in Records; *Kyngesland* is named as one of the
 hamlets included within the ambit of Newenton Barowe, and
 even there it does not seem to have been deemed of much im-
 portance, for in the appointment of "collector of rents," Kings-
 land is not included by name.* I think indeed that Kingsland

* John Hylle, Collector of the rents of *Newenton*; John Upton, Collector of the rents
 of *Iseldon*; and Richard Hethe, Collector of the rents of *Tolyndon and Strode*.—*Court*
Roll of Newenton Barowe, 28 Henry VI.

properly speaking may be said to lie chiefly in Hackney parish,† however I find that in the grant made by Hen. VIII.^(*) to Sir Ralph Sadler of the possessions of the unfortunate Giles Heron, Esq. of Shacklewell, occurs the following “one small tenement lying at *Kyngis Land* with a small close of land called Church Feld.” I also observe among Nicholas Charles’s(*) Collection of Arms and ISS. in Islington Church, all of which (with the exception I have already noted) Lewis has included in the Account of Islington Church; the following; “GEORGE BLUDWORTH of Kingsland and Elizabeth his wyffe, da. to James Crosse, Gentleman, which George deceased, 1576.”

Perambulation.
Kingsland.

(z) Pat. 34 H. 8.
p. 12, m. 34[8].

(a) MS. Lansd.
No. 874, fo. 73.
Ante, p. 182 in n.
Lewis, p. 200.

Part of the building called Kingsland Spital in the Survey of 1611, stood in this parish, in fact upon the Hackney and Islington Boundary Line, as will be seen by consulting the parochial perambulation cited by Nelson^(b)—“proceed along the east side of the said [Kingsland] Green to Kingsland Chapel, enter the door on the north side, and pass through the same by a door opposite, keeping on the west side of the old Lock Hospital to a stone at the opposite bank.” This Spital consisted of an Hospital that stood in the High Road Kingsland facing the east, and at the corner of the road leading from Kingsland to Ball’s Pond stood a stone Chapel, on which was a board inscribed “St. Bartholomew’s Chapel.”

Kingsland Spital.

(b) Ed. 1811,
pp. 7, 8.

The authority I have already cited^(c) speaking of the Lock Hospitals belonging to Saint Bartholomew’s, states “one was situate in Kent Street, then called Kentish Street, in Southwark; the other was at Kingsland. These had been two of the numerous Lazar Houses founded for lepers, when between the 11th and 15th centuries leprosy (Elephantiasis Græcorum) was rife in Britain. That in Kent Street was founded sometime previous to 1321, with the title of ‘*The Hospital of the Blessed Mary and of Saint Leonard for lepers, without Southwark.*’ That in Kingsland was probably less ancient.” Strype, in his edition of Stow, who considered this *Lock* to lye in Hackney—and correctly—cites a will dated 1437^(d), in the Bishop of London’s Register, by which John Pope, citizen and barber, gave to “the masters and governors of the house of Lepers, called *Le Lokes*, at *Kyngeslond* without London, an annual rent of 6s. 8d. issuing out of certain shops and tenements in Shetebone Lane, toward the sustentation of the said house at Kyngeslond, for ever.” These Locks at Southwark and

(c) Ante, p. 134 n.

(d) Ed. 1755, p.
804. *Rejust Lond.*


† Mary Holmedon, the daughter of Edward Holmedon, was x’ened in King-land, in the parish of Islington, 18 November.

—*Parish Register of Islington.*

Perambulation.
Kingsland.

Kingsland upon the decline of leprosy in England, became the only remaining *Out-houses*, attached to St. Bartholomews, and about the commencement of the seventeenth century became "part of the Hospital property, and placed under the controul of the governors. The *Lock*, (as it was usually called) in Kent Street, Southwark, was appropriated to men; and the *Spital* at Kingsland to women.* Each contained about thirty beds, and was under the charge of the guider, guide, or surgeon who was appointed by the Governors of the Hospital, and who received from them, for many years after 1608, an usual stipend of 4*l.* and 4*d.* a day for the diet of each patient under his charge."

(c) Vol. i. pl. 67,
68, Lond. 1819.

The dissolution of the Locks was resolved upon and accomplished in 1760, when they were let for ordinary purposes; there are Engravings of both these Hospitals in Wilkinson's *Londinum Illustrata*(^c), and the Spital at Kingsland is there represented as a square brick-built dwelling-house occupied by a cornhandler, still retaining the arms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital over the door, there was, according to Maitland, a sun-dial at the end of the house with the motto *Post voluptatem miseria*. The Stone Chapel is also represented in a Engraving by Benjamin Green about 1780, and a good engraved Print thereof, is also preserved in Nelson(^f): it was pulled down together with the Hospital,  1816, and the Star and Garter public-house built upon the site of the chapel, the north door of that house corresponding in position with the north door of the old chapel.

(f) Ed. 1811,
p. 192.

"Barnaby" in his *Itinerarium*, makes Kingsland his second stage from London through Islington,—viz.

Primo die satur vino
Veni Islington à Londino,
Iter arduum et grave,
Sero tamen superavi,
Acta vespertina scena
Siccior eram quàm arena.

First day having drunk with many,
To Islington from London came I,
Journey long and grievous weather,
Yet the evening brought me thither;
Having t'ane my pots by the' fier
Summer sand was never dryer.

Veni Kingsland, terram Regis,
Speciosam cœtu gregis,
Equum ubi fatigantem,
Vix ulterius spatiantem,
Nec verberibus nec verbis
Motum, gelidis dedi herbis.

Thence to Kingsland, where were feeding
Cattell, sheepe and mares for breeding;
As I found it, there I feared
That my Rozinant was wear'ed:
When he would jog on no faster,
Loose I turn'd him to the pasture.

The Rosemary
Branch.
(2) Morrett's
Pmax 1667.

Retracing our steps from Kingsland by the Ball's Pond Road, anciently "the Lane from Islington to Kingsland(^g), and turning

* Ann Turner, from the Hospital, bur^d, the 12 July 1669.

Waterhouse, Jeane, from St. Bartholomews Ospital, bur^d 2 June 1681.—*Parish Register*.

Numerous entries of burial occur of male persons in the Parish Register *of*, and *from*, *The Spittle*, but whether such persons had been inmates of The Kingsland Spittle, or of "The Spittle House at Upper Holloway," or "Our Spittle," as the Lazar House at Holloway was termed, I have nothing but conjecture to guide me.

round to the eastern boundary of the parish at what was Islington Common, and thence upwards to the Rosemary Branch we come to the ancient *Minchingfield in the Hyde*,—those forty acres belonging to the Nuns of Clerkenwell which the descendants of Dereman of London gave them, being the same half hyde of which Dereman was registered the owner in Domesday Book, and from which half hyde they took their name.* *Minchingfield* is as much as to say, the *Nuns Field*, and the lane called Iveney Street or Seveney Street, afterwards Hyde Lane, that led from Hoxton by these lands seems to have been the same lane that in the Remarks on this Parish collected from the Parish Clerks^(b) is called *Mincing Lane*.

After the dissolution of the Nunnery these 40 acres were accounted for as three closes, called the Hyde⁽ⁱ⁾, containing by estimation forty acres. These closes were next granted^(k) by the Crown to John Cokke in fee as “all those our three closes of land called *Lez Hydes*, containing, &c. 40 acres; lying and being in Iseldon in our county of Midd’x, and lately belonging to the late Monastery of Clerkenwell, in the same county,” together with Weryngs Lands, of which I have already made mention.

Sixteen years afterwards William Haies, Gent., had licence^(l) to assign the three closes of land, called *Lez Hydes*, containing 40 acres, &c., and also Weryngs Lands, to John Clerke; and in the next year there was a licence^(m) granted confirming an indenture made by John Clerke of Iselden, Gent., to John Cock, Esq. and another, of Weryngs Lands and “of all those lands called *Le Hides*, containing 40 acres, lying in Iseldon,” to uses which, as to the *Hydes*, were limited to the use of Clerke and wife for life, remainder to Henry Iden for life, remainder to Edward Wrothe and William Wrothe (sons of Clerke’s wife) in tail with ultimate remainders over, and the Wrothes appear to have inherited The Hydes under this deed of entail. I lastly find that The Hydes became the property of Sir John Miller, Knight, who occupied the ancient house in the Upper Street, afterwards “The Pied Bull,” and whose arms impaling those of his wife, Mary Griggs, daughter of Michael Griggs, of London, Gent., were in one of the windows of that house⁽ⁿ⁾, but I collect from the Inquisition taken after his decease that he finally re-

Perambulation.

The Rosemary Branch.

The Hydes.

(b) Ante, pp. 1, 2, *in n.*

(i) Ante, p. 76.

(k) Pat. 35 H. 8, p. 10, m. 18, 27 January.

(l) Pat. 3 and 4 Phil’ and Mar. p. 8, m. 9.

(m) Pat. 4 and Phil’ and Mar. p. 15, m. 17.

(n) Gent. Mag. Oct. 1795, p. 809, Ante, p. 156 *n.*

* Dereman was, as his name indicates, a Saxon, and preserved his property by adhering to William I., and most probably was a son of Algar, who held this half-hyde in the time of Edward the Confessor. Algar, the son of Dereman, was the first Prebendary of Iseldon of whom there is any record. (Ante, p. 60 *in n.*)—*Newcourt’s Repert.* i. 165.

Perambulation.
The Rosemary
Branch.

(c.) *Esc. Miscell.*
Bundle 32, Nos.
92 and 103.
Ante, p. 156 *n*

(p.) *Local & per-
sonal Act*, cap. cxi.
9 Sept. 1835.
(1) *Id.* 17 & 18
Vict. cap. lxxii.

sided at Hoxton. The finding of the Inquisition is, that he died 1 February, 1640, seised (*inter alia*) of one close of land meadow and pasture, in the parish of Islington, commonly called *Le Hydes*, containing 40 acres. A similar Inquisition was taken after the decease of his son Michael Miller, who died 30 June, 1645, also seised of these Hydes (*)

From a collation of boundaries I consider that these forty acres or *The Hydes* comprehended the scite of the Cattle Market, established by John Perkins, Esq., of Blechingley, Surrey, on the east side of the Lower Road in 1835, under the provisions of a Local and Personal Act made public, intituled "An Act for establishing a Market for the Sale of Cattle in the parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex^(p), but which has recently been repealed.⁽¹⁾ Proceeding onward through this locality associated with the remembrance of Finsbury Archers, the "Robin Hoods, Scarlets, and Johns"* of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, and keeping to the eastern boundary of the parish we return to "Old Iseldon," and thus conclude our Perambulation.

* I have noticed the *Rover* JEHU (*ante*, p. 153) as misprinted *John* in Highmore's *Hist. A. C.* Although in the Maps I have there referred to (*ante*, p. 152) this *Rover* is certainly named *Jehu*, yet it doubtless should have been given as *John*; according to the snatch from the Old Robin-Hood-Ballad—"And Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John"—preserved by Shakspere, King Henry IV., Part II., Act V.

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